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THE
Herald and Genealogist.

EDITED BY

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND OF THE NEW ENGLAND
HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. V

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE completion of this Volume of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST has been retarded by various circumstances: the most important of which consisted in the part taken by its Editor, in the early part of the year 1869, to establish a Periodical of a kindred character, but more modern scope, as a Register of contemporary Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The scheme and plan of the REGISTER AND MAGAZINE OF BIOGRAPHY received the approval and encouragement of all his most respected and most judicious friends who take an interest in genealogy,¹ and was generally welcomed and applauded by his literary compeers; but, in its efforts to attract the attention and secure the support of the public at large, it was an utterly discouraging and disastrous failure. Whilst News, even if false or imperfect, is purchased eagerly for the gratification of present

¹ I cannot abstain from appending in this place the opinion which was prominently put forth by my late dear friend Mr. Bruce in the front of the Report of the Council of the Camden Society in 1869. After noticing that *The Register* had contained satisfactory memoirs of some of the members of that Society recently deceased, he added, "If any circumstance should unhappily prevent its attaining a permanent position in our literature, the loss both to our literary and general history would be extremely great." On Mr. Bruce's own death, which too soon ensued, no satisfactory biography of him appeared, though there were many warm testimonials to his great merits, to which I make reference in my *Heraldic Chronicle* in Volume VI.—J. G. N.

curiosity by all alike, the value of an accurate and maturely considered Record of past events is estimated only by the few, and its want not felt or appreciated until some unexpected occasion arises. Large sums of money may hereafter be spent in vain in advertising inquiries for that very information which a well-indexed Register would have readily and cheaply supplied, and which is in a great degree supplied for former generations by the family records of the Gentleman's and other Magazines. The present writer will not repine should he live to see this real want recognised under some more enterprising and more fortunate hands.

THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST, however, though somewhat retarded by the unsuccessful efforts made in 1869, was not actually stopped in its progress. The present Volume was in fact complete in June of that year, and has since only wanted its Indexes, respecting which some unforeseen difficulties had arisen.

The Editor is again able to point with confidence to the substantial value and originality of the contents of his work. In this volume both Heraldry and Genealogy have received their fair share of attention, and he has been favoured with various articles of great importance from the most intelligent and best-informed writers who are devoted to these studies. The ancient Armory of the North of England derives excellent illustration from Mr. Davies's account of the Chapter-house at York; that of Scotland from Dr. Campbell's description of the ceiling of the cathedral church of Aberdeen. Of minor importance are the articles on an armorial ceiling at Holyrood-house, the armorial

battlements at Harpley in Norfolk, and the windows of Swillington church, once richly dight with coat-armour.

The Descent of the Barony of Dudley by Mr. Grazebrook is a memoir at once extended and well considered; some of the most ancient families of Hampshire are elucidated for the first time by Mr. W. S. Ellis; whilst the existing Landed Gentry of Herefordshire is described in a more popular way by the Rev. C. J. Robinson, the author of a beautiful work on the Castles of Herefordshire recently published. Extended memoirs are also devoted to the families of Alliston or Elliston, Campbell of Aberuchill, Freer, Grosvenor, Jermyn, Pye, Stuart-Menteth, Peytevin, and Vernatti: together with critical articles on many others, among which those headed as Doubtful Pedigrees are welcomed, we know, by a large portion of our readers.

A supplementary article on the (genealogical) question, "Who was William of Wykeham?" was communicated by the late C. Wykeham-Martin, esq. V.P.S.A. the lamentable tidings of whose death reach us as we are penning these lines.

In this volume also are articles which may claim even an Historical importance, correcting as they do errors in important historical works,—on Sir James Audley, K.G. the hero of Poitiers, and two on the Battle of Baugé and those who were engaged in it.

The Editor has had to acknowledge the receipt of many new Publications, and has endeavoured to do somewhat more than is done by every-day reviewers, in giving a fair critical account of their contents.

His Sixth Volume is now also closely approaching its com-

pletion, and on that occasion he will shortly have another opportunity of repeating the sentiments, which he deeply feels at the present moment, of the kindness of those who support this work, and of the more important benefits conferred not only upon him, but on the world at large, by those who contribute to it.

November 1, 1870.

The Herald and Genealogist.

THE COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS.

Some account of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, compiled, from their own Records and other authentic sources of information, by JOHN NICHOLL, F.S.A.
London : M.DCCC.LXVI. Second Edition. Privately printed. 4to.

AMONG all our noble institutions which have been handed down from a remote ancestry, there are none of which an Englishman has greater reason to be proud than the old civic guilds of the metropolis. They have filled a distinguished part in all ages. In their earliest days the nurseries of commerce, they were also the garrisons of liberty and patriotism. Their present representatives are the administrators of almost boundless charities, the dispensers of generous hospitalities, and to a certain extent the patrons and encouragers of art. Though London, in one respect, no longer the actual residence of her citizens, has become rather their workshop and their counting-house, yet, viewed in the light of her ancient Companies, we still realize the truth that her merchants are princes, and their halls are palaces.

It is fit and desirable that societies so enduring and so useful in successive ages should have their histories set forth in such detail as the subject demands, and in a form and fashion worthy of their opulence and dignity. In the case of the Ironmongers this has now been twice most creditably performed: first in 1851, when Mr. Nicholl's work was originally printed (for private circulation) in a handsome volume of royal octavo, and again in the present more sumptuous quarto, which is in every respect an exemplar for works of the class. Mr. Nicholl has, besides, presented to the Company six royal folio volumes, in his own handwriting, entitled *Records of the Ironmongers' Company*, compiled from the original court-books, and other authentic documents;

and it is gratifying to know that his labours are acknowledged by his portrait, which was painted (by Middleton in 1851) at the Company's expense, being placed in the Court-room, at the hall.

The Ironmongers' present Hall is a handsome building in Fenchurch-street, erected in 1750 from the designs of Mr. Holden. After the lapse of nearly a century the banqueting-room, which is 70 feet in length and 29 feet wide, has been remodelled in the Elizabethan style, and the opportunity was taken to decorate it with those armorial insignia which form so valuable an illustration of the historical succession of a corporate body.

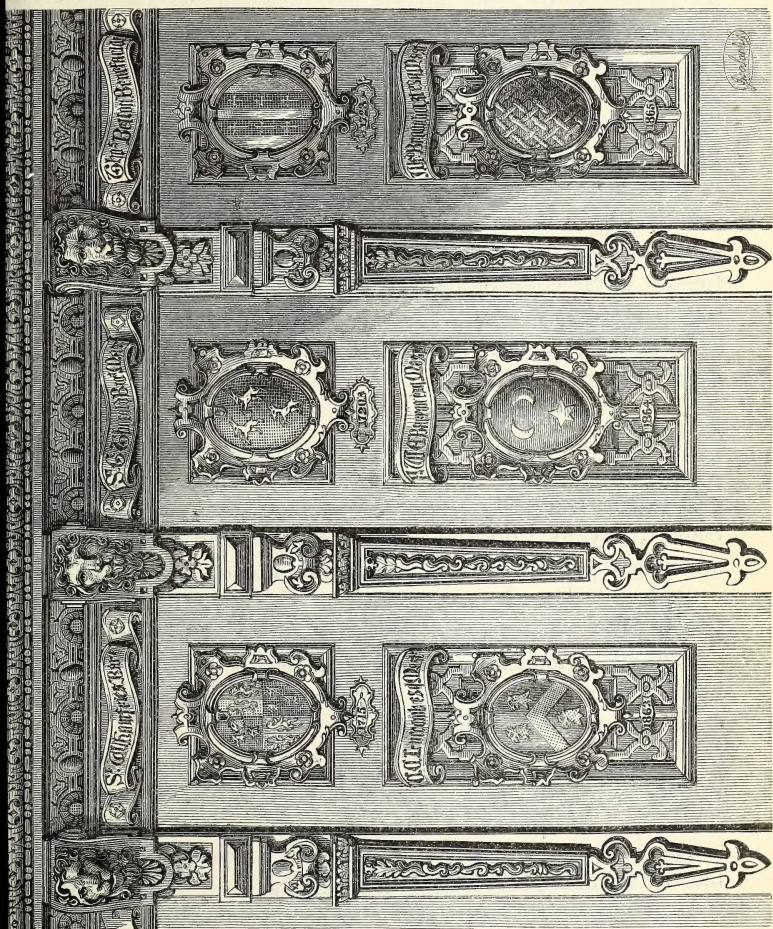
A highly carved panelled dado, eight feet high, is carried entirely round the room, having in the upper compartments the emblazoned arms of the Masters and Benefactors of the Company, so far as they could be found, from the year 1351 to the present time.

At the west or dais end is placed a massive carved frame in three divisions, supported by four male and female colossal caryatid figures, with looking-glass between them. In the pediment is a shield containing the Company's arms, and above are the present royal arms of England. At the east end of the room is the music gallery, richly carved, and supported by four cantilever brackets, beneath which is a chimney-piece designed in the elaborate manner peculiar to the Elizabethan period, and supported by four terminal figures.

The ceiling, another feature upon which the artists of the Elizabethan times delighted to exhibit their fertile fancy, is a very splendid specimen of that period. It is divided into thirty-five compartments or panels, separated from each other by richly moulded bands or ribs. Twenty of these panels are filled in with arabesque tracery, and from five of the fifteen pendants are suspended chandeliers of richly cut glass. In the angles of the coved part of the ceiling are placed the arms of the Company, and above the cornice are arranged shields, supported by lizards, containing the arms of those monarchs who conferred charters on the Ironmongers' Company, and also the arms of the Twelve principal Companies of the city.

The room is lighted by windows on the south side, and the north wall is almost entirely covered with the portraits of benefactors and distinguished members.

It was this magnificent hall that in 1861 was made the receptacle of a richer collection of art-treasures than has at any other time been brought together within the city of London—a



The last Compartments of the Dado in the Banqueting Room.

Humphries and Thorold (will be blazoned in a future page). *Betton* (see p. 8).

Betton, Master 1862: Gules, a chevron between lion's heads erased or.

Betton, Master 1864, Azure, in chief two moons, the dexter decrescent, the sinister increscent, in base or.

Humphries and Thorold, Master 1865. Azure, fretty raguly or.

loan-collection to which Her Majesty and the Prince Consort sent several objects of great interest, and to which many of the most distinguished *virtuosi* were contributors. But not the least interesting portion of the exhibition consisted of the insignia, the platé, and the ancient records of the City companies themselves. The treasures thus congregated will be commemorated in a beautifully illustrated Catalogue, a work which has been partly published, but is not yet completed.

The origin of our Trade Fraternities is lost in the mists of antiquity. Some of them probably existed even in the Saxon times. Their constitution was at first founded upon voluntary association. It was next regulated and confirmed by municipal authority. And, lastly, it was recognised and sanctioned by the Crown and the State.

The earliest distinct notice of the Ironmongers as a guild is in the 25th Edw. III. (1351), when the mayor sent a writ to the wardens of the following mysteries: the Drapers, Spicers, Mercers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Woolners, Vintners, Skinners, Sadlers, Taylors, Cordwainers, Ironmongers, and Butchers, commanding them respectively to assemble the *bones gentz* of their crafts, and to elect by common assent four good men thereof, to treat with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs upon certain important affairs touching the state of the city.

The Common Council of London was thus chosen from the crafts rather than from the wards.

In the year 1376 the number of companies which sent members to the Common Council was forty-eight. The principal fraternities sent six councillors, the secondary four, and the small companies two. In this list no order of precedence is observed, but the Ironmongers return four members.

In those days they dwelt chiefly about Ironmongers' Lane and the Old Jewry, where they had large warehouses and yards, from which they sold bar iron and iron rods; they had also shops in which they displayed the manufactured goods which they purchased of the workmen who manufactured them either in town or country. Several prominent men of the trade are recorded among the ancient interments of the adjacent church of St. Olave. Subsequently the Ironmongers migrated from this locality to Upper

Thames Street, which still continues to be the principal market in London for bar iron and castings.

In 1402 the Ironmongers occur as having attained their present position as one of the Twelve principal Companies. They then ranked as the ninth in order. Sir Richard Marlow was the first Ironmonger that served the office of mayor,—in 1410, and again in 1417. There have been many Mayors of this Company since, as we shall notice more at large hereafter.

In 34 Hen. VI. (1456) the Ironmongers, though not yet incorporated, received a grant of armorial bearings from Lancaster King of Arms; this we have set forth at length from the former edition of Mr. Nicholl's work, in our first volume, p. 37.

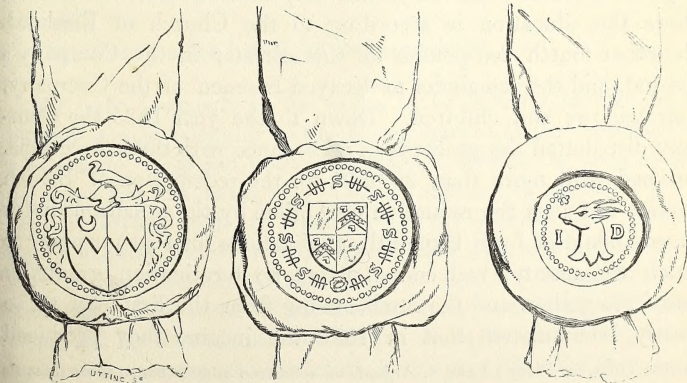
The Company was incorporated by royal charter in 3 Edw. IV. (1463); which was confirmed by an Inspecimus of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.

In the year 1581 the Actes and Ordinances for the better rule and government of the Company were revised, and examined and approved by the Lord Chancellor and the two Chief Justices pursuant to the provisions of an act made in 19 Hen. VII. They subscribed their names, and set their seals, in this manner :

T. Bromley, Canc.

Christofer Wray.

James Dyer.



The arms of the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Bromley, were: Quarterly per fess indented gules and or, a crescent for difference; crest, a pheasant sitting proper.

Sir Christopher Wray bore, Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, on a chief or three

King James the First, in the second year of his reign, granted by letters patent a confirmation of all the possessions and privileges of the Ironmongers; and again in his seventeenth year he confirmed their estates by other letters patent, of that form which was familiarly called "A Perpetuitie."

On the accession of James the Second the Ironmongers, like all other corporations, were compelled to sue for a new charter, having surrendered their old ones under the operation of a writ of *quo warranto*; but when that misguided sovereign desired to make his peace with the citizens the Company's surrender was returned to them, and they received fresh letters patent dated 19 Nov. 1688, confirming their former liberties. And from that date they have remained unmolested.

By the will of Mr. Thomas Betton, who died in 1724, the Ironmongers' Company became the administrators of charities which have been very remarkable alike for their nature and for their extent. He bequeathed for these objects the whole of his personal estate, consisting of 21,500*l.* in stock and India bonds, and 837*l.* in money, which sums were afterwards laid out in real estates. By direction of the will, one full half of the proceeds was to be expended yearly, "and every year for ever," for the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary. One-fourth was to be given to charity schools in the city and suburbs of London, where the education is according to the Church of England. The other fourth, ten pounds for the minister in the Company's hospital, and the remainder to decayed freemen of the Company, their widows and children. Down to the year 1825 the Company distributed the proceeds in accordance with these directions, and had paid more than 20,000*l.* for the redemption of British slaves; but after the reduction of Algiers by the squadron under the command of Lord Exmouth, applications for that purpose, to which the testator had contemplated no termination, gradually ceased altogether, and the funds arising from the first moiety so greatly accumulated, that in 1829 the income they produced

martlets gules, for Wray; 2 and 3, Argent, on a chevron sable between three falcon's heads erased of the second three cinquefoils (*not* mullets) of the first, for Jackson of Snydale in Yorkshire (the Chief Justice's mother). The shield is surrounded by the collar of eses worn by the Chief Justice. The seal of Sir James Dyer bears (with his initials) his crest only, a goat's head erased.

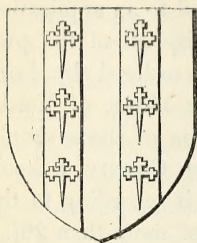
was more than 3,500*l.* per annum. This led to an application to the Court of Chancery as to the proper disposal of the proceeds of this fund ; and at length it was ordered by Lord Chancellor Cottenham, and confirmed by the House of Lords, that the funds before applied to the redemption of slaves should be distributed in supporting and assisting Charity Schools in England and Wales where the education is according to the Church of England, but not to an amount of more than 20*l.* a year to any one school. Mr. Nicholl states that the income now so applied varies from 4,500*l.* to 4,800*l.* per annum.

Of the personal history of Mr. Thomas Betton very little is known. His father, who bore the same names, had also been a citizen and Ironmonger ; and the son was admitted free of the Company by patrimony in 1696 ; but from that time until his death no trace of him appears in the Company's books. In his will, which was made in 1723, he mentions his brother Timothy Betton and his children Thomas, Timothy, and Jane, but from the disparaging manner in which they are noticed it is evident that they had incurred his displeasure. It is one of the cases in which a man has left his wealth to public charities because he entertained none of a domestic character.

There is a fine portrait of him in the banqueting-room, " the face handsome, with full flowing dash wig, and easy attitude." (p. 466.)

His directions for his grave are remarkable :—

My body I commit to the earth, to be decently interred in the burying-ground belonging to the Ironmongers' Company's almshouses adjoining to Kingsland Road ; the grave to be made as deep as may be, and a firm foundation floor of bricks sufficient to support walls to be built thereon, brick and a half thick at the sides and ends ; that the top be likewise bricked over, after it is filled with earth ; desiring all may be made substantial and strong to bear the weight of a very handsome raised tomb, which I would have be of the best Portland stone, and my coat of arms well cut on the upper stone, without any inscription ; praying the executors of this my will, that they do for ever keep in repair my said monument.



These arms, which take the place of any other epitaph, are the same which are given in the Shropshire Visitation of 1663 to the family of Betton, of Berwick, within the liberties of Shrewsbury (Argent, two pales sable, each charged with three cross-crosslets fitchée or); whose pedigree Mr. Nicholl has introduced, but without tracing it subsequently to that date.

Mr. Betton's benefaction having brought the Ironmongers Company more especially in connection with the redemption of Christian slaves in Africa, led to intercourse with those commanders who had to deal with the pirates of the Mediterranean.

In 1783 the freedom and livery of the Company was conferred on Samuel Lord Hood, and at the banquet which ensued more than a dozen naval captains were guests. But a still grander festivity was held in 1817, when the same compliment was paid to Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth and Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, whose victory at Algiers had put an end to Christian slavery in the regencies of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The hall of the Company is adorned with a whole-length portrait of Lord Hood by Gainsborough,¹ and with one of Lord Exmouth by Sir William Beechey.

We must resume our account of Mr. Nicholl's work in a second article; for we have yet to describe that feature which gives it the strongest claim to our attention, that it is richly stored with genealogy.

¹ Copied for Greenwich Hospital by Wood in 1825.

HERALDIC CEILING OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MACHAR, ABERDEEN.

The nave of the cathedral of St. Machar, Aberdeen, which, with the two western towers, is the only remaining portion of the church, was completed by Bishop Dunbar about 1520. It is a structure of peculiar interest, as the only cathedral building of granite in the United Kingdom, and as exhibiting, in the skill with which the builders have dealt with that intractable material, a fine example of the resources and adaptability of Gothic architecture. The exterior of the edifice is simple in the extreme. Renouncing the attempt to display in such material the richer and lighter graces of ecclesiastical art, the architect has manifested singular genius by the happy combination of grace with massive strength and grandeur in the noble western front and towers. These are described by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, in a recent report, as "admirable specimens of simple but telling composition." "Indeed," adds Mr. Scott, "I know few towers of such moderate height which are so effective, and the same general feeling pervades the nave, both without and within."

The severity of the interior is, however, relieved by a beautiful flat panelled ceiling of oak, ornamented at the intersection of the mouldings which form the panels with heraldic shields, and connected with the walls by a frieze, likewise of oak, bearing on the north side a list of the kings of Scotland from Malcolm II., the founder of the see (at Mortlach), and, on the south, of the bishops of Aberdeen.

The heraldic decoration consists of forty-eight shields, in three rows of sixteen each. These have at the present time been removed, for the purpose of effecting necessary repairs, the roof and ceiling being greatly decayed; and it is thought that an accurate account of their existing condition, founded on the close inspection to which they have been thus made accessible, will be interesting and valuable in various ways.

From each side of every shield proceeds an escrol, painted of a

lighter colour than the ceiling, and bearing in black letter the title of the person whose arms are displayed. The shields and external ornaments exhibit a variety in length, breadth, and thickness, and in execution, which, although too inconsiderable to have been perceptible from the floor, suggests the idea that they may have been the work of different hands.

The shields at the eastern and western extremities of the nave have suffered from accident and decay. The former were exposed for some time by the fall of the lantern tower, and the latter to moisture, owing to the insufficiency of the roof. The others have suffered no injury, except from the hands of a painter, manifestly altogether ignorant of heraldry, employed to renovate the tinctures at a former repair. Deceived by the alteration of some of the original tinctures, he committed some strange mistakes.

In only a few instances does *or* appear to have been originally shown in actual gilding; in most of the fields and charges it was represented by a pale yellow pigment, which the last painter has in two or three cases replaced by fawn-colour. In some cases, also, owing probably to the extreme faintness of the yellow tinge, he has mistaken it for and replaced it by white, as in shields 9 of the Middle Row, 8, 9, 10, 12 (?), and 14 of the South Row. At the same time it must be observed, in regard to some of these coats, that, although *or* has long been the received and registered tincture, the more ancient heralds used, sometimes at least, to blazon and paint them *argent*. This is certainly the case in regard to the shield of the Earl of Argyll, 12, South Row, where the alternate gyrons of the Campbell quartering, here exhibited as *argent*, and not according to long usage *or*, are in accordance with the representation of Sir David Lindsay and other old authorities.

The most striking error of the last decorator is in regard to the cases in which an attempt had originally been made to represent *argent* by a metallic surface, the result being, as in all similar cases, that those surfaces had turned into a colour which the painter mistook for and replaced by black of a greenish tinge, thus exhibiting colour upon colour. Instances will be seen in 1, 4, 5 of the Middle Row, 5 of the South Row, and 3 of the North

Row. On the other shields argent had more happily been from the first represented by white paint. A brown-purple colour has taken the place of or in 2, and argent in 4, of the South Row, and of or in 2 of the Middle Row.

All the charges, with one or two trifling exceptions noted in the list, are carved, so that the only doubt that can exist is as to the original tinctures. The bird in 14 Middle Row is more like a dove, and that in 8 North Row (the King of Arragon) more like a parrot, than anything else. The chevron is always haussé. None of the Scottish nobles have gilt coronets, except the Duke of Albany and the Earls of March and Douglas. The shields of the others have over them only flat bonnets or circlets painted white, with a few ornamental carvings painted to resemble jewels.

MIDDLE ROW.

1. PONTIFICIS ROMANI. Leo X. Gules, five balls in orle or, in the centre chief a torteau azure charged with three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, or. These arms, those of the Medici, are usually given Or, five balls gules, in the centre chief a torteau azure charged with three fleurs-de-lis or. The tops of the triple crown, as well as of the keys placed in saltire behind the shield, are lost.

2. SANCTIAND. ARCHIEP. Andrew Foreman, son of Foreman of Hutton in Berwickshire, previously Archbishop of Bourges in France, and Bishop of Moray; Archbishop of St. Andrew's 1514-22. Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, a chevron between three fishes hauriant fawn colour (should be argent); second and third, Sable, a camel's head erased or, collared and belled or (camel's head usually or, collared and belled gules). Rising behind the middle of the shield, the head of a crosier, a cross pommelé or. No mitre.

3. GLASGUEN. ARCHIEP. Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, a fess or bordered gules, between three mascles (so carved, but painted as lozenges) or; second and third, Fawn colour or yellow, on a chevron sable an otter's head erased of the first. Ought to be, first and fourth, Azure, a fess between three mascles or; second and third, Or (or argent), on a chevron sable an otter's head erased of the first. James Beaton, son of Beaton of Balfour, Archbishop 1509-22, afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrew's. Cross staff pommelé. No mitre.

4. DUNKELDEN. EPISCOPI. (Greenish black) Argent, a heart gules,

a fancy or mistake of the painter's. The martlets have feet and claws. An open crown.

3. ALBANIE DUCIS. John Duke of Albany, grandson of James II. Quarterly, first, Yellow, a lion rampant within a tressure flory counter-flory gules, Scotland. Second, Argent, a lion rampant azure, a bordure of the second charged with eight roses gules. Ought to be, Gules, a lion rampant argent within a bordure of the last charged with eight roses of the first, March. Third, Gules, three legs in armour conjoined in triangle in the fess-point at the upper part of the thighs, flexed at the knees, and spurred, sable. Ought to be, Gules, three legs, &c. proper, garnished and spurred or, Man. Fourth, Argent, a saltire and chief gules, Annandale. A low crown gilt.

4. MARCHIAR. COMITIS. Dunbar Earl of March. Gules, a lion rampant brown-purple within a bordure of the first (*sic*) charged with eight roses or. Ought to be, Gules, a lion rampant argent within a bordure of the last charged with eight roses of the first. Coronet gilt.

5. MORAVIE COMITIS RANDULPHI. Randolph Earl of Moray. (Greenish black) Argent, three cushions lozenge-ways within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules. The cushions here differ from those in the arms of Bishop Dunbar in having tassels at the angles. Over the shield a circlet or cap, white (probably representing white fur) studded with jewels.

6. DOUGLASIE COMITIS. Argent, a heart gules, on a chief azure three stars argent.

7. ANGUSIE COMITIS. Gules, a cinquefoil pierced argent. This is the bearing, not of the Douglas then Earls of Angus, but of the Umfravilles, who held that earldom two centuries before. An orle of six cross-crosslets, which usually accompanies the cinquefoil, is wanting here; but the Umfraville coat given by Edmondson as Gules, a cinquefoil pierced or.

8. MARRIE COMITIS. Azure, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent. The bend and cross-crosslets are usually given or; the last painter may have mistaken a very faint and faded yellow for white.

9. SUTHERLAN. COMITIS. Gules, three stars argent. The stars are usually given or. This case is similar to the last.

10. CRAFURDIE COMITIS. Quarterly, first and fourth, Gules, a fess chequy argent and azure (the fourth gives azure and argent), Lindsay; second and third, Argent, a lion rampant gules, Abernethy.

Here also argent appears for what is usually given or, and it will be observed that neither the carver nor painter has debased the lion with the ribbon sable.

11. HUNTLIE COMITIS. Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, three boar's heads couped or, the necks dependent, Gordon; second, Yellow, three lion's heads erased gules, Badenoch; third, Yellow, three crescents within a tressure flory counter-flory gules, Seton.

12. ARCHADIE COMITIS, Earl of Argyll. Quarterly, first and fourth, Gyronny of eight argent and sable; second and third, Argent, a lymphad sable. Here also the last painter may have mistaken a faded yellow for white in the alternate gyrons of the first and fourth quarters; but, although they have been registered and borne now for some centuries as or, Sir David Lindsay and other authorities of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century give them argent. The lymphad has neither flag, yard with furled sail, nor oars in action, as usually borne.

13. EROLIE COMITIS. Argent, three escucheons gules.

14. MARISCALLI COMITIS. The Earl Marischal. Argent, a chief paly of six argent and gules. Once more, in the chief, argent for or. The chief covers fully half the shield.

15. BOCHTUL[1]E COMITIS. Earl of Bothwell. Gules, on a chevron argent a rose between two lions counter-combattant of the first. The lions much less carefully carved than in the Ecclesiastical Hepburn shields.

16. NOVE ABERDONIE. Gules, three towers argent, doors and windows [painted not carved] sable, within an orle of the second.

NORTHERN ROW.

1. IMPERATORIE MAJESTATIS. Yellow, an eagle displayed two-headed sable, beaked, membered, and armed gules. The eagle is not crowned. The imperial crown originally placed above the shield has been lost.

2. FRANCORUM REGIS. Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or. The cap of the crown red.

3. HISPANORUM REGIS. Quarterly, first and fourth (greenish black), Argent, a lion rampant gules, Leon; second and third, Gules, a castle triple-towered or. The castle is not, as usually blazoned, masoned sable with windows and ports shut azure, probably through neglect of the last painter. It will be observed that Leon has here the precedence of Castile. In the long discussion of their respective claims, which engaged the talents of Molina and other learned writers, the claim of

Castile as represented in the male line by the Kings of Spain prevailed ultimately over those of the more ancient kingdom of Pelagius, which they inherited through a female ancestor. Cap of crown red.

4. REGIS ANGLORUM. Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale or. No cap to crown.

5. REGIS DANORUM. Gules, a lion rampant brown-purple, crowned yellow, holding in his fore-paws a pole-axe in pale azure, the blade edged argent. This, according to the usual blazon, should be Gules, a lion rampant crowned or, holding a pole-axe argent hilted of the second. No cap to crown.

6. REGIS UNGARIE. Argent, four bars gules. Often blazoned Barry of eight, argent and gules. Cap red.

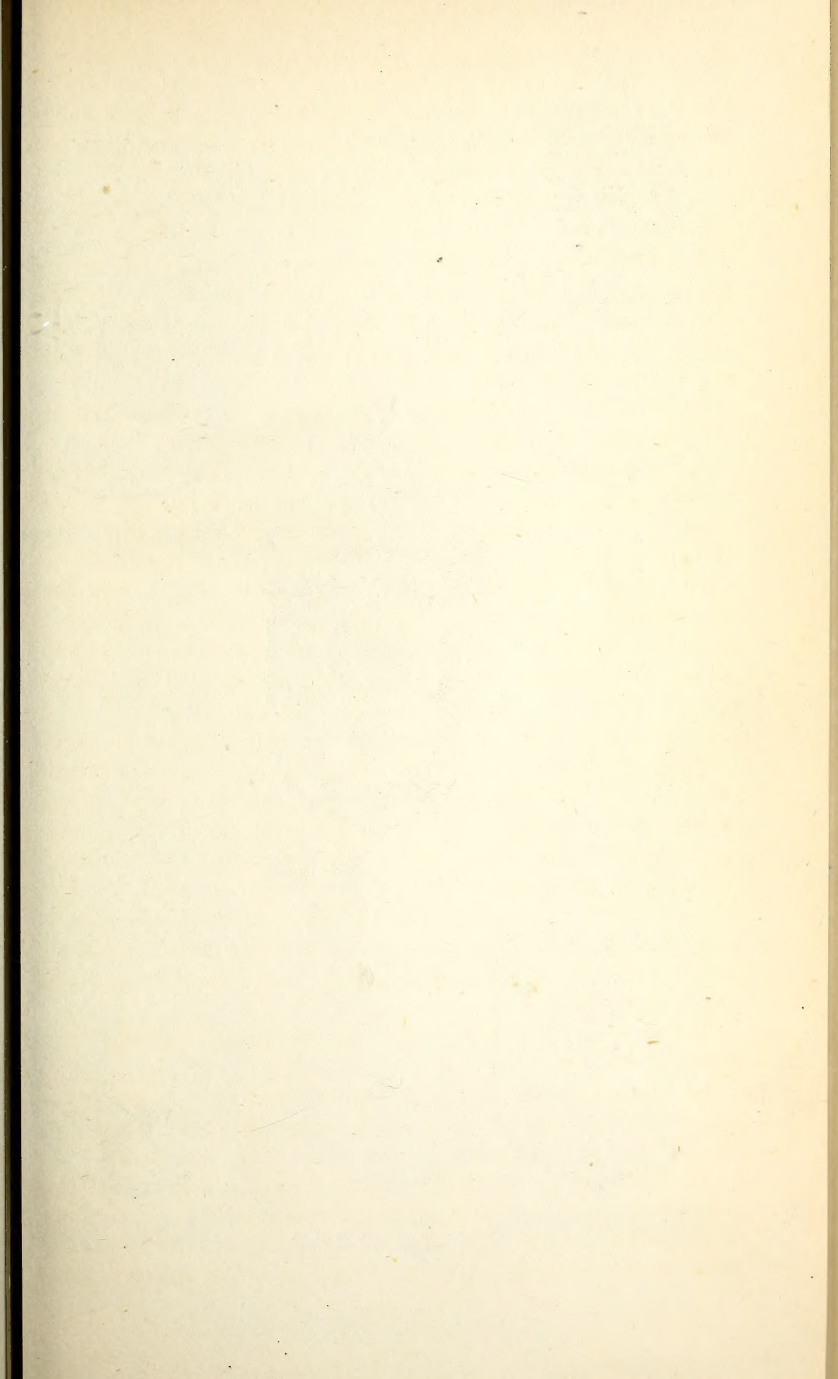
7. REGIS PORTUGALIE. Argent, five inescutcheons in cross within a bordure counter-embattled azure, each charged with four playing dice in pavile, except the last, which bears five in quincunx proper. The dice are not carved, as are almost all the charges of the shields, but merely painted. The inequality in the number of dice may have arisen from the carelessness of the last painter; but it is difficult to account at all for the substitution of dice for bezants or (more probably) plates. The arms are usually blazoned as having the bordure gules, charged with seven castles triple-towered or. Cap red.

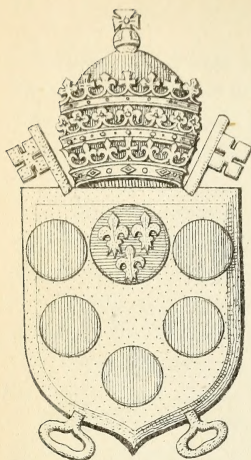
8. REGIS ARAGONIE. Quarterly, first and fourth, Paly of six argent and gules, Barcelona; second and third, Gules, an eagle (beak and claws of a parrot) displayed argent. According to the usual blazon, the first and fourth should be Argent, four pellets gules. They are so given by Favin and others. The legend is, that "in 873 Geoffrey le Velon, Count of Barcelona, returning all bloody from battle, the King of Spain(?) dipped his fingers in his blood, and drew with them as many long lines on Geoffrey's shield, which became afterwards his fixed arms." There is a similar tradition as to the arms of Keith. Cap of crown blue.

9. REGIS CYPRE (? Cypri). Gules, a cross cantoned with four wheels four-spoked argent. Cap blue

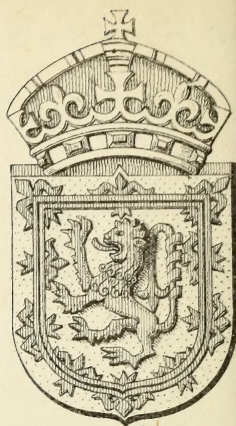
10. REGIS NAVARRE. Gules, an escarbuncle of eight rays within an orle ornamented with round studs opposite the points of the rays argent. Cap of crown red.

11. REGIS SICILIE. Quarterly, first, Argent, a cross-crosslet (not potent) between four crosses couped yellow, Jerusalem; second, Gules, a cross saltire and orle conjoined, all the points of junction studded round and voided of the field; third, Argent, a lion rampant gules;

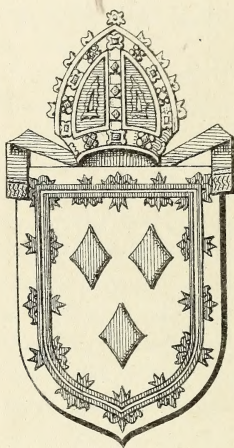




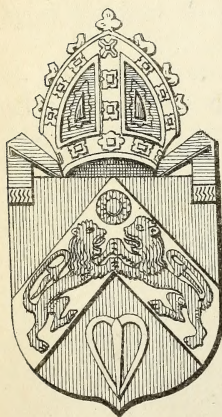
Pontificis Romani.



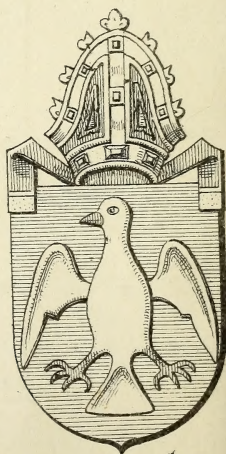
Regie Celsitudinis.



Cabini Aberdonen.

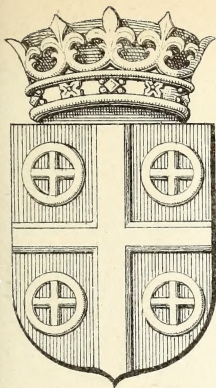


Mozauten Episcopi.

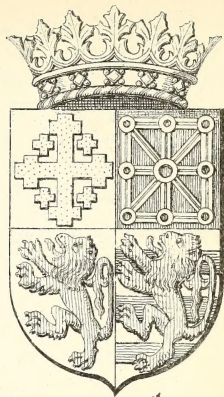


Sodozenlis Episcopi.

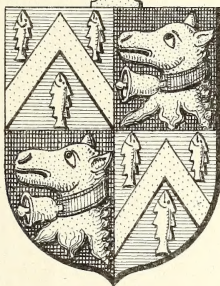
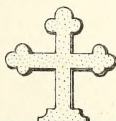
A. G. B. F. S. A. S.



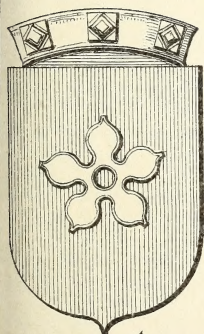
Regis Cypre.



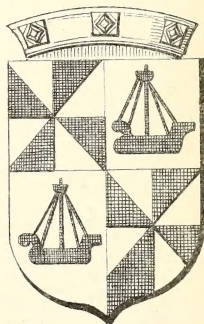
Regis Sicilie.



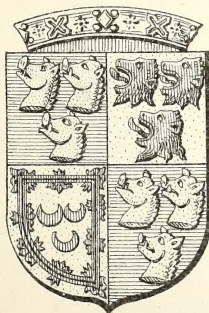
Santhiand. Archiepi.



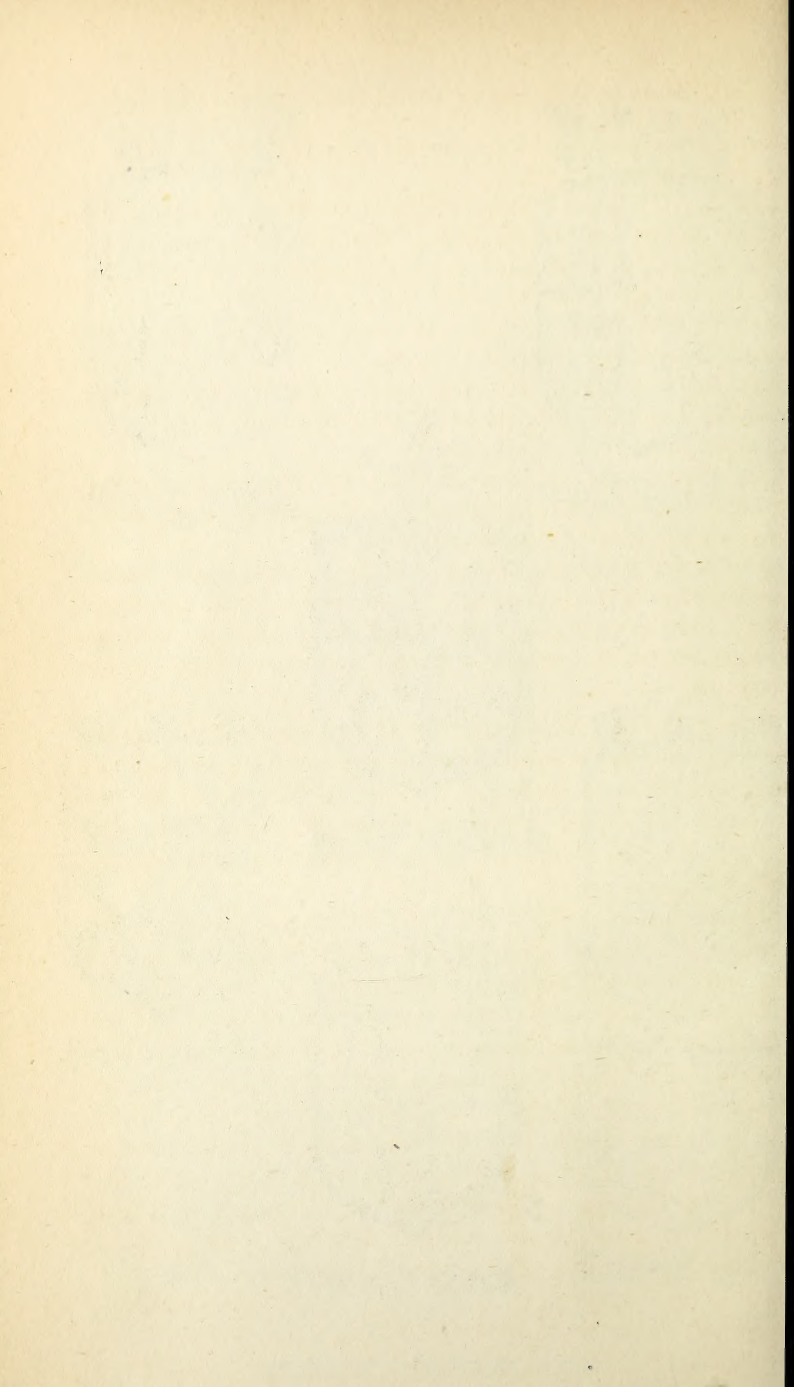
Anguste Comitil.



Archadie Comitil.



Huntlie Comitil.



fourth, Argent, three bars azure, over all a lion rampant gules, for Cyprus. No cap to crown.

12. REGIS POLONIE. Gules, a horse saddled and bridled trotant argent, shod proper. In the arms of Lithuania, which seem intended here, the horse is at full speed, and bears a cavalier in armour holding a drawn sword in his dexter hand. Cap of crown red.

13. REGIS BOHEMIE. Paly of eight argent and gules. Not the coat actually belonging to Bohemia. Cap red.

14. DUCIS BURBONIE. (Charles Duke of Bourbon and Vendôme, grandfather of Henri IV.) Azure, three fleurs-de-lis argent, over all a bendlet gules. Cap of crown red.

15. DUCIS GILRIE. Duke of Gueldres. Per pale azure and yellow, two lions rampant affronted, the dexter or langued gules, the sinister sable langued gules. No cap to crown.

16. VETERIS ABERDONIE, the City or Burgh of Old Aberdeen. Azure, a bough-pot containing three lilies of the garden stalked and leaved proper, flowered argent, the dexter in bud, the sinister half-blown, the centre full-blown, the bough-pot charged with three salmon fishes in fret proper.

It will be observed that the arms of the Church dignitaries are in every case (unless possibly that of the vacant bishopric of the Isles) those of the *individual*. No armorial insignia of the *sees* appear on the shields. This confirms the opinion that the bearing of such insignia *heraldically* is, in Scotland at least, a post-Reformation custom.

The shields assigned to the Earls of Moray and Angus are not those of the existing Earls, Stewart and Douglas, but those of Randolph, Bishop Dunbar's ancestor, and of De Umfreville.

The occurrence no fewer than four times of the armorial bearings of Hepburn among the twenty-eight belonging to the Scottish magnates, affords a striking monument of the great power and influence temporarily enjoyed by the family of the Earl of Bothwell.

I have only to add, that Mr. Andrew Gibb (of the firm of Keith and Gibb in Aberdeen), to whose great skill and fidelity as an artist the cause of Scottish antiquity is under deep obligations, has executed careful coloured drawings to scale of the whole series of heraldic ornaments we have described.

P. C. CAMPBELL.

University of Aberdeen, 26 July, 1867.

COMPOSITIONS TO AVOID KNIGHTHOOD IN 1 AND 2 MARY I.

The following is a copy of a paper found among the muniments of the Baroness North at Wroxton in Oxfordshire, and which bears date March 30, 1603. It was, as appears by the first paragraph, compiled from the Records in the Exchequer called *The Pelles of Receipt*, from the original parchment rolls on which the sums were entered. It is to be regretted, however, that in many instances the names are omitted, and the fines paid for composition entered only in the lump, as “*aliis per vicecomitem*,” *i.e.* “from others by the sheriff,” who appears in the first instance to have collected the fines.

The whole subject of Feudal and Obligatory Knighthood has been treated at length in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries by Francis Morgan Nichols, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix. He remarks that “Under Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, proclamations were made before the several coronations (as had been usual on former occasions of the kind) for gentlemen of 40*l.* a-year to come in and receive their knighthood. And there is evidence that in the two former reigns some proceedings were taken to make a profit by the defaulters. Among the State Papers of the first year of Edward VI. (Calendar, p. 5) is a list of the names of such persons certified by the sheriffs as have not compounded for their fines of knighthood; and among the papers cited by Mr. Noy, in his MS. notes upon the legal proceedings in the matter of knighthood money, is a paper in the Exchequer, dated the first year of Mary, being a schedule of the tax of those who took not the order of knighthood according to the proclamations.” (Lansdowne MS. 253, p. 456.)

E. P. SHIRLEY.

Lower Easington Park, October 28th 1867.

Fines assessed uppon divers gents. throughout all England at the comming in of Queene Mary to the Crowne for not receiving the order of Knighthood, and paide into the Receipts of her Highnes Excheq'. in the two first yeares of her raigne, as appeareth by The Pelles of Receipt of that time, viz.:

ANGLIA:

Per Joh'nē Baker et Henr' Bedingfeld mil.
et al. nuper assignat' ad tractand' communi-
cand' et componend' cum subditis d'ne regine
pro exoneracione ordinis militis, de diversis
finibus per ipsos de diversis personis ea de
causa receptis iijm cc iii^{xx} xij li. x s. ii d.

Theise whose names hereafter follow did make theire pticular
payments into the receipt (*quia non susceperunt ordinem milit.*)
and did take out theire owne dischardge, viz.:

BEDD:

Willi ^{mo} Mordaunt, ar.	.	.	.	C s.
Olivero St. John, ar.	.	.	.	x li.
Lodovico Dyve, ar.	.	.	.	C s.

BUCK:

Willi ^{mo} Birte, ar.	.	.	.	vi li.
Willi ^{mo} Faukener, ar.	.	.	.	x li.
Willi ^{mo} Birte	.	.	.	vi li.

BERKS:

Willi ^{mo} Lyde, ar.	.	.	.	xii li.
Rob'to Celleway, ar.	.	.	.	xiii li. vi s. viii d.
Jo. Winchecombe, sen.	.	.	.	xxvi li. xiii s. iij d.
Thoma Reade, ar.	.	.	.	x li.

CEST:

Willi ^{mo} Meyre de Meyre	.	.	.	vi li.
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CORNUB:

Thoma Saben	.	.	.	vi li. xiii s. iij d.
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CANTEBR:

Frauncis St. George et al p vic.	.	.	.	xv li.
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DEVON:

Rich. Bampfeld, ar.	.	.	.	lxvj s. viii d.
Willi ^{mo} Harris, ar.	.	.	.	lxvi s. viii d.
Willi ^{mo} Holland, ar.	.	.	.	C s.
Jo. Drewe, ar.	.	.	.	C s.
Joh'ne Mellett, ar.	.	.	.	iiij li.
Rob'to Dyllen, ar.	.	.	.	viii li.
Joh'ne Wyse, ar.	.	.	.	iiij li.
Thoma Carew et xv al p vic.	.	.	.	xlvi li.

DERBI :

Thoma Babington, ar.	.	.	xiii li. vi s. viii d.
Joh'ne Rowseley, ar.	.	.	iiij li.
W°. Sacheverell, ar.	.	.	lxvi s. viii d.
Jo. Selyock, ar.	.	.	lx s.
Henrico Columbell	.	.	xl s.
Johanne Poole, ar.	.	.	liii s. iiij d.
Frauncis Rolleston, ar.	.	.	xl s.
Rad'o Leake, ar.	.	.	xl s.
Rob'to Fitzherbert, ar.	.	.	liij s. iiij d.
Vincentio Lowe, Tho. Sutton, et at p vic.	ibm	x li. vi s. viii d.	

EBORACI :

Hugone Wyrald, ar.	.	.	viii li.
Joh'ne Peck	.	.	c s.
Williñmo Wicliff, ar.	.	.	iiij li.
Williñmo Bellasses, ar.	.	.	lxvi s. viii d.
Francō Paslew, et div'is ats ad viç	.	cxiiij li. xiiij s. iiij d.	

ESSEX :

Rogẽ Wentworth, ar.	.	.	c s.
Joh'ne Lucas, ar.	.	.	vi li. xiiij s. iiij d.
Williñmo Latham, ar.	.	.	c s.
Rob'to Mordaunt, ar.	.	.	xiiij li. vi s. viii d.
Thoma Mildmay, ar.	.	.	x li.
Williñmo Bernes, ar.	.	.	iiij li.
Thoma Audley, gen.	.	.	vi li. xiii s. iiij d.
Thoma Gymlett, ats Barbour	.	.	liii s. iiij d.
Joh'ne Sentler, ar.	.	.	c s.
Henrico Fortescu, ar.	.	.	c s.
Rich'o Songer, geñ.	.	.	iiij li.
Edwō Twynnevix et div'is at p viç	.	.	xlvi li. x s.
Joh'ne Paschall, ar.	.	.	c s.

FLINT :

Williñmo Hanmer	.	.	liii s. iiij d.
Humfr'o Dymock	.	.	liii s. iiij d.
Thoma Sallesbury, ar.	.	.	xl s.

GLOUC :

Joh'ne Trye, ar.	.	.	liii s. iii d.
Xtofero Baynam	.	.	vi li.
Rich'o Norwood, ar.	.	.	c s.
Thoma Baskerfeld	.	.	iiij li.
Richō Tracy, et at p viç	.	.	xx li.

HERTF:

Williſmo Barley	iiij li.
Edw. Brockett	C s.
Edw. Verney, Jo: Cock, et ať p vič: ibñ	xvii li.
Frauncō Beyley et ať p vič	xvii li.

HEREF:

Nich'o Monington, ar.	iiij li.
Joh'ne Inckpen, et diř ať p vič	xlviij li.

HANT:

Joh'ne Wiborne, ar.	C s.
Jo. Sullyard, ar.	lxvi s. viii d.
Thoma Culpeper, ar.	xiii li. vi s. viii d.
Thoma Rolfe, ar.	x li.
Williſmo Swanne	C s.
Thoma Hardres et diř ať p vič	cxvi li. xiii s. viii d.

LONDON:

Tho. Goodwin	liii s. iiij d.
Ja. Bridges, mřchaunt taiř	C s.
Joh'ne Hethe, cooper	C s.
Jo. Slaninge	liij s. viii d.
Rob'to Brooke	C s.
Joh'ne Banestre	iiij li.
Nich. Duke	x li.
Thoma Curtis	xiiij li. vi s. viii d.
Rob'to Browne	iiij li.
Rob'to Whetstone	vi li. xiii s. iiij d.
Joh'ne Richemond	vi li. xiii s. iiij d.
Edw. Elrington	xv li.

LINCO:

Thoma Massenden	vi li.
Jo. Kingston, ar.	liii s. viii d.
Thoma Massingbeard	x li.
Thoma Browne, ar.	lxvi li. viii d.
Franč Fotherby	liii s. iiij d.
Joh'ne Bellow, ar.	iiij li.
Tho. Hussey et Rob'to Gowche p vič.	x li. xiiij s. iiij d.

LANC:

Rob'to Catterall	lxvi s. viii d.
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MIDD:

Will'mo Jennins	lx s.
Edw. Taillor	lii s. iiij d.
Rich. Fox	liii s. iiij s.
Jo: Grimston	iiij li.
Williñmo Awnesham et a† p viç	.	.	.	.	viii li.

NORFF:

Thoma Carvill	.	.	.	.	C s.
Arthur Gurney	.	.	.	.	iiij li.
Edw. Calthropp	.	.	.	.	liij s. iiij d.
Rich'o Hoo	.	.	.	.	C s.
Rob'to Barney	.	.	.	.	iiij li.
Rich'o Fulmerston	.	.	.	.	iiij li.
Joh'ne Corbett	.	.	.	.	viii li.

NOTT:

Georgio Stapleton	.	.	.	.	xl s.
Rich'o Whalley, ar.	.	.	.	.	vi l. xiiij s. viii d.
Francō Mering, ar.	.	.	.	.	xl s.
Georgio Nevile	.	.	.	.	C s.
Georgio Lassells	.	.	.	.	lxvi s. viii d.
Joh'ne Seynt Andrewes	.	.	.	.	C s.

NORTH:

Joh'ne Butler	.	.	.	.	iiij li.
Williñmo Lane	.	.	.	.	vi li. xiiij s. iiij d.
Thoma Brooke	.	.	.	.	liij s. iiij d.
Edmundo Brud'nell, ar.	.	.	.	.	xxvi li. xiiij s. iiij d.
Rich'o Wake	vi li. xiiij s. iiij d.

OXON:

Thoma Bridges et xiiij. a† p vic.	xli li. vi s. viii d.
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SUFF:

Nich'ao Bohum, ar.	iiij li.
Franc'o Jermy	x li.
Jo: Throgm'ton	xl s.
Henrico Chitting	xl s.
Thoma Plater	.	.	.	.	liij s. iiij d.
Rob'to Jenney	.	.	.	.	xl s.
Edmondo Croft	.	.	.	.	liii s. iiij d.
Rob'to Reyne	.	.	.	.	xl s.
Nich'ao Bacon	.	.	.	.	vi li. xiiij s. iiij d.
Edmundo Tilney	.	.	.	.	vi li. xiiij s. iiij d.

Willi ^{mo} Veysey	lx s.
Willi ^{mo} Fryer	lx s.
Rob'to Dicy	lxvi s. viii d.
Edw. Rosse	c s.
Willi ^{mo} Bainbrough	liii s. iiij d.
Thoma Reade	iiij li.
Edmundo Withipoole	x li.
Rob'to Gosnold	lxii s. viii d.
Willi ^{mo} Toppeffeld	xi s.
Joh'ne Rosse	c s.
Rob'to Skeete	xl s.
Xtofero Goldingham	iiij li.
Robt Rookewood	lxvi s. viii d.
Steph. Heywood	liii s. iiij d.
Rogero Warren	liii s. viii d.
Thoma Rowse	xiiij li. vi s. viii d.
Rich ^o Bokinge	xl s.
Edw. Glemham	xl s.
Joh'ne Sulliard	iiij li.
Joh'ne Southwell et al p vi ^c .	xxi li. xiii s. iiij d.

SUSSEX:

Willi ^{mo} Cheyne	iiij li.
Jo: Covert, ar.	vi li.
Nich'ao Turke	c s.
Jo: Appesley	lx s.
Jo: Carrell	vi li. xiii s. iiij d.

SURR:

Robt Cranwell	lxvi s. viii d.
Willi ^{mo} Saunders	vi li.
Hugo ⁿ Eglefeld	liij s. iiij d.
Ambrosio Woolley	xxvi li. xiiij s. iiij d.
Jacobo Skinner	c s.
Joh'ne Vaughan	viii li.
Willi ^{mo} Hauman	iiij li.

SOUTH'T:

Nicha'o Vans	xlvi s. viii d.
Rob'to White	vi li.
Georgio Mylle	lxvi s. viii d.
Thoma Ynckpenne	liij s. iiij d.
Thoma Mylle	xl s.
Geo: Dabridgcourt	liii s. iiij d.
Jo: Norton	vi li. xiiij s. viii d.

Thoma Pate (?)	. . .	vi li. xiiij s. iiij d.
Joh'ne Dowce	. . .	vi li.
Nich'ao Deringe	. . .	liii s. iiij d.
Thoma Shelley	. . .	xl s.
Joh'ne Croke	. . .	cs.
Georgio Oglander	. . .	xl s.
Thoma Wind ^m	. . .	iiij li.
Willimō Kingswell	. . .	xl s.
Rich. Puttenham	. . .	liij s. iiij d.
Nich'ao Aylyerd	. . .	xl s.
Rich'o Ware	. . .	lx s.
Geo. Speake et al p vic.		iiij ^{xx} x li.

CIVITAS BRISTOLL:

Thoma Launedon, grocer	. . .	liii s. iiij d.
Hugone Partriche	. . .	cs.

SALOPP:

Frauncō Kynnaston	. . .	liii s. iiij d.
Humfrō Onsloe	. . .	xl s.

WARR:

Arth̃r Skynner	. . .	cs.
Robtō Pudsey	. . .	xlvi s. viii d.
Willimō Starkey	. . .	liijs. iiij d.
Willimō Willington	. . .	xxx li.

WIGORN':

Thoma Blunt de Sullington (<i>sic</i>)	. . .	cs.
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WILTES:

Henrico Boddenham	. . .	cs.
Matheō Kinge	. . .	xi s.
Thoma Gifford	. . .	liii s. iiij d.
Joh'ne Craley, ar.	. . .	cs.
Joh'ne Hogge	. . .	xl s.
Henrico Sherrington	. . .	liii s. iiij d.
Jacobo Pagett	. . .	iiij li.
Andrea Beynton et al p vič.		ciiij li.

S^a to^{lis} p iiijm li. DCCCC li. vi s. x d.
(4,900l. 6s. 10d.)

30 Martii 1603.

ex^r p H. WARDOURE.

(Endorsed.) A note of composiçõn for knightes to Quene Marie for refusing knighthood 1 et 2 of her reigne.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COAT-ARMOUR.

(Continued from Vol. IV. p. 77.)

THE HERALDIC JOURNAL; recording the Armorial Bearings and Genealogies of American Families. Nos. xv.—xx. Boston (Massachusetts). 8vo.

Our American contemporary proceeds in its useful career, and is now regularly published in quarterly numbers. The general materials are as before,—memoirs upon particular families, reviews of genealogical works, arms collected from sepulchral memorials, seals of arms from the registries of wills, and other evidence of the like character from old paintings, book-plates, &c. &c.

A great object with the Editors has recently been to ascertain what remaining evidence there exists in America of the usage of arms prior to 1750, on the presumption that in the great majority of cases they would not have been assumed without some authority, nor without having been brought from the mother country. We fear, however, that such evidence is to be relied on only to a limited extent, as there was assuredly a great amount of unauthorised assumption of arms in England itself for at least a century before the date named. And it was assumption of that worst kind, in regard to genealogy,—namely, of the arms of some other family of the same name, or nearly the same. This erroneous practice has continued in America to the present day, when arms have been thought of at all; and it is, as we know, still unhappily prevalent at home, as is obvious by the daily advertisements of “Arms by name and county.”

In the first volume of *The Heraldic Journal* a document has been printed entire under the designation of the Gore Roll of Arms. It can scarcely aspire to the dignity of a record, being in fact a memorandum book that belonged to a family named Gore carrying on the business of carriage-painters in Boston, and it was formed either by them or their predecessors.¹ The earliest coats it contains are dated 1701 and 1702; the latest 1724; and it is probable that these dates refer to the time when the memoranda were made. This Gore Roll therefore extends so far as to prove that certain families in New England early in the last century used certain arms, some of which there is good reason

¹ It is still preserved in the family of Samuel Gore, brother to the late Governor Christopher Gore; and with it has been inherited an original MS. of William Smith, Rouge Dragon, entitled *Promptuarium Armorum*, containing many hundred trickings of arms, dated 1602—1615. Our Transatlantic friends give us some hope that they will publish this entire.

to presume had been actually inherited ; but it is not in itself a sufficient authority unless corroborated from more authentic sources. At the same time it is useful as a suggestive document, and therefore well deserved printing. So far as the coats of New Englanders extend, it has been again published in Mr. Whitmore's *Elements of Heraldry*, illustrated with brief genealogical notes.

We extract three that are not those of settlers in America:—

2. Capt. HENRY CROFTS [not Crafts], son of the late Duke of Monmouth, Commander of her Maj^y ship Gosport 1702. [See our vol. iv. p. 270.]

Lozengy argent and azure, a crescent for difference.

Crest, a demi-lion gules.

51. EDWARD STURTON, Esq. Great Britain, 1718.

Sable, a bend gold between six plates [*lege* fountains].

Crest, a demi-friar [*lege* monk, sc. *moine*, the crest of Stourton having been inherited from the family of Moyne,] holding in the dexter hand a whip with three lashes.

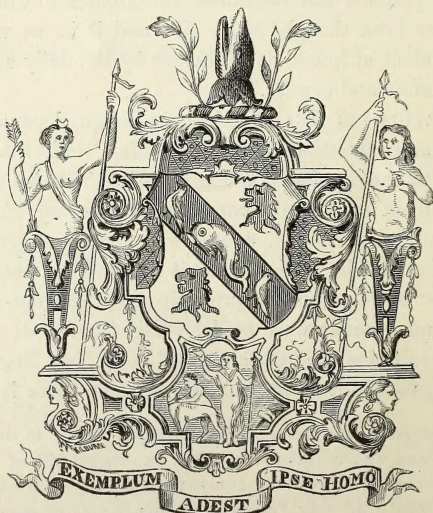
55. Sir JOHN BARKLEY of Stratton in Somersetshire, Gr. Britain, 1719.

A chevron between ten crosses pattée.

Crest, a unicorn passant.

The two latter, with six or eight more, appear to have been copied from a pedigree of Chute (described under No. 62) that had passed through the compiler's hands.

Copies are given of some old Book-plates, which we are enabled to extract.



JOHN FRANKLIN, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND.

This was the book-plate of John Franklin, the elder brother of the famous Benjamin. The original is inscribed *J. Turner, sculp.* a name which is identified with that of James Turner of Marblehead, in Massachusetts, whose bill, dated 1752, for escutcheons, coffin-plate, and rings supplied to the executors of William Lynde, esq. is printed at p. 94 of the volume before us. He also engraved a series of psalm music.

The same coat of arms was used by Dr. Benjamin Franklin in his seal, as it appears in the fac-simile copy of his famous letter to Strahan. It is thus described in Burke's *General Armory* :—

Ar. on a bend betw. two lion's heads erased gules a dolphin embowed between as many [*which means two*] martlets or. Crest, A dolphin's head in pale ar. erased gu. finned or, betw. two branches vert. *Motto* PRO REGE ET PATRIA. Franklin, late Governor of New Jersey.

William Franklin, the Governor of New Jersey, here mentioned, was son of John the owner of the book-plate: and, after quoting Burke, our American friends make the following remarks :—

We find it thus used by two brothers and the son of one of them, two of them being men in high positions and liable to a severe scrutiny of their pretensions. It therefore seems very probable that Benjamin Franklin may have obtained a Grant of these arms, perhaps at the time when he began to hold prominent offices. It is strange, however, that arms should have been conceded to him so closely resembling those of families of the same name in other counties.

It is hardly possible that he could have enjoyed them by hereditary right. From the last and most interesting biography of the Philosopher which has appeared, we transcribe the following facts, which seem to show that the family for some generations had not risen above the rank of yeomen.

Thomas¹ Franklin of Ecton, Northamptonshire, was a blacksmith, and was living in Henry VIII.'s time. His grandson, Thomas,³ was born 8 October, 1598, and married Jane White, niece of Col. White of Banbury, and had nine children. He died 21 March, 1681. Of his children, four were Thomas,⁴ John,⁴ Benjamin, and Josiah. Of these, Thomas⁴ was "something of a lawyer, Clerk of the County Court, and Clerk to the Archdeacon," and acquired considerable property. John⁴ was a dyer, and probably a thriving man, for his two younger brothers afterwards learned the same trade.

Josiah,⁴ the father of our Benjamin, was born at Ecton in 1655. By his first wife, Anne, he had, in England, Elizabeth, Samuel, and Hannah; and he came with his family to Boston about 1683. Here he had Josiah, Anne, and two Josephs. His wife dying he married Abiah, daughter of Peter Folger, and had John, Peter, Mary, James, Sarah, Ebenezer, Thomas, Benjamin, Lydia, and Jane; all of whom are duly recorded by Savage. Notwithstanding this numerous progeny, it is believed that the family is extinct in the male line. Descendants of Benjamin through females are quite numerous.

In regard to the arms, we repeat that it seems improbable that the two prominent

bearers of the name would have assumed them unchallenged, and that it is more probable that a search at Heralds' College would show a grant to Benjamin or his father.

We are sorry that we cannot confirm this view. On the contrary, it is a palpable case of usurpation, for these were the very arms which were granted by Dethick in 1580 to Oliver Franklin of Devonshire,¹ and as drawn in Glover's Ordinary are blazoned thus—

Argent, on a bend between two lion's heads erased gules a dolphin embowed or between two popinjays (?) of the last collared azure. Crest, A conger eel's head erect or, erased gules, between two branches vert.

And it is stated that their owner, "Oliver Franklin de co. Devon, ob. sine exitu; sepultus apud Warr'."

So that, as he died without issue, no one can properly have inherited these arms.

If reference is made to Burke's *General Armory* under the names of Franklin and Frankland it will be seen that the heralds rang the changes of the same materials in composing the coats of several families of those names. We will cite only those of which we find some definite particulars.

The simplest that occurs is that of Franklyn of Buckfastleigh, co. Devon, *Azure, a bend between two dolphins embowed or*. This is the same composition which will also be found for several families under the name of French.

In the coat of Franklyn of Kent, lion's heads are added, *Argent, on a bend between two dolphins embowed gules three lion's heads erased or*.

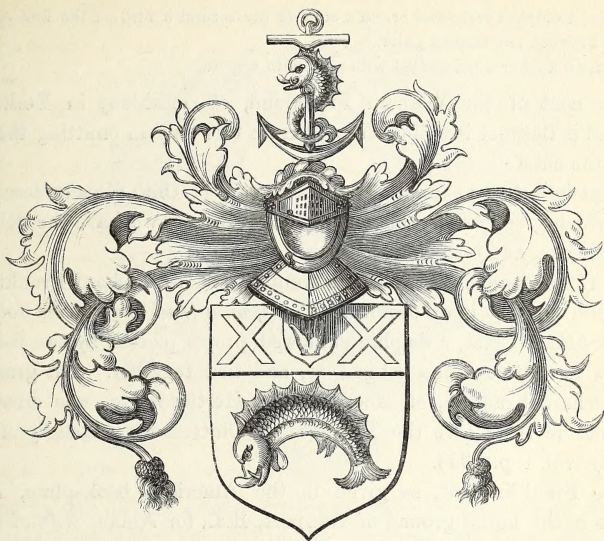
In 1513, or shortly after, the following coat was granted to William Franklyn, archdeacon of Durham:

Argent, on a pale between two saltires engrailed gules a dolphin hauriant of the field, on a chief azure a lion rampant argent between two birds (popinjays?) or, collared azure. Crest, a bird's head erased or, charged with three pellets, between two wings expanded vaire or and azure.

"These be the armes of Master Frankelyng archedecon of Durham. And these armes was gevyn to the said Mr. Franklin for recoveryng the Castell of Norham owte of the Scottes handes by his prowes and pollicé." Tonge's *Visitation of the Northern Counties* in 1530.

In this composition, so crowded with charges according to the fashion of the times, one might expect to find some allusion to the

¹ Perhaps of Widworthy, purchased by — Franklyn of Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and dismembered by Peter Franklyn esquire about the year 1600. Lysons, p. 561.



FRANKLAND OF THIRKLEBY, BARONET.

(From Moule's *Heraldry of Fish*.)

historical incident for which it was conferred:¹ but we are not able to recognise any. It must not be imagined that the saltires were allusive to the Scottish cross of Saint Andrew: a saltire, either fusilly, lozengy, or engrailed, was the bearing of several families of the names of Frank and Franks (as will be seen in the *General Armory*), and from them it was evidently borrowed. Of the dolphin we have already spoken: and to the smaller charges on the chief we cannot assign a meaning.

In 1566 the coat of Hugh Francklyn, alias Franckland, of Nessinge in the county of York, gentleman, was admitted to be *Gules, a dolphin embowed, and on a chief argent three saltires couped azure*, when drawn upon the grant of this crest, viz., *a demi-dolphin argent*, made by William Flower, Norroy: as printed in the appendix to Tonge's Visitation, (Surtees Society, 1862,) p. xli.

In 1568, a grant was made to Frankland of the Rye, co. Hertford,² in which the collared bird was introduced as well as the dolphin and saltires, thus:—

¹ Norham castle had been taken by the Scots just before the battle of Flodden; and Franklin had charge of Norham castle soon after that event: see the records cited in our vol. ii. p. 194.

² The name does not occur under that manor in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire.

Azure, a dolphin embowed or, on a chief of the second a bird of the first collared argent between two saltires gules.

Crest, an anchor sable enfiled with a dolphin argent.

The coat of Sir William Frankland, of Thirkleby in Yorkshire, created a Baronet in 1600, differed from this only in omitting the bird from the chief.¹

Next in date we come to Dethick's grant of 1580 already described, and which gives rise to this discussion, in which we have the dolphin, lion's heads, and birds all together.

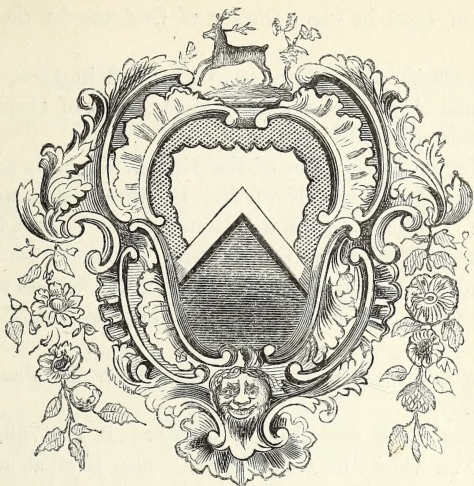
In 1599 Camden granted this simpler coat to Richard Franklyn of Wilsdon in Middlesex esquire: *Argent, on a bend azure three dolphins of the field*. Crest, a dolphin embowed proper pierced by two fishing-spears in saltire gules, ringed or, and tied together. His grandson Sir Richard Franklin, of Moor Park in Hertfordshire, was created a Baronet in 1660 (see the Pedigree in Clutterbuck's History of that county, vol. i. p. 194).

The Franklin coat, as given in the American book-plate, again occurs in the burial-ground of Newport, R.I., for Abiah, wife of Capt. George Buckmaster, 1754. She was the daughter of James Franklin, brother to Benjamin, and the Franklin coat is placed alone upon her gravestone, without any for her husband. (*Heraldic Journal*, iii. 67, 117.)

Another book-plate presents the arms of ELLERY. This has been a family of high mercantile, official, and social distinction, in several flourishing branches. William Ellery, the emigrant ancestor, is supposed to have come from Bristol. He was settled at Gloucester in Massachusetts Bay as early as 1663, when he there married Hannah daughter of William Vinson: and his residence was near his father-in-law's, at Vinson's or (as it was sometimes called) Ellery's Cove. He died in 1696, having had by two wives thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, all born in Gloucester.

Benjamin Ellery, his eldest son, obtained in 1702 a letter of marque from Prince George of Denmark, the Lord High Admiral of England, and consequently bore the title of Captain. He became a very wealthy merchant at Newport in Rhode Island, deputy for Newport in the Colonial Assembly, Judge of the County Court, and Assistant of the Colony. Having married in 1696 Abigail, daughter of John Wilkins, who was from Wiltshire in England, he died in 1746, aged 76, dis-

¹ Moule, *Heraldry of Fish*, p. 26, incorrectly says "on a chief three saltiers;" but his engraving is right, as, by the kindness of Mr. Van Voorst the publisher, we are enabled to show in the preceding page.



posing by will of his estate, among which were portraits of himself, wife, and sons, which are still in the possession of a descendant. His epitaph at Newport in Rhode Island is printed in the *Heraldic Journal*, vol. iii. p. 111, with a cut of a shield of arms very different, and evidently incomplete. We can only describe it as Per chevron, in base an escallop. And yet the same imperfect shield is found on the gravestone of his wife (1742) and on that of his son William (1764.)

Captain Nathaniel Ellery, another son of the first William, was married (secondly) in 1721 to Ann daughter of William Sargent and great-granddaughter of Deputy-Governor Symonds: this "Madame Ellery" died in 1772, aged ninety years, and a fine portrait of her by Copley is in the possession of a descendant.

The Hon. William Ellery³ was the son of Benjamin, born at Bristol in Rhode Island in 1701; and afterwards a wealthy merchant of Newport, and Judge, Deputy-Assistant, and Deputy-Governor of the colony. He died in 1764; and has a long Latin epitaph at Newport, which is printed in the *Heraldic Journal*, iii. 112.

His son, the Hon. William Ellery,⁴ was born at Newport in 1727; married first in 1750 Ann, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan Remington of Cambridge, and secondly in 1767 Abigail, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Carey. In 1776 he was elected delegate to the Continental Congress, and was one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1785 he was Chief Justice of Rhode Island. From 1790

to his death in 1820 he was Collector of Customs for the district of Newport.

A brother, Christopher Ellery, esq.⁴ who died in 1789, was deputy in the Colonial Assembly, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and an Assistant of the Colony.

George Wanton Ellery,⁵ son of the Hon. William,⁴ is now Deputy-Collector of the Customs for Newport. His three sisters were married respectively: 1. Elizabeth, to the Hon. Francis Dana, Chief Justice of Massachusetts; 2. Lucy, to William Channing, esq. Attorney-General of Rhode Island, and was mother of the famous divine William Ellery Channing, D.D.; and 3. Almy, to the Hon. Francis Stedman.

(For other branches we must refer to the *Heraldic Journal*, vol. i. pp. 177—182.)

A silver seal, still preserved, is inscribed B. E. 1749. The old book-plate from which the engraving is copied is of about the same period. The writer of the memoir remarks—

The style of this coat is very different from the English mode. It is highly probable that the family is of French origin, and that we are to look in the French armorials for the arms.

Regarding another book-plate we find the following notice:

An old copy of *Longinus de Sublimitate* contains the armorial book-plate of PHILIP LUDWELL, of Green Spring in Virginia, Esq^r. The arms are, Gules, on a bend argent, between two towers or, three eagles displayed sable. Motto, I PENSIERI STRETTI ED IL VISO SCIOLTO. On the opposite leaf is the autograph, *E Lib. Philippi Ludwell, Coll. Gul. & Mar. Alum. Sept. 5^o die A. D. 1736.* From Bishop Meade's work on the *Old Churches and Families of Virginia* we learn that Thomas Ludwell, a native of Bruton in Somersetshire, was Secretary of the Colony of Virginia, and died in 1678. His nephew Philip Ludwell erected a monument to him at Williamsburg in 1727. I presume the owner of the book was this nephew, or a son of his. The arms are not found in English works on heraldry. (Vol. iii. p. 95.)

It is very true that these arms are not given in Burke's *General Armory*, nor in Papworth's *Ordinary of British Armorials*, where we presume they should appear in p. 273, with the somewhat similar coat of Johnson, of Trozell (*lege* Twyzell), Durham. From the account of the family of Ludwell in Bishop Meade's work above named (vol. ii. 139) it is evident that the owner of the book-plate was the Hon. Philip Ludwell, Esq. one of the Council of Virginia, who died in England in 1767, and was the last of his race. As we propose shortly to extract from Bishop Meade what he tells of the ancient families of Virginia, we shall meet with the Ludwells again in a future page.

See also 'miscellaneous memoranda' pp. 10-13 -

GROSVENOR, OR GRAVENOR,
OF HIGH GRAVENOR, DALLICOTT, HEATHTON, BUSHBURY,
BRIDGNORTH, ETC.

[From the MSS. of the late Mr. Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury.]

PEDIGREE OF GRAVENOR OF HIGH GRAVENOR.

(Arms, Azure, a garb or between three bezants.¹)

Adam de Gravenor, temp. Edw. I., was father by Margery, his wife, of a son, William de Gravenor, of Gravenor, in the parish of Claverley, Salop. His son Richard de Gravenor is named in a recognisance (with Richard de la Broke and Thomas de la Broke, of Clareley),² under Statute Merchant in the Exch. of Salop 50 Edw. III. 1376.

By his wife Agnes, who died his widow in the reign of Richard II. seized of a messuage and yard land in Gravenor, he was father of Richard Gravenor, of High Gravenor, who enjoyed the estate there after the death of his mother. His wife Alice, in 8 Hen. IV. settled a messuage and three nooks of land upon Henry Gravenor. She died 1 Hen. V. seized of free lands and tenements which fell to John, heir of the aforesaid Henry, her great-grandson. Thomas (son of Richard and Alice Gravenor), to whom the High Gravenor estate stood limited in 10 Rich. II. had issue:

1. Henry, of whom presently.
2. William Gravenor,³ of Claverley, to whom his brother Henry surrendered a messuage and three nooks of land in 8 Hen. IV. In 29 Hen. VI. he died seized of a messuage and half yard land, two tofts and two nooks of land in Claverley, and possessed a freehold cottage and land in

¹ On the old armorial seal of the Dallicott family the bezants are omitted, and the Grosvenor arms were so quartered by the late Mr. T. W. S. Grazebrook of Dallicott. (See his Hatchment in Claverley Church).

² Claverley is still pronounced Clareley.

³ In 1 Hen. IV. William Gravenor, of Claverley, grants to Henry Gravenor, his brother, his messuage called Barber's Place in Tresell (Trysull), and his lands in Tresel and Overton which he had of the grant of Richard of the Hill of Wytemere. (Huntbach MSS. cited by Shaw, ii. 208, sub *Trysull*.)

Woundwall, and free lands called Lechmere in Aston, which fell to Richard his son. This Richard surrendered in 7 Edw. IV. by attorney a messuage and one yard land in Claverley to the use of himself and Joan his wife. She in Hen. VII. surrendered a messuage, two tofts, and one yard land in Claverley, to Humphrey Gravenor, of Heathton; their son William Gravenor, of Claverley, in 11 Hen. VII. obtained a messuage, two tofts, and one yard land in Claverley. He was living 1 Hen. VIII. His son Nicholas Gravenor, of Claverley, in 36 Hen. VIII. was admitted to two nooks of land in Claverley as son and heir to William Gravenor, of Claverley. He was living in the reign of Edw. VI.

3. John Gravenor, ancestor to the Grosvenors of Byshbury (see *post* p. 42).

The eldest son, Henry Gravenor, of Heathton, to whom Alice his grandmother surrendered a messuage and three nooks of land in 8 Hen. IV., was in 1 Hen. V. admitted to a messuage, yard land, and a nook of land in High Gravenor. In 14 Hen. VI. he died at Heathton, seized of a messuage and one yard land there, which fell to Edith, his wife. By her (who married secondly Minshall, and died 6 Edw. IV.) he had issue:

1. John, his heir.
2. Humphrey, from whom the Gravenors of Heathton. See *post* p. 45.

The eldest son, John Gravenor, of High Gravenor, on the death of his father, 14 Hen. VI., was admitted to a messuage and one yard of land in Gravenor, and to a nook of land called "Cuttesnook," between Gravenor and Lea. He died about 1496, leaving by Agnes his wife:

1. Thomas, his successor.
2. Agnes, marr. 1st, to Richard Whitmore;¹ 2ndly, Thos. Pitt, of Shipley.

¹ Richard Whytemere, of Claverley, died 10 Hen. VII. His wife Agnes proved his will, 17 Jan. 1496. She afterwards married Thomas Pytt, and died 14 Hen. VIII. 1523.—*Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv. p. 23.

3. Richard Gravenor, who possessed in 23 Hen. VII. a nook of land called "Cattsfield," between Gravenor and the Lea.
4. William of Enfield (or Envile as it is now called), co. Stafford. He died 23 Hen. VIII. seized of lands in Chicknell; and John Gravenor was his son and heir, and of age at his father's death.
5. John Gravenor, of Whittemere, in the parish of Bobbington, ancestor of the Grosvenors of Whittemere and Bridgnorth. *See* p. 46.

Thomas Gravenor, of High Gravenor, in 16 Edw. VI. had, from his father, settled upon him and Margery his wife, a messuage and yard land in Gravenor. He was living there 15 and 22 Hen. VII. and 12 Hen. VIII. By Margery his wife he had two sons :

1. William Gravenor, of Wondwall.
2. Humphrey, of whom hereafter.

William Gravenor, of Wondwall, was living 22 Hen. VII. He had issue Thomas Gravenor, who enjoyed copyhold lands there in the reign of Edward VI. His son Robert Gravenor, of High Gravenor, in 44 Elizabeth, with Alice his wife, settled half a messuage and half yard land upon himself and wife for life, remainder to their son Randle and Elizabeth his wife. This Robert died 11 James I., leaving by the said Alice his wife a son, Randall Gravenor, of High Gravenor, who was interred at Claverley 7th Aug. 1648, having had issue by his wife Elizabeth :

1. Thomas Gravenor, bap. 11th Oct. 1612, interred at Claverley 21 March, 1639.
2. John Gravenor, bap. 5 June, 1614 ; died young.
3. Frances, marr. Francis Gravenor, of Dallicott.
4. Elizabeth, marr. Francis Fregleton, of Claverley.
5. Avis, youngest d. and coheir, marr. John Brooke of Roughton, par. of Worfield.

Humphrey Gravenor, second son of Thomas and Margery, was in 23 Hen. VIII. admitted to a nook of land called "Cuttesfield." He died, and was interred at Claverley 13th April, 1596, seized of free lands which fell to Elizabeth his wife for life,

remainder to Francis their son. This Francis Gravenor was of Wondwall, and in 14 James I. surrendered a nook of land called "Cattesfield," in Dallicott and Wondwall, to William his son and heir-apparent. In 38 Eliz. he and Frances his wife demised a croft in Claverley to John Hill and Joyce his wife. He married at Claverley on 29 Jan. 1580 Frances Billingsley, and by her, who was buried 30th March, 1624, he left at his decease—he was interred at Claverley 7th Oct. 1641 :—

1. William Gravenor, his successor.
2. Thomas, of Wondwall, who in 44 Eliz. purchased a freehold close of four acres from John Billingsley. He married Margaret Billingsley, and by her, who was interred at Claverley 30th May, 1663, he left issue at his own decease in 1642 (buried at Claverley 31st Dec. 1642) an only child, Jane, who on her father's death possessed a freehold messuage and land at Wondwall as his heir, being then twenty-one years of age.
3. Elizabeth Gravenor.

The eldest son, William Gravenor, in 19 James I. surrendered the nook of land called "Cuttes Field" in Dallicote and Wine-wall. He lived at Dallicott 44 Eliz. when he purchased from John Billingsley a freehold cottage and a nook of land in Wondwall and two freehold pastures in Farncote, and in 1 Car. I. he also purchased from him other lands. He was twice married, 1st to Joan, daughter of Thomas Garbett, of Dallicott; 2ndly, to Agnes, daughter of John Wilkes. He was buried at Claverley, 11th Jan. 1648, having had issue by his first wife an only son, Francis (of whom presently), and by his second,—

1. Katherine, bap. at Claverley 1625.
2. Anne, bap. 1632.
3. Frances, bap. and buried 1636.
4. Jane, bap. 1637.
5. Edward Gravenor, of High Gravenor and Woundwall, who in 22 Chas. I. had from his father a half yard land in Claverley. In 1651 he purchased from his brother Francis freehold lands. He was buried at

Claverley 17 Feb. 1710, leaving by his wife Jane, daughter of John Rogers of Farncote, gent., who was interred at Claverley 11 March, 1716:—

1. John Gravenor, son and heir-apparent. With his father and mother in 20 Chas. II. he sold a cottage and half yard land in Claverley to Edward Fregleton. He was baptised at Claverley 20 July, 1647.
 2. Anne, bap. 1649.
 3. Elizabeth, bap. 1656 ; marr. William Paget of Bridgnorth.
 4. Edward, born 4 Dec. 1659.
 5. Sarah, bap. 1662.
 6. Ellen, bap. 1665.
6. John Gravenor of Low Gravenor, bap. at Claverley 1st March, 1629. In 1651 he had from his father a nook of land called "Cattes Fields" in Dallicott and Woundwall, which he surrendered to Edward his brother. He was buried at Claverley 1 May, 1711, having had issue by his wife Anne a son, John Gravenor, of Low Gravenor, who by Margaret his wife had two sons, Edward, of Low Gravenor, bap. 1 July, 1675, and John, bap. 15 Feb. 1676-7.

Francis Gravenor, of Dallicott, gent. (only son of William by Joan his first wife), had in 1st Charles I. from his father free lands in Hopstone, Farncote, and Woundwall. He was buried at Claverley 14 March, 1674. He married, first, Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir of Randle Gravenor, of High Gravenor; and by her, who was baptised 29 June, 1603, and buried 3rd Feb. 1628, he had an only son, William Gravenor, of Woundwall and Dallicott, baptised 12th March, 1625; to whom his father, in 3 Charles I. limited the estate at Dallicott. He was buried at Claverley 25 October, 1690, having been twice married; by his second wife, Elizabeth, who was buried at Claverley 27 April, 1688, he had no issue; but by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Henry Devey, of Clyffe in the parish of Pattingham,

co. Stafford, to whom he was united on 29th November, 1649, at Claverley, he had issue :—

1. Thomas Grosvenor or Gravenor of Dallicot. In 1682 he obtained freehold lands from his father. He was buried 14 Nov. 1727, having had no issue by Elizabeth his wife, who was buried 24th Dec. 1727.
2. Edward, bap. 20 March, 1656. (s. p. ?)
3. William, of whom presently.

The daughters were : Sarah, living unmar. in 1712, Elizabeth marr. to ——— Porter, Margaret wife of ——— Newall, and Frances wife of ——— Wynne.

The third son, William Grosvenor, of Hilton, in the parish of Worfield, was admitted, in 1683, to a messuage, toft, and three nooks of land in Dallicott. He was buried at Claverley, 21 December, 1691, leaving issue by his wife Sarah, daughter of John Bradney, of Hilton, to whom he was married, at Claverley, on 16th August, 16 . . , an only child and heiress, Sarah, born at Hilton, baptised at Worfield August 1690 ; she married, at Claverley, 21st May, 1709, Edward Smythe, fourth son of John Smythe or Smith of Hilton, and was buried at Claverley on 28th November, 1763, leaving issue.¹

¹ The Smiths (or Smythe as the name is now spelt) of Hilton are said to have been seated there from the reign of Edward II. Arms : Sable, a bend betw. six martlets argent.

By the heiress of Dallicott Mr. Smith had issue—

William Smith of Dallicott House.

Elizabeth, marr. to Richard Billingsley of the Lea.¹

William Smith married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Hurtle² of

¹ According to some papers penes me, Richard Billingsley, who was a member of an old Salopian family, was born in 1710, and had, by Elizabeth his wife, a daughter Elizabeth marr. to Joseph Tongue of Shipley, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth Tongue was marr. to the Rev. Edward Sherrington Davenport, of Davenport House, Salop ; but I cannot vouch for the truth of this, although I believe it to be correct in the main.

² Samuel Hurtle had by Mary his wife two daughters and co-heirs, Elizabeth, bap. at Wolverley, co. Worcestershire, 11th June 1721, married to William Smith, and Mary, bap. 15 March, 1724, wife of John Steward, Esq., of Stone, near Kidderminster. The last male heir of this family, which was of considerable antiquity and

Francis Gravenor, of Dallicott, gent. son of William by his first wife Joan Garbett, married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Hum-

Claverley, gent. (she died in 1760, aged 38), a son Samuel Smith of Compton, Staffordshire, who died s. p. and a daughter and heir Mary. Mr. Wm. Smith died on 23rd Aug. 1792, aged 80, and was buried at Claverley. His daughter Mary was married to Robert Wilkes¹ of Sutton, in Claverley, esq. and had issue—

1. Joseph, died 1778, aged 4.
2. Robert Smith Wilkes, died 17 May, 1798, æt. 17, s. p.
3. Elizabeth, sole heiress. She married in 1805 Thomas² Worrall Grazebrook, of Stourton Castle, near Stourbridge, Staffordshire, (eldest son of Michael Grazebrook, of Audnam, in the parish of Kingswinford, by Sarah his wife, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Worrall, of Stourton). He was born August 11th, and baptised at Kingswinford September 2nd, 1756, and died 9th August 1816, having had issue by the heiress of Dallicott (who died at Stourton Castle 18th June, 1837), and was buried at Claverley):—

1. Thomas Worrall Smith Grazebrook, barrister-at-law, of Dallicott House and Stourton, born 5th Nov. 1809, died at Dallicott intestate and unmarried Aug. 8, 1846.
2. Elizabeth, sole heiress to her brother, born 29th January, 1808, married 20th May, 1841, George McKenzie Kettle,³ of Bladon, near Burton-on-Trent, and died 28th September, 1862, aged 54, leaving an only child and heiress—
Elizabeth Clara McKenzie Kettle, marr. 25th April, 1865, to T. J. Franks, Esq.

seated for many generations at Wolverley, near Kidderminster, was John Hurtle, of Sion Hill House, Wolverley, who was High Sheriff of the county in 1773, and died s. p. in 1792. His arms are erroneously stated by Nash (Supplement to History of Worcestershire), to have been Argent, a fesse dancette sable, which is the coat of Samuel West, Sheriff the succeeding year; he bore—on what authority I know not, for I do not find the name in any heraldic dictionary—Azure, a fesse embattled between three lions ramp. or. Mr. Thomas W. Grazebrook, who married Elizabeth Wilkes, was related through his mother to the Hurtle family.

¹ Of the family of Wilkes of Over Seal, co. Leicester, arms, Paly of eight or and gules, on a chief argent three lozenges of the second.

² Arms of Grazebrook: Argent, an eagle displayed gules, beaked and membered or, on a chief sable three bezants each charged with a fleur de lis azure. Mr. Grazebrook was buried in the Grazebrook family vault at Oldswinford (Stourbridge), but subsequently removed by faculty to the Grosvenor vault in Claverley churchyard.

³ The arms borne by Mr. Kettle are quarterly, 1st and 4th. Azure, on a fesse erm. between two stag's heads erased in chief, and a lion passant in base or, three cinquefoils pierced gu.; 2d and 3d (McKenzie), Azure, a buck's head cabossed or. Crest, a reindeer's head erased proper, collared and chained or. Motto: *Bono vince malum.*

phrey Devey of Hardwick and Elizabeth his wife, and by her had further issue :—

1. Elizabeth, bap. at Claverley 15 March, 1632.
2. Mary, bap. January 6, 1633.
3. Thomas Gravenor, of Ludstone, bap. Feb. 7, 1636, interred 12 June, 1712. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth She was buried at Claverley 8 Dec. 1683. Secondly, to Anne, daughter of William Yate of Ludstone; she, to whom he was marr. 1 Dec. 1698, survived him and was buried at Claverley on 25 Dec. 1739.
4. Humphrey Gravenor, of Wolverhampton, bap. at Claverley, 18 March, 1638, married at Enville, Nov. 1, 1662, Ann Winnall, and had issue :

1. Thomas Grosvenor, of Wolverhampton, who died prior to 1712, leaving a son, Wm. Grosvenor, of Wolverhampton, living 1712.

And five daughters—Anne, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth,¹ Sarah.

5. John Grosvenor, of Woundwall.
6. Anne, bap. 1st May, 1643.

The fifth child by the second marriage, John Grosvenor, was of Woundwall, in 1671, and afterwards of Dallicott. He was bap. at Claverley, 30 Aug. 1640, and died at Dallicott, and was buried at Claverley, 9th July, 1713; he had four sons.

1. John, bap. at Claverley, 15 Feb. 1676, of whom presently.
2. Farmer Gravenor, bap. 31 May, 1680.
3. Randle Gravenor, bap. 20th March, 1691.
4. Edward Gravenor, of Heathton, buried at Claverley, 5 Dec. 1730; by his wife Anne he had
 1. Elizabeth, bap. 18 Oct. 1681.

¹ Robert Greisbrook, of Shenstone, in Staffordshire, married an Elizabeth Grosvenor, "daughter of ——— Grosvenor, of Wolverhampton, or Codsall near it, but died s. p. in 1727." (Saunders' Hist. of Shenstone.) Robert Greisbrook's will was, however, dated July 20th 1728.

2. George, bap. 29 April, 1683.
3. Jane, bap. 14 May, 1687.
4. William, bap. 17 Sep. 1724.
5. Farmer, bap. 16 July, 1727.

¹ The eldest son, John Gravenor, of Heathton, married at Claverley, 25 March, 1695, Anne Plimley, widow, and had issue a son, Richard Gravenor, who by his wife Anne, who survived him, and was buried at Claverley, 27 Jan. 1732, had six sons, viz.:—

1. John Gravenor, bap. at Claverley, 11th Sep. 1687.
2. William, bap. 23rd July, 1689.
3. Richard, bap. 19 July, 1691.
4. Edward, bap. 7 April, 1693.
5. Thomas, bap. 30th Dec. 1701.
6. Stephen, ob. inf. 1706.

And four daughters:—1. Sarah, bap. 1680; 2. Margaret, bap. 1686; 3. Ann, bap. 1699; Elizabeth, bap. 1704.

¹ This is correctly extracted from Mr. Morris's MS. ; but it cannot be correct, as a very casual glance will show. John Gravenor it is stated was baptised in 1687, his grandfather John was not married till 1695, whilst Sarah, bap. 1680, must have been about the same age as her father's uncle Farmer Gravenor, and a very few years younger than her grandfather, he being bap. in 1675. Again, if Edward Gravenor (see p. 40) were in reality the fourth son of John, his birth would have taken place since 1691—the date of the baptism of his brother Randle—and yet we find that his daughter Elizabeth was baptised in 1681; and it will also be observed that there is an interval of forty years and upwards between her baptism and that of her brothers William and Farmer. These errors are most surprising, and even if we suppose that some of the Gravenors of this branch were not baptised till very late in life, it will not explain how Sarah Gravenor could have undergone that ceremony fifteen years before her grandfather was married. The good Homer has here been nodding with a vengeance.

GROSVENOR OF BYSHBURY.

John Gravenor, third son of Thomas Gravenor, of High Gravenor, became possessed of a freehold estate on the decease of his grandmother, Alice, in 1 Hen. V. His son, Thomas Gravenor, in 5 Edw. IV. was admitted to a messuage and a nook of land under the surrender of Richard Netherton, late the lands of John Gravenor. Thomas had issue William Gravenor, of Broughton, in Claverley parish, who by attorney settled a messuage, toft, and one yard land in Farncote upon Humphrey his son and Joyce his wife, in 22 Edw. IV. This Humphrey¹ was of Farncote, in Claverley parish, 22 Edw. IV. and 1 Henry VIII. 1509. In 23 Hen. VII. he enjoyed freehold lands in Over Broughton, Rudding, Nether Broughton, Rudding, in the small heath of Broughton, Hatton's Croft, near Cleyford, &c. By his wife, Joyce, daughter and heir of Clerke of Tettenhall, co. Stafford, he had issue, with a daughter Margaret, wife of William Brooke, of Claverley, a son, John Grosvenor, gent. of Tettenhall, 1514, son and heir; who in 1525 was admitted to a messuage, toft, and one yard land in Farncote, to the use of himself and Rose his wife. He married Rose, daughter and co-heir of John Clayton, of Harwood Parva, co. Lancaster,² and had a son,

¹ The following deeds from the Huntbach MSS. cited in Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. ii. p. 208, "Trysull," may serve to illustrate the descent of Grosvenor of Byshbury:—

16 Hen. VII. Humphrey Gravenor, of Farncote, demises to Thomas Pery, of Seisdon, a messuage and half yard land for 40 years paying 6s. 8d. per an. and heriot at the decease of every holder.

5 Hen. VIII. John Gravenor and Rose his wife grant to Henry Barnesley all that messuage, &c. in Seisdon, in the tenure of Thomas Pery, late purchased of Humphrey Gravenor and Joyce his wife, &c.

4 Edw. VI. Rose Gravenor of Tettenhall, widow of John Gravenor, releases to Thomas son of Henry Barneley all right in a messuage, &c. in Seisdon, which the said Henry lately purchased of the said John and her, and were late the lands of Humphrey Gravenor and Joyce his wife.

4 Edw. VI. Walter Gravenor of Tettenhall binds himself in 40l. to Thomas, son of Henry Barneley, to make better assurance, and for quiet enjoyment.

² By Rose his wife, daur. and heir of Richard de Bushbury or Byshbury, Lord of Byshbury, near Wolverhampton. The family of Byshbury bore for arms: Arg.

Walter Grosvenor, Esq. Lord of Byshbury, co. Stafford, who married Joyce, daughter of Roger Fowke, of Gunston, co. Stafford, and died in 1590, leaving a son, Jonas Grosvenor, Esq. of Byshbury, noticed in a subsidy roll of 1621 as possessing lands there. He died in 1637, having had issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Cotton, of Bold Hall, Esq.:

1. Walter Grosvenor, of Byshbury.
2. Thomas Grosvenor.
3. Edward Grosvenor.

The eldest son, Walter, succeeded his father in Byshbury. He was thrice married: first, to Eleanor, daughter of John Bradshaw, of Burton-upon-Trent; second, to Elizabeth Vernon; and third, to Margaret Walhouse, widow; and died in 1656, having had issue by his first wife:

1. Walter, his successor.
2. Jonas, buried at Tettenhall 6 May, 1621.
3. Francis, died unmarried.
4. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Rattofte, of Kingswinford.

By his second wife he had issue Gilbert, who was buried at

on a fesse cottised sa. three escallops or. Henry Byshbury, says Shaw, ii. 176, "used for his seal at the beginning of his time, *a lion rampant*, as many of his ancestors had done, but in the time of Edward the Third he sealed with three escallops on a fesse cottised, which I suppose were his lady's arms; and, because she was an heiress, by him and his successors were ever since used."

It appears from Dugdale's Warwickshire, edit. 1765, p. 741, that the family of Blythe of Blythe, in that county, bore for arms: Arg. on a fesse sa. three escallops or (being the coat of Waver or Over from which the Blythes were paternally descended) and that Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Blythe, was married to William Bishbury, of Bishbury, who became possessed of a moiety of Blythe in right of his wife. As the coat of Blythe so strikingly resembles that of Byshbury, it is most extraordinary that Henry de Byshbury should have sealed with the cottised fesse and escallops in the reign of Edward III., and still more singular that Shaw, or rather Huntbach, should have supposed them to have been his wife's arms, for this Henry is recorded to have married Amicia, daughter and heiress of *Purcel*, and it was his grand-nephew who married the coheir of Blythe. The coincidence, however, would seem to be accidental, for it appears that the seal in question was affixed to a grant of a parcel of land in 21 Ed. III., to John son of John de Mollesley, by the aforesaid Henry de Bishbury; and we further learn from Symonds's Diary, that the same bearing was in Bushbury Chapel on the surcoat of "Henry de Bishbury et Amyce sa femme."

Tettenhall 27 Nov. 1641, John, baptized at St. Peter's, Wolverhampton, 14 April 1613, and Mary, baptized 18 May, 1610.

Walter Grosvenor (the eldest son), of Byshbury, Esq. married at Pattingham, 13th Feb. 1635, Elizabeth, daughter of Sherrington Talbot, of Rudge, Esq. and died in 1692, having had issue:

1. Jonas, of whom presently.
2. William Grosvenor, died unmarried.
3. Walter, bap. at Tettenhall, April 9, 1639, also died unmarried.
4. Richard, of Wolverhampton, buried at Tettenhall 26 June, 1691.
5. Sherrington Grosvenor.

Jonas Grosvenor, esq. of Byshbury, married 1st, Anne, daughter of John Shelbury, and by her, who was interred at St. Peter's, Wolverhampton, on 29 April, 1673, had issue:—

1. Jonas Grosvenor, esq. of Byshbury, living 1705, died unmarried.
2. Archibald Grosvenor, esq. living in 1721, married Frances Hale, but died s. p.
3. Elizabeth, bap. at St. Peter's, Wolverhampton, 23 Aug. 1666.
4. Sarah, bap. 19 Feb. 1669.
5. Henrietta, bap. 27 Oct. 1671.

By his second wife, Anne, who was buried at St. Peter's, Wolverhampton, 1 Nov. 1683, he had further issue as follows, and died in 1698:

1. John Grosvenor, bap. at St. Peter's, Wolverhampton, 10 Jan. 1674, ob. s. p.
2. Sherrington, bap. 29 May, 1676, ob. s. p.
3. Richard, bap. at Wolverhampton 19 Sept. 1677, buried at Codsall 26 June, 1691, s. p.
4. Talbot Grosvenor, bap. in 1680, died 1681.
5. Charles, buried at Wolverhampton 27 Dec. 1678.
6. Catherine, bap. at St. Peter's, Wolverhampton, 2 Sept. 1682.

GRAVENOR OF HEATHTON.

Humphrey Gravenor of Heathton (second son of Henry Gravenor of High Gravenor and Heathton) became possessed, on the death of his mother Edith in 6 Edw. IV. of a messuage and yard land in Heathton, which he held 23 Hen. VII. He had issue a son, Humphrey Gravenor, of Heathton, who in 15 Hen. VII. had from his father a messuage and yard land in Heathton. He died 22 Hen. VIII. 1530, having had issue by his wife Joan, who in 26 Hen. VIII. settled a messuage and one yard land in Heathton upon her son Humphrey, two sons,—

1. Richard Gravenor, of whom presently.
2. Humphrey Gravenor, aged 12 at his father's death. He died seized of copyhold and freehold lands in Claverley, and was buried at Claverley 13th April, 1596. By his wife Elizabeth he had two sons,—

1. Francis Gravenor, who enjoyed freehold lands in Claverley in 1598.
2. Edward, of Heathton, who in 1634 enjoyed a copyhold messuage and one yard land in Heathton.

Richard Gravenor, of Heathton, gent. was interred at Claverley 12 Oct. 1595. He had issue a son, Richard Gravenor, of Heathton, gent. who died 15 James I. seized of a freehold messuage and one yard land there, having in 40 Eliz. demised a cottage, two closes, and six acres of land in Heathton; by his wife Mary (who married, 2ndly, Richard Hardwick, son of Edward Hardwick, of Pattingham) he had issue :—

1. Richard, his successor.
2. Edward, interred at Claverley, 11 Aug. 1707.
3. William Gravenor, of Heathton, bap. 21 Dec. 1615; married, first, at Claverley, 20 Feb. 1637, Fortune, daughter of Wm. Hardwick, of Heathton, by whom he had two children:

1. William Gravenor, of Heathton, bap. at Claverley, 5 Dec. 1641; he was, in 1692, admitted to two

messuages, one yard land, and one nook of land in Heathton.

2. Anne Gravenor, bap. 28 June, 1638.

By his second wife, Margaret Devey, to whom he was united at Claverley 29 Nov. 1649, Wm. had three other children, viz.:—James, bap. 24 Sep. 1654; Mary, bap. in 1651; and Elizabeth, bap. in 1657; and was himself interred at Claverley, on 25 Oct. 1690.

Richard Gravenor, the eldest son, was of Heathton; he was buried at Claverley, 30 September, 1659, having had issue by his wife Mary:—

1. Richard Gravenor, 'junior,' who, by Margaret his wife (she was buried at Claverley, 27 April, 1684), had an only child, Frances, wife of Morgan Nechells.
2. John, of whom presently.
3. Thomas Gravenor, of Heathton, bap. 12 Oct. 1656; he married 1 Dec. 1698, Ann Yate.
4. Elizabeth Gravenor, bap. in 1650.

The second son, John Gravenor, was born 25 June, 1654; by his first wife Sybil (who was interred at Claverley, on 8th July, 1701) he had issue:—

1. Edward, ob. inf. June 1675.
2. John, bap. 15 Feb. 1677.
3. James, bap. 30 Nov. 1685.

By his second wife Margaret, John Gravenor had issue:—

1. Thomas; 2. Samuel; 3. Joanna; 4. Sarah; 5. Ann.

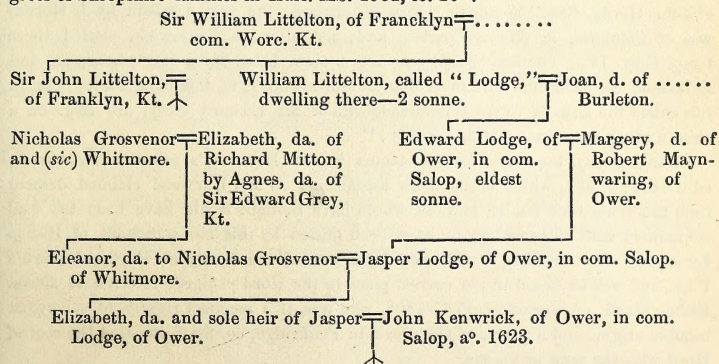
GROSVENOR OF WHITTEMERE¹ AND BRIDGNORTH.

John Gravenor (son of John Gravenor, of High Gravenor, by Agnes his wife, see p. 41) was of Whittemere, in the parish of

¹ Whittemere is on the north-west side of the parish of Bobbington, and within the manor of Claverley. Bobbington is partly in Staffordshire and partly in Shropshire,

Bobbington, near Enville. He died 12 Hen. VII. seized of free lands and cottages which vested in William, his son and heir. This William was living at Whittimere 23 Hen. VII. His will was proved in 1501¹ by his two sons. He had a large estate in the parish of Claverley. He had issue, with a son William who was living 21 Hen. VIII., a son Rowland Gravenor, who died at his house in Bridgnorth, 14 Hen. VIII. seized of lands in Heathton and Whittemere. Eleanor his widow and executrix proved his will on the Tuesday after the feast of St. Benedict, anno 1522. He had issue by the said Eleanor a son William Gravenor,² "Esq." of Bridgnorth, who was interred at St. Leonard's Bridgnorth Oct. 30, 1589, having had issue by Margaret his wife, who was also buried at St. Leonard's church on 5 Oct. 1583, a son, Richard Gravenor, living in 1589, described in 1660 as "late of Whittemere." He died in or before the

and about seven miles from Bridgnorth. It is said that from this place the Whitmore family took their name, and Whittemere Hall, their ancient family seat, was standing in Dr. Wilkes's time, and still belonged to the Whitmores of Apley. The statement that one of the Gravenors married a daughter and heir of Whitmore seems confirmed by the fact that a branch of the family resided at Whittemere. The following fragment of a pedigree of Grosvenor of Whitmore occurs among Randle Holme's Pedigrees of Shropshire families in Harl. MS. 1982, fo. 16^b :—



¹ Here is another little mistake. If he were *living* in 1508, how could his will have been *proved* in 1501? Should we read 1510?

² Edward Sebright, of Blakeshall (1580), married Joyce, daughter of a William Grosvenor of "Bubington," co. Staff.

year 1595, having had issue by his wife Martha (who was living his widow in 1595 and 1600) a son and a daughter, viz.:

1. William Grosvenor, of whom presently.
2. Joan Grosvenor, marr. at St. Leonard's 22nd April, 1592, to William Yeat.

The son, William Grosvenor, of Bridgnorth, gent. married at St. Leonard's, on 16th Nov. 1590, Ursula Blount. He was buried at St. Leonard's 27th January 1599, having had issue by his said wife:

1. William, his successor.
2. Margery Grosvenor, bap. at St. Leonard's 16th May, 1596, marr. to John Hord, of Hord's Park, Esq.¹

William Grosvenor, of Bridgnorth, was bap. 18th Dec. 1593, and was buried at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, 21st June 1652. By his wife Anna or Susannah Baskerville, to whom he was married at St. Leonard's 28th Nov. 1624, and who was buried there 20th June 1657, he had issue:²

¹ A pedigree of Hord is in *The Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i. p. 35. I may here correct an error of Bishop Lyttelton's in his account of Kinver or Kinfare (Shaw, Staffordshire, ii. p. 264). After stating that in the church windows there there was a shield of Grey impaling Arg. on a chief O. a Cornish chough or raven sa. with these words: "Pray for the soul of Sir Edward Grey, Knt. and Joyce his wife, daughter of John Horde, Esq.," he adds: "This Whorwood (the person meant by J. Horde) was of Compton, in Kinvare parish, and, according to Erdeswick, settled there temp. Edw. IV. The family coat was Arg. a chev. betw. three stag's heads sa. and so it stood depicted both in Kinver church and his house at Compton Park; but in this shield the arms of Joyce Whorwood, wife of Sir Edward Grey, are Arg. on a chief a raven ut supra. Of this, query?"

Strange to say, the same mistake occurs in Mr. Harwood's notes to Erdeswick, edit. 1844, p. 379, which is the more astonishing as Mr. Harwood claimed descent from the Whorwood family, and one would have thought would have been too well acquainted with its genealogy to have been misled by this mis-statement of Bishop Lyttelton. It is needless to add that Joyce was of the family of Hord, of Hord's Park, and will be found in her correct place in the Hord pedigree referred to above. Bishop Hurd, of Worcester, 1781-1808, who was, if I recollect rightly, of somewhat humble origin, and a native of Congreve, in Penkridge, co. Staff. impaled the coat of Hord with the arms of his see.

² Query—Had he another daughter? It appears from the pedigree of the Levinge family, in Nichols's Leicestershire, and also from an inscription in Shepey Magna church, in the same work, that Thomas Levinge, of Shepey, who died 1694, æt. 68, married Letitia daughter of William Grosvenor of Bridgnorth, Esq.; she died 1690, æt. 70. Nichols, iv. 931.

1. Leycester Grosvenor, of whom presently.
2. Gerald Grosvenor, apprenticed in the Mercers' Company of Shrewsbury, 1644.
3. William Grosvenor, bap. 17 April 1634; buried 3 Feb. 1672.
4. John Grosvenor, bap. 2nd Jan. 1640.
5. Jane Grosvenor, bap. 26th July 1636, marr. Francis Bayley, of Bridgnorth.

Leycester Grosvenor,¹ Gent. of "the Friars," in Bridgnorth. In 1671 he and Eleanor his wife sold the ox leasow and lands in High Field and Conduit Field. He was buried at St. Leonard's, 14th May, 1690. By his wife Eleanor,² who was buried at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, on 26 Nov. 1708, he had issue:

1. Leycester Grosvenor, buried at St. Leonard's 24 Sept. 1655.
2. Christopher Grosvenor, bap. 8 Aug. 1655, and buried 17th Sept. following.
3. William Grosvenor, bap. 20th Sept. 1663.
4. Estwick Grosvenor, bap. 4th March, 1666.
5. Susannah, bap. in 1656, buried in 1658.

¹ In "A List of the names of the indigent officers certified out of the county of Salop, by His Majesty's Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliam^t for that purpose," from the Ottley MSS. printed in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*, vol. vii. p. 317, occur the names of

"Gravenor, Leister, Ensigne to Capt. Thomas Holland,"

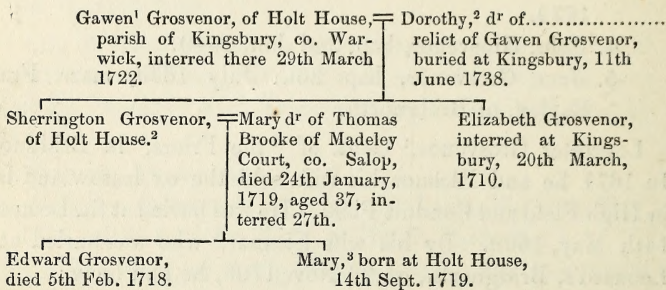
and

"Gravenor, Richard, Quarterm^r to the reg^t of Coll. Som's^t Fox."

² This lady was the eldest daughter of Christopher Estwick, of Stoke, co. Warwick, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Isaac Walden, of Coventry, as appears by the pedigree of the Estwick family in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, iv. p. 888.

GROSVENOR OF HOLT HOUSE, CO. WARWICK.

[Morris MSS.]



¹ Perhaps son of Sherington Grosvenor, youngest son of Walter of Bushbury, by Elizabeth Talbot.

² Gawen Grosvenor married, at Tamworth, Oct. 5, 1668, Dorothy Willington.

Sherrington Grosvenor, of Holt, co. Warwick, m. Rose, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Austen, Bart. Wotton, iii. 96, Kimber, ii. MS. additions by S. P. Wolfers-
tan to the British Museum copy of Shaw's History of Staffordshire.

It appears from Burke's *Extinct Baronetage* that Sir Robert Austen's sister, Rose, was m. to Comberford *Brooke*, of Madeley, co. Salop. Sir Robert Austen died in 1706.

³ The mother died 24 *January*, 1719, the daughter was born 14th *September* in the same year. Is this another case of "bonus dormitat Homerus," or should we read for the former date 1719 o. s. i. e., 1719-20?

FANCIFUL AND IMAGINARY ARMORY.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—Your article on *Seals from Stowe-Bardolph* (vol. iv. pp. 411 *et seq.*), though highly instructive to the armorial antiquary, embodies opinions on ancient heraldic usage that I must take the liberty of characterizing as unsound and unwarranted by evidence. These coming from yourself will be accepted as authoritative; but by whomsoever promulgated, if acted upon by genealogical inquirers, must, if not arrived at by a wide and careful induction, prove misleading and mischievous. This consideration, and the fact that your periodical was established to be “devoted in the first place to the antiquities of heraldry,” will, I trust, be sufficient apology for impeaching your conclusions, and occupying some space in the *Herald*.

I cannot better commence than by reproducing your own just and judicious remarks in a previous page on the subject of the title of this article. You there observe (vol. iv. p. 384) that a certain shield

is probably one of those which were merely decorative, and the invention of the sculptor or carver. There was certainly a good deal of apparent armory produced in that manner, and when one tries to ascertain the names of the probable owners of a set of shields employed for decorating, they often turn out to be merely the commonest and simplest armorial devices, or perhaps arbitrary designs suggested by *charges* of families connected with a place or neighbourhood, but not strictly family or personal coats. There exists a most tantalizing piece of ecclesiastical vestment work that at first sight looks like a very interesting roll of ancient arms; but on investigation they turn out to be imaginary; so are often the shields on dishes and enamelled vessels, &c. And so no doubt very often are the carvings on wood or stone that occur on the brackets, or battlements, or other architectural features of churches.

Proceeding from generals to particulars, I may corroborate these views by expressing my belief that the heraldic shields depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry are almost entirely fanciful, and not intended to represent the arms of any individual, or only in some cases, and that approximately. Of course their representation at all implies the existence at the time of armorial devices.¹ There have been published

¹ In this opinion, as our readers are aware, our correspondent differs from the majority of modern armorial antiquaries, who are unable to recognize our present system of coat-armour before the middle of the twelfth century.

“There are certainly (it has been remarked) some rude designs on the faces of the shields borne by prominent figures in the Bayeux Tapestry, but they in no respect bear any resemblance to the bearings which were used by the immediate descendants of the

drawings of three different pictures of the murder of Thomas à Becket, which all differ in the arms on the shields of the four knights, some being of non-heraldic charges, others of devices borne by families of the name long after the event commemorated. Other frescos have been discovered and figured which contain shields of a non-heraldic character. In all these instances the work has been performed by artists who have had little knowledge of scientific heraldry, and have not sought for correct information. In the present day the *quasi* heraldic shields often seen on the panels of cab-doors, and those occurring in the tracery of cheap imitative gothic window-blinds, are produced in the same ignorance of heraldic rules.¹

But although fanciful armory may have been in use from the Conquest to the present time in the way thus mentioned, yet it is not difficult without any examples, and *à priori*, to affirm that it could not have been employed on seals, in churches, on tombs, or in any way where an individual or a family wished to display a *personal* permanent distinctive device. The rolls of arms of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries amply testify to the existence of strict rules in the formation of coats of arms. Colour was not placed on colour, nor metal on metal. "Differencing" was made according to prescribed methods. The same symmetry and harmony were observed in the composition of a new coat, as in the equally infinite combinations made in the tracery of a church window. The same severe taste prevailed in heraldry as in architecture. A code of laws, unwritten or not come down to us (except partially in the *Boke of St. Alban's*, and subsequent authors), must have long regulated the practice of the art amongst its professors the Heralds. These we have evidence exercised their functions as early as Edward the Third, if not earlier; and,

persons who held a conspicuous position in the history of those times. * * * Now, it can hardly be supposed that if heraldry had at this time been reduced to any thing like a science, it would have been overlooked by a person holding the rank and station of the wife of the Conqueror, to whom and her maidens the work is attributed."—Montagu's *Guide to the Study of Heraldry*, 1840, 4to. p. 11.

So Planché, to the same purpose: "In the Bayeux Tapestry, a work at the earliest of the close of the eleventh century, we find crosses, rings, grotesque monsters, and fanciful devices of various descriptions, but nothing approaching a regular heraldic figure, or disposition of figures."—*Pursuivant of Arms*, 1852, p. 5. (EDIT. H. & G.)

¹ In the course of this summer I saw the equestrian procession of an itinerant circus pass over Rochester Bridge. The cavaliers, male and female, were equipped with shields: one of them was emblazoned bendy *sinister wise*, on the fess point a crest on a wreath.

though few of their grants of arms remain, we may fairly presume that they controlled and regulated the use of coat-armour, recorded existing bearings, were the authority for the issue of new ones, and denounced usurpations and irregularities. In proof of this the well-known roll of Edward the Second may be cited. This contains 1,100 coats of knights all over England; yet in it there are not half a dozen repetitions. It is true in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy it came out in evidence that three families, Scrope, Grosvenor, and Carminow, each bore *Azure, a bend or*; but this only shows an instance of families living wide apart having inadvertently omitted some original *difference* that had distinguished their respective coats. But that this identity of bearing was exceptional and contrary to rule, the Roll of the Siege of Carlaverock strikingly confirms, where it is said that Brian FitzAlan and Hugh Pointz both bore, Barry, or and gules, "neither more or less, at which *many marvelled*, men and women." (H. and G. ii. 383.)

Ki portoit tel ne plus ne meins
Dont merveille avoit meinte e meins.

And that a coat of arms was special property, and like a modern patent or trade-mark, if imitated or appropriated, furnished cause for proceedings before an authoritative tribunal, we have not only the evidence of the contest between Scrope and Grosvenor, but that of the Grey and Hastings controversy, and the proceedings of Lord Lovel against Morley (*Vide* H. and G. ii. 1). We have, moreover, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries cases of alienations by deed of their arms by one person to another, and grants by barons to their tenants of their own bearings with modifications.

All this shows that during the periods in question, the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. at least, the usurpation of armorial bearings was punishable, and therefore a rare and exceptional act. And as Dugdale says,—

Before the time of Henry the Sixth men were much more wary and discreet in bearing of their marks, and in foreseeing that no intruders should enter into their families; nor that any should lay away or remove their differings without special warrant or license of those that thereby might be prejudiced. (*Usage of Arms.*)

This statement implies that subsequently a laxity arose in the practice of using coat-armour, and as Mr. Lower says (*Curiosities of Heraldry*, p. 42):—

At the commencement of the fifteenth century considerable confusion seems to have arisen from upstarts having assumed the arms of ancient families. * * So great had this abuse become, that in the year 1419 it was deemed necessary to issue a royal

mandate to the sheriff of every county "to summon all persons bearing arms to prove their right to them."¹

But that upstarts had "assumed the arms of ancient families" seems an *inference* simply of Mr. Lower's,² though such might have

¹ This seems to be the writ of Henry V. (1417), mentioned in Sir H. Nicolas's *Agincourt*, "forbidding all manner of persons thenceforth to bear any arms not derived from their ancestors, without license from himself or the officers of arms, excepting such as had borne arms at Agincourt."

² When we find the same coat of arms borne temp. Hen. VI. or earlier, by families of the same name, it is generally a fair presumption that the arms and the families had a common origin. It is worth while therefore to examine the probability of the statement that "upstarts took the arms of ancient families" of the same name. In doing so, at the risk of egotism, I must use an argument derived from facts that are familiar to me.

Sir Henry Elys of Yorkshire, according to a version of the Roll of Arms Edw. II. in Harl. MSS. 4033, bore *Or, on cross sable five crescents argent*. This was the coat of the Ellises of Kiddall in that county, who flourished there from Edw. III. or earlier to the end of the last century. The Ellises of Stoneacre, in Kent, possessed that estate equally early, and retained it till the time of George II. They bore precisely the same arms and crest. Impalements in church windows show the arms to have been borne as early as Henry VI. Was this an appropriation of the Yorkshire coat by a family of different origin; or were the families of the same lineage, and equally inherited the same bearings? On the supposition of the coat being an assumption, the necessity and motives for such assumption must be considered. Stoneacre was acquired by Elys from Stoneacre of Stoneacre, temp. Edw. III. Their arms were *quartered* by Elys. If this Elys were a *novus homo* he would have taken as of right the arms of the heiress of Stoneacre. But he evidently did not. About the same time lived Thomas Elys, mayor of Sandwich, of the same family. His descendants, through his heiress, quartered his arms, which were quite different from Elys and Stoneacre. These it may be supposed were acquired by him, or his ancestors by marriage, or otherwise. But that his family originally bore the cross and crescents is probable from the following facts and inferences. In the Roll of Arms temp. Rich. II. published by Mr. Willement, occurs the name of Sir John Elys, to whom is attributed the coat *Or, on a cross sable five escallops arg*. This is obviously a "difference" on the parent coat. Thomas Elys the mayor was buried in St. Clement's church, Sandwich. On an ancient font which it contains are the arms, *on a cross engrailed five escallops with a crescent in the first quarter*. This, there can be little doubt, is another variation of the Elys coat, and was probably that of some near relative of Thomas Elys. These differences would imply then an antiquity for the parent coat in the district where they are met with of a generation or two earlier. We thus carry up the existence of the Elys cross and crescents in Kent as far back as in Yorkshire, and can hardly presume an appropriation on either side in the time of Edward the Second.

Two other instances in point are met with in the name of Elys.

A deed of Bartholomew Elys of Norfolk, dated 17 Rich. II. is sealed with the arms a chevron between two cinquoils in chief, and an anchor in base (evidently a merchant's mark): Sable, a chevron between three cinquoils ermine, was the coat of Ken-

been the fact in cases where the families had become extinct and their arms obsolete. The object of the royal mandate was probably to prevent the *unlicensed* assumption of arms, whether new or old, though Dame Julian Berners, in the *Boke of St. Alban's*, published in 1486, says that "armys bi a mannys auctoritye taken (*if another man have not borne theym afore*) be of strength enogh."

This review of the practice prevailing in the period when the Seals from Stow-Bardolph were affixed, demonstrates the antecedent improbability that they, or any of them, should have been *arbitrarily* used or appropriated. The collection of seals thus made is under 200 in number, is from a single muniment room, and can scarcely be a thousandth part of the seals used throughout England at the times in question. If, therefore, this presumed deviation from strict rules prevailed in the limited area under consideration, the irregularity must have been general and extensive instead of rare and exceptional. But that such should have been the case is opposed to the justly deduced *à priori* notions hitherto prevalent, and obtained from the controversies and suits, and other facts I have brought together. This is the general argument applicable to your inferences. I propose presently to examine in detail the examples you adduce in support of them.

That armorial seals were used "at second-hand" is well known, but that they were so used *arbitrarily* remains to be proved; and as I have shewn is improbable. Whether used on a seal, on the battle-field, or at a tournament, armorial bearings were family and personal devices of a *distinctive* character. An indiscriminate or unregulated use would defeat their purpose, and frustrate their utility. When the evidence of the execution of a deed was not a man's hand-writing, but the attestation of a *seal*, it would be essential that the latter should be known to be *his*, either from hereditary or acquired right, or if another's, should be used with authority, and this just as much and in an analogous sense as a man's signature at the present day. When, therefore, we find that a particular coat of arms (it must be remembered that seals do not supply the tinctures) was used in a district by different persons, bearing always in mind the punishment impending

ton and occurs in the quarterings of Garnish. A daughter of Thomas Elys, mayor of Norwich, married a Garnish. The mayor died in 1487, and bore Sable, on a chevron argent three roses gules between three woman's heads erased arg. crined or. Here we meet with two coats about the period in question which, however acquired, show that two families of Elys who might be "upstarts," *did not* appropriate the ancient arms of a family of the same name.

on an unlawful appropriation, it behoves us much rather to seek for the cases in which this plurality of usage was allowed, than by foregoing such an examination to come to the hasty conclusion that such usage was "arbitrary."

To assist in this inquiry the modes of acquiring heraldic insignia must be stated. These seem to have been chiefly—

1. Immemorial usage.
2. Grant or concession from the sovereign or a herald.
3. Concession or alienation by deed or will of a private person's arms wholly or partially to another.¹
4. Marriage of a heiress or elder coheiress.
5. Tenure of office, royal, baronial, knightly, and ecclesiastical.²

¹ This includes such cases as the Baron de Greystock's concession to his squire, Adam de Blencowe, and the Lord Audley's to his four squires, mentioned in Mr. Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*. Doubtless many imitative arms supposed to be adopted by feudal tenants of their lords arose in this way, especially by *novi homines*. This resemblance of the arms of persons so related has given rise to the prevailing opinion as old as Camden, that tenants *as such* took the bearings of their chief. Theoretically, this supposed origin of many coats cannot be sustained for reasons that cannot be given here. The greater number of sub-feudatories of a fief were originally related to their lord, and as such in many cases assumed his bearings. This observed coincidence seems to have been the foundation of the doctrine of the origin of derivative coats from feudal instead of family relationship.

² Patrick Earl of March sealed with a lion rampant, also with a lion rampant with a bordure of roses, which Nisbet says (ii. 3) was a badge of his comital office. (Drummond's *British Families*.)

Sir John Peche married the heiress of Arden, and thus became possessed of lands in Warwickshire. Before marriage he sealed with a fess between two chevrons,—which his ancestor got through an alliance with FitzWalter. After marriage he sealed with a fess between six cross-crosslets (changing the tinctures) the arms of the then Earl of Warwick. He was at one time during the minority of the heir Governor of Warwick Castle, *which might be supposed to be the reason of his assuming these arms.* (*ibid.*)

John son of Peter de Neville of Wimeswold, co. Leic. according to the Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II. bore crusilly three leopard's heads jessant de lis—the basis of which evidently came from Cantalupe, who had an interest in the manor. "These arms," remarks Mr. Drummond, "*seem to have been territorial, for all the families which owned the manor of Wimeswold bore the same.*" (*ibid.*)

John de Arden attached to a deed (1209-28) a seal charged with three garbs (who is styled in a grant from Ranulph Earl of Chester "*miles meus*"). Wakelyn de Arderne his son sealed with different arms, viz. those used by the family subsequently, which were three cross-crosslets fitchée and a chief. (*Topographer and Genealogist*, i. 215.) The garbs would seem to have been borne temporarily in virtue of some office held under the Earls of Chester.

Madox in his *Formulare Anglicanum* (p. 124) quotes a passage from an ancient

6. Purchase or acquisition of a dignity, barony, or manor, to which armorial bearings were appurtenant.

This classification does not include the cases where arms were used on seals "at second hand;" for I apprehend such usage was only occasional, temporary, and provisional, though tolerated, and within certain limits regular. Many seals on the death of their owners must have fallen into the hands of representatives by marriage and collateral descendants; these would be *utilized* by such persons, as at the present day, and where no near neighbour's rights could be invaded, would be as well understood to be peculiar to the person using them as a signature now. Impaled coats of others were so used even by persons having ancestral arms. But were such coats *permanently appropriated* by parties not deriving them from any of the specified six sources? Did they have new matrices made with the legend *Sigillum &c.*? Did they exhibit them on tombs, church windows, and in their halls, where they would be exposed to constant observation and criticism? That such cases occurred is not shown; that they did not we may confidently affirm from the whole spirit and tone of heraldic practice as heretofore instanced.

I must now, as promised, test by examples the doctrine that seals were "arbitrarily used."

P. 415. A lion rampant surmounted by a bend is used by Edmond de Cumbes of Fyncham. Though there is no legend here to show that this was the coat of Cumbes, yet there are two facts which make it almost certain that it was. 1. We find by the Historians of Norfolk (vii. 347) that Fincham was owned by the family of Cumbes from Henry the Third to Henry the Sixth, and that 21 Edw. III. one of the family sealed with a lion rampant (the bend being probably obscure and not noted). 2. The family of Combes in Sussex bore a lion rampant debruised by a fess,¹ a difference only that points to a

treatise on Armory in Cottonian MSS. Nero C. III. wherein the author, speaking of the arms of Montacute Earl of Salisbury, says, "*quæ quidem arma portavit ratione certarum terrarum ad baroniam de Montacuto pertinentium.*"

Other instances will occur to the heraldic antiquary of arms appurtenant to baronies and honours.

It is probable that centuries ago many *novi homines* and perhaps cadets of old families, acquiring by purchase or grant a manor, assumed the arms of the former owner, if the lands escheated for outlawry or the family became obscure.

¹ The family of Combes took their name from Coombes, in the Rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, which they held from the Conquest till the reign of Henry IV. when it passed by marriage to John Halsham. On a brass monument to one of this family in

common origin for both families. The first coat was with the legend of a motto also used by Agnes de Ketton, 20 Edw. III. whereupon you remark that "it seems to be arbitrarily used." But as the family of Cumbes was then flourishing and sealing with this bearing, is it likely? Is it not more probable that Agnes de Ketton had some right by relationship or permission to use it?

P. 413. Three stars within a bordure are shown to have been the arms of Thomas de Say, 4 Edw. III. These were appended to a deed of Muriel, daughter of Reginald Breton. Now in the Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II. Sir William Breton bore a bend between six mullets. We have evidently some relationship here that justified Muriel using the seal she did, and it cannot therefore be said to be "arbitrarily used."

P. 416. A lion rampant without legend appended to a deed of William, son of Sir William de Wancy, knt. 11 Edw. I. This you remark was "probably another example of an arbitrary armorial seal, as it was not the Wancy coat." Surely the son of a knight with an hereditary coat of arms would not appropriate the distinguished, though common, bearing of a lion rampant without a right, in a district where it was then borne by many eminent families? As to "the Wancy coat," we have evidence of the family bearing an eagle or falcon as well as six gaunts, and this was probably a third. The families of Cobham and Cheney in their various branches bore each a dozen or more different coats.

P. 415. Peter de Narburgh, 31 Edw. III. uses a spread eagle on a shield, which you say is "probably arbitrary or fanciful armory." So strictly an heraldic shield is surely miscalled "fanciful;" and "arbitrary" it could hardly be, when we find it was borne 23 Edw. III. (p. 417), by the family of Shuldham, and was used by them as early as temp. Hen. III. (p. 412), and was also borne by Wancy.

I pass over the instances of "second hand" usage of an impalement

West Grinstead church are the arms of Halsham quarterly with Combes (a lion rampant debreused by a fess) impaling Strabolgy. But this coat Cartwright, in his *History of the Rape of Bramber*, erroneously attributes to Muntham of West Sussex, who bore identical arms, though probably with different tinctures. The family of Muntham most likely derived their name from Mundham, co. Norfolk, where there resided for many generations a family so named. Bloomfield (fol. ed. v. 1155) says that 22 Rich. II. John de Norwich was lord of a manor in that parish, and sealed with a *lion rampant debreused with a bendlet*, the precise coat of Cumbes of Norfolk. There were evidently alliances between these three families which would account for the community of arms.

by Gilbert de Ethel (p. 413), of the seal of Thomas de Calie (p. 415), of Hamo de Paysete (p. 417), of Margaret de Sutton (p. 418), and of Thomas Steward repeating the coat of Cumbes (p. 420), because from ignorance of the genealogy of the parties I have no means of suggesting what right they respectively had to use the seals they did apparently "at second hand."

If genuine arms were "arbitrarily used at second hand," *i.e.* by any one who got hold of the seal of a deceased person, and not by either of the six kinds of right I have enumerated, or from relationship, we should expect to find the corollary of your inferences true, *viz.*, that any one might arbitrarily use any device. But this in the case of a well-known bearing, as the chequy of Warren or the chevrons of De Clare, would be a glaring usurpation and would hardly be attempted; yet we might expect to see the prevalence of uncommon devices, as the fox, the dog, and the horse. This however we fail to do.

I think then, on consideration of the facts and arguments I have adduced, the alarm may be dispelled which heraldic students would naturally feel at the tenour of your article; and the blow which seemed to shake the stability of the doctrines prevalent concerning heraldic usage of early periods, may be regarded as *telum imbellè sine ictu*. All confidence and security in genealogical and heraldic researches would be fearfully impaired if it could be proved that coats of arms were "arbitrarily used" during the 14th and 15th centuries.

I now approach the consideration of what you call "apparent armory." No. 1, plate ix. (p. 413), is a quatrefoil occupied, the first leaf by a shield bearing a lion rampant, the three others by devices. The whole you say "is clearly imaginary in an heraldic point of view." But surely the shield with the lion is armorial. You think the seal that of a notary; might it not be that of a steward of the knightly family of Norwich who bore a lion rampant, and thus used officially?

P. 415. The shield of Henry de Hoxne you say "is evidently fanciful," but the composition is strictly heraldic, as much so as many undoubted instances. So is No. 2, plate xi. which you style a "fanciful coat."¹ Surely Edmund de Reynham, member of a knightly family, would not use a counterfeit when he was entitled to a real armorial seal? The shield, a chevron between three cinquefoils, used by Cecilia de Humfrei, you consider "a mere imitation." I do not think it likely a coat with cinquefoils would be used in a district where the Bardolph cinquefoils prevailed, without authority; and I cannot

¹ This in composition is analogous to that of Thomas Calie. Plate xi. No. 7.

believe that the bearings of great men were imitated or adopted by their neighbours or dependents without licence.

P. 418. "Sigillum Radulphi," being an inescoccheon lozengy held by three demi-lions, is analogous to some well-known coats, and cannot therefore be "fanciful armory."

P. 420. Plate vi. No. 6. "A shield figured with a fish among flowers." This indeed may be, as you say, "evidently only in imitation of armorial bearings."

In the atlas of seals published by M. D'Anisy in the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, and in the plates of seals at the end of the *Histoire de Bretagne* by M. Lobineau, are numerous instances that with far greater reason might be styled "fanciful armory" than the cases you cite. Yet these or many of them were used by persons of knightly rank. This diversity of bearings only shows the infinite combinations of which heraldic charges are susceptible; and at an early period when every cadet of a family varied the paternal coat by some obvious and sensible distinction, and not as afterwards by the small marks of cadency now in use, the multiplication of coats must have been prodigious. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of these have never found their way into any roll or dictionary of arms. Their owners were small gentry whose yeomanry descendants discontinued their use, and a comparatively small proportion only have survived to the present day in obscure seals, often without legends; and in notes of their former existence in manorial halls and church windows. The plates at the end of Thoroton's *History of Nottinghamshire* and in Dugdale's *Warwickshire* are evidence of the great multiplication of some parent coat by junior branches now forgotten and unknown.

I have no doubt that if we possessed the kindred coats of those you style "fanciful," we should be able to affiliate the latter as genuine offshoots of an heraldic family. In the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. vii. the "Memorials of the Cobham Family," there given, furnish a large number of seals used by that wide-spread race. We there see how coats were multiplied by different branches of a family. As simple differences were exhausted ingenuity produced new combinations. One of these is remarkable (p. 329), 9 Edward III. Thomas de Cobham sealed with a *chevron between a mullet and fleur-de-lis in chief, and a cross-crosslet in base*. Other members of the family tripled only one, and each of these charges on a chevron. Now, if this singular coat happened to occur (and without a legend) in any miscellaneous collection of seals it might be put down as "fanciful armory."

In conclusion, I must say a few words on non-armorial seals or fanciful devices used on them. I cannot admit the existence even of "apparent armory" or "fanciful coats," except as instanced in the beginning of this paper by ignorant artists, or rather by artists ignorant of the particular arms they wished to depict. I conceive that what was heraldry and what was not, was better known 500 years ago than now. Then the display of coat-armour was *conspicuous*, in the tournament, on the battle-field, in the manorial hall, and the church-window. Every body must have known what a coat of arms was. Now its exhibition is not so much extra-mural and for the public eye as in-doors and domestic. A man not entitled to a coat of arms would not publicly exhibit one, nor impress one on his seal. Its unlicensed use would expose him not only to punishment but to popular derision. Accordingly, if in trade he used his "merchant's mark," or if not of gentle blood he used a *device*.

But these devices of multifarious kinds, whether religious or personally allusive, or emblematic of the owner's tastes or character, or of some incident in his career, were not only used by those not entitled to coat armour, but simultaneously with it by those who were; and the two were not convertible; they were distinct in use and origin.

It has been supposed (remark Mr. Way and Mr. Walford in an article on seals in vol. v. of the *Archæological Journal*,) that the birds, animals, flowers, &c. which appear on seals late in this period [twelfth century] were on the introduction of heraldry adopted by the individuals who had borne them, as part of their armorial ensigns; but a careful examination of a number of examples shews that such was not the fact; armorial bearings on the seals of the same persons are generally composed of heraldic charges wholly different.

Examples of devices used by those who bore coat armour abound. The family of Falconer or Michelgrove (who bore, quarterly, a falcon over all) testified their love of field sports by sealing with the device of a hound couchant surmounted with the word Michelgrove. (Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 75.) The family of Newdigate of Newdigate, co. Surrey, of knightly rank, sealed with two different devices, the one of inexplicable meaning, the other a rebus on the name. A deed of William de Newdegate, 1328, has an oval seal containing four acorns arranged in the form of a cross with the legend "S. Will'i de Newdegate." Thomas Newdegate, in 1496, uses a small round seal with the letters "nu" over the representation of a gate between the portals of which is the letter D; an imperfect rebus, however, as the whole is not pictorial.

Charlwood, Surrey.

W. S. ELLIS.

Note. We have admitted with pleasure our Correspondent's observations, both because he has incidentally introduced many interesting and important particulars, and because the obscurities of Armory, as of other sciences, are likely to be enlightened by the clash of conflicting opinions. Having no desire to defend our own preconceived notions with the pertinacity of an advocate, we rejoice to accept any such conclusions as the evidence of facts, rather than theories or arguments, may fairly and clearly establish. But we now take leave to add that our former view of the points in the present discussion is not materially changed. Without disputing with Mr. Ellis regarding the strict rules of armorial law, in mediæval times, either as laid down in a code now lost, or (which is more probable) founded upon a common and recognized usage, we have no doubt there was much laxity in their observance; nor do we believe that such control was generally enforced as the Heralds themselves would have gladly asserted and maintained. Whilst among great families the right to a coat of arms was as perfect as that to any other personal property, and the bend of a Scrope or the chevron of a Stafford,—simple as they were, could not be appropriated with impunity, nor without an outburst of popular indignation or ridicule, on the other hand we see reason to think that there was much freedom among the lower ranks of society in taking armorial devices at their pleasure. The passage which Mr. Ellis has cited from Dame Juliana Berners itself shows this: any man (she says) might with sufficient authority take arms on his own suggestion, provided only that no other man had borne them before. Most men, it is probable, or at least most *novi homines*, did assume them at their own choice, and they were not always careful to inquire whether they had been borne before if they were not the acknowledged property of any one in their own neighbourhood. The writ of Henry V. having reference to Agincourt also clearly shows the prevalence of what we have termed the arbitrary assumption of arms.

Now, as regards Seals in particular, which then, as now, were the chief occasion of arms being employed by ordinary people, it is to be considered, as Mr. Ellis has himself observed, that they did not represent colours. They thus avoided the positive usurpation of any distinct family coat: and a man might indulge his fancy by displaying a lion or an eagle without being liable to the imputation that, in so common a bearing, he had invaded the right of any one in particular. The only reason that we can assign for finding so many lions and eagles, and so few horses, dogs, or foxes, is that the former were supposed to be the ordinary creatures of heraldic zoology, and not the latter.

In regard to the lion debruised by a bendlet Mr. Ellis may be admitted to have made out some gentilitia claim to that bearing for the name of Combes. In the other instances we cannot admit that he has done so much. The heraldry they exhibit we must still regard as imitative and fanciful, not personal and real. Mr. Dashwood has remarked (see the passage quoted in p. 421 of our last volume) that lions frequently occur as devices on Seals "not being heraldic,"—that is to say, not placed upon shields. But when a shield is adopted as a background they at once become (to our present ideas) "heraldic" or armorial. Upon this the doubt suggests itself, Were the old seal-engravers scrupulous whether they placed their devices on a shield or not? We think a survey of the Stowe-Bardolph series has shown that they were not so.

Again, it is undeniable that many of the seals at Stowe Bardolph were used *at second hand*. This at once becomes apparent upon comparing the difference between the names inscribed upon them and those names on whose part they were attached to the charters. In several cases the persons actually owning and using the seals were women and clerks, instead of *armigeri*. The laxity of practice is patent; nor can we easily imagine that the persons so using the second-hand seals could in all, or in most, cases claim any degree of hereditary right to the armorial devices engraved upon them. The seals, no doubt, had more often passed by sale than by inheritance. We feel very confident that an examination of any other series or collection of seals, particularly in the 15th century, will be attended with the like armorial results.—EDIT. H. & G.

SIR JAMES AUDLEY, K.G. THE HERO OF POICTIERS.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—Whilst looking at a recent work on the History of Shropshire,¹ which is made attractive by the number and beauty of its engravings on wood, I have been forcibly reminded of a serious disadvantage which is attendant upon the production of popular literature. Authors may be roughly divided into two classes, those that endeavour to make

¹ "Shropshire, its Early History and Antiquities. By JOHN CORBET ANDERSON. Illustrated by numerous drawings on Wood. 1864." 8vo. It is in fact a work suggested by the circumstance of the publishers (Messrs. Willis and Sotherton) possessing the excellent series of wood engravings which was prepared for the larger work on the *History of Shropshire* by the Rev. R. W. Eyton.

themselves useful, and those whose main object is to make themselves agreeable. It need scarcely be added, that the former are the more anxious to ascertain the truth of their statements, whilst the latter are comparatively careless upon that point. Unfortunately the former perhaps too much neglect those arts which the latter affect. The man of research is often dull or confused in his style, and, contented to address the discerning few, does not succeed in diffusing his information sufficiently far to be effectual in the repression of error; whilst the bookmaker, making greater efforts to please, but in haste to finish his appointed task, is content if he take his materials where he can gather them with least difficulty, relying upon authorities of long-established reputation, and not troubling himself to examine, or even to inquire for, the more recent discoveries of accident or criticism. It must be from some such causes as these that the rectification of oft-repeated popular errors is so exceedingly difficult; and if an unknown truth is launched upon the stream of historical literature it is speedily overwhelmed in the flood of compilation, and has to be brought again and again to the surface, or it may be lost to view altogether.

To apply these general remarks, Mr. Editor, to those subjects which more particularly occupy your pages, I may further observe, that some of the best contributions of modern times to the genealogy and biography of our most illustrious English families are the memoirs contained in Sir Harris Nicolas's edition of *The Siege of Carlaverock*, and in the *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, by the late Mr. Beltz, Lancaster Herald; the former concerning some of the most eminent noblemen in the service of King Edward the First, and the latter those who were still more distinguished for their martial and chivalric achievements in the wars of Edward the Third.

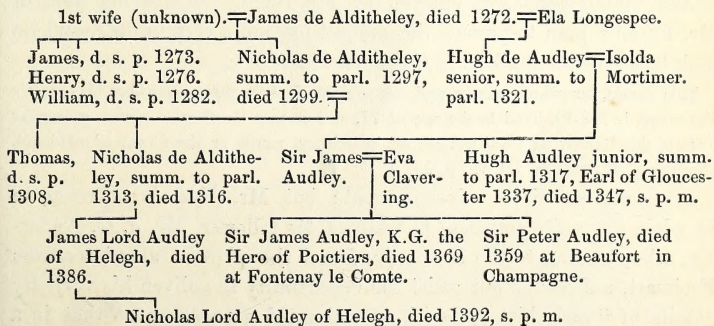
The identity and individuality of Sir JAMES AUDLEY, one of the original Knights or Founders of the Order of the Garter, was successfully ascertained by Mr. Beltz in his excellent work above named. By Dugdale, and by Ashmole, Sir James had been confounded with his cousin and contemporary of the same name, James Lord Audley of Helegh, to whom had been erroneously attributed the interesting passages of the historian Froissart, relating the personal attentions and favours which were conferred on the former by his master the Black Prince during the memorable campaign of Poitiers.

The Knight of the Garter was descended of a younger branch, the origin of which Mr. Beltz thus describes:—

James de Audithle, or Audeley, a powerful baron by tenure and justiciary of Ireland, married Ela the daughter of William Longespee, and died 56 Hen. III. 1272,

leaving five sons, James, Henry, William, Nicholas, and Hugh, who have hitherto been supposed to have all been by Ela. But it is clearly deducible [from evidence which Mr. Beltz proceeds to detail] that four of these sons were by a *yet unknown marriage* of the baron. (Memorials of the Garter, p. 81.)

That the first four sons were all of the former wife is evident from their entry in succession upon the hereditaments of their father. But, in respect to the manor of Stretton Audley in Oxfordshire, it appears that Ela de Audley, being seized thereof, conveyed it, 1 Edw. I. *shortly after her husband's death*, to their son Hugh de Audley and the heirs of his body, a power which she could not have legally exercised to the prejudice of the other elder sons of her husband, had they been the issue of her body; and, by the inquisitions upon writs of *certiorari* taken upon the death of Ela, 19 Edw. II. 1325, the jurors found that the same manor was then in the King's hands by reason of the rebellion of Hugh, and that James de Audley was son and heir of the said Hugh. Hugh married Isolda Mortimer, the relict of Walter de Balun, and had issue two sons, Sir James de Audley, and Hugh, who, having married Margaret second daughter and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester (the widow of Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall), was admitted Earl of Gloucester in the parliament of 11 Edw. III. 1337.¹ The former was the father of Sir Hugh Audley, K.G., the hero of Poitiers, and of Sir Peter Audley, also commemorated by Froissart. The true state of the pedigree therefore is as follows:—



(The earlier dates in this pedigree follow Mr. Eyton, and may be taken as correcting those in Courthope's *Historic Peerage*.)

¹ See the particulars in the memoir entitled *The Descent of the Earldom of Gloucester*, by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. in Proceedings at the Archæological Institute at Bristol, 1851.

The contemporary rolls of arms furnish interesting illustrations of these descents. The simple coat of the head of the family (derived, as Dugdale supposed, originally from Verdun,) was *Gules, fretty or*, and this is assigned to Sir Nicholas de Audeley in the Roll temp. Edw. II. edited by Nicolas. In the same Roll the shield of Sir Hugh (senior) is differenced by a label azure; whilst Sir James (his son) has on the label golden lioncels, evidently in commemoration of his descent from the house of Longespee. In another roll, of which the date is fixed between 2 and 7 Edw. II. 1308-14,¹ the same difference is given him under the designation of "Sir James de Audele of Gloucestershire."

But in the next reign (11-25 Edw. III. 1337-51) we meet with other differences:—

Monsire Hugh d'Audeley le Rich, gules, une fret or.

Monsire Hugh d'Audeley le cousin port mesmes les armes, une border d'argent.

Monsire James d'Audeley port mesmes les armes, une labell gobonnie d'azur et argent. (Roll of Edward III. edit. Nicolas, p. 17.)

Here the first name should surely be James, the head of the family, who would alone bear the arms undifferenced; the second is evidently his cousin, afterwards Earl of Gloucester;² and the third is Sir James, the Knight of the Garter, whose arms are given by Beltz (p. 84), as differenced by a label, on the authority of a seal in the Imperial library at Paris, which is engraved in the *Memorials of the Garter*, p. 395.

But to return to the main object of my letter. It would seem that the historian of Shropshire was not aware of the important elucidation of the Audley genealogy effected by Mr. Beltz. It was not part of Mr. Eyton's plan to pursue the subject beyond a certain date, and he took leave of the Audleys in these words:—

This James, for whose career and descendants I must refer elsewhere (Dugdale's *Baronage*, i. 748-9), lived to the age of 71, and so was the first of seven successive heirs of this Barony who was not cut off in infancy, youth, or the flower of manhood. (History of Shropshire, vol. vii. p. 191.)

Here was no direct mis-statement; but Mr. Eyton's reference to Dugdale was quite sufficient to mislead his follower, Mr. J. C. Anderson, who, turning to the *Baronage*, found the piquant anecdotes from Froissart, and could not resist the opportunity to enliven his very dry details of "early history" with so animated a passage: so that in a book that is professedly an abridgment, and throughout very brief and

¹ Cotton. MS. Calig. A. xviii. f. 15 b. Beltz, *Memorials of the Garter*, p. 83.

² The same difference of a bordure argent is assigned to him in Brooke's *Catalogue of Nobility*. A later difference of Audley is said to have been a bordure argent semée de fleurs de lis sable, for the wife, as supposed, of John Broke 1417. (Collectanea Topogr. et. Geneal. iv. 43.)

summary in its particulars, an insertion is made of two pages and a half that have no business whatever in the place they now occupy.

The same error, however, assumes a more serious aspect when it is also found in the great book on *Dormant and Extinct Peerages*, by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster, 1866. In page 17 of that volume it is stated of Hugh de Audley senior, that—

He married Isolda widow of Walter Balim, and left two sons, by the elder of whom he was succeeded,—Hugh de Audley.

in which two lines, besides the misprint of Balim for Balun, is the further error of terming Hugh the “elder” son—besides all omission of the name of his brother Sir James, who succeeded his father in the manor of Stretton Audley, and was therefore evidently the elder.

In all this there is a lamentable neglect of the labours of Mr. Beltz, and accompanying it we cannot be surprised to find, in the opposite page, the same confusion between James Lord Audley of Helegh and Sir James Audley, K.G. which Mr. Beltz had been at the pains to correct. In the Peerage as in the Shropshire the old extracts from Froissart are given, and the hard-earned fame of the hero of Poitiers is still unfairly attributed to his cousin at home, who was already “le Rich” in the possessions and dignities of this world. And even the ill-timed occasion is taken to give in a foot-note a list of the “Original Knights of the Garter.”

In the next article, that on Audley Earl of Gloucester, where the Knight of the Garter and his brother Sir Peter ought to have been found, their existence is simply ignored.

I am sorry also here to have to add that the error of styling James lord Audley of Helegh a “K.G.” is continued in Courthope’s *Historic Peerage*.

It is worthy of remark, and might not unreasonably have received a passing notice in the *Dormant and Extinct Peerages*, that this same portion of the genealogy of Audley is connected with a claim that was made not many years ago to the ancient Earldom of Salisbury,¹ in favour of the person enjoying the still existing Barony of Audley. But, as the Lords Audley have not descended from Ela Longespé, this claim falls at once to the ground: and the actual representative

¹ “A Genealogical and Historical Account of the ancient Earldom of Salisbury, showing the descent of the Baron Audley of Heleigh from the renowned William Longespé, Earl of Salisbury, son of King Henry II. by the celebrated Fair Rosamond, and showing also the right of the Baron Audley to the inheritance of the same Earldom. By Sir Thomas C. Banks, Bart. N. S. 1832.”

of Ela is Lord Stafford, whose ancestor Ralph, first Earl of Stafford, another of the founders of the Order of the Garter,¹ was the husband of Mary sole daughter and heir of Hugh Audley, Earl of Gloucester.

Mr. Beltz refrained from making any assertion or conjecture as to the parentage of Ela Lady Audley, further than that she was certainly one of the semi-royal house of the earls of Salisbury, as shown by the label of lioncels on her grandson's shield. Like his great predecessor the author of the *Baronage*, the late historian of the Garter was content to detail the effect of the record upon which he relied : it was the inquisition taken upon the death of James de Aldithele in 1272, which stated that the manors of Stretton and Wrethewick in Oxfordshire (then held in fee of Henry de Lacy), had been granted to the deceased *in frank marriage* with Ela the daughter of William de Lungespei, but he does not identify her father.

Banks, when attempting to derive the inheritance of the ancient earldom through that Ela, assumed that she was the daughter of William de Longespe the second, memorable for his death in the Holy Land in the year 1250, before he had obtained possession of his father's, or rather his mother's, earldom.²

Dugdale does not at all mention this Ela in his account of the family of Longespe ; but I think it is most probable that she was one of the daughters of the third and last William Longespe, whose eldest daughter Margaret was married to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and so conducted the earldom, which was an indivisible inheritance, to the royal house of Lancaster. When that marriage was contracted in 1256 (upon Friday before Christmas day, 41 Hen. III.), Margaret was designated as "the eldest daughter and coheir of the said William,"³ which implies that there was more than one daughter. If we consider that James de Audley died in 1272, when his eldest son James (by the first marriage) was twenty-two, and when his youngest son Hugh must have been a boy, and that the latter was not married until after 1314, there can be little doubt that the mother of Hugh was a daughter of the last William Longespe, and sister to Margaret Countess of Lincoln.

Yours, &c.

N. H. S.

¹ See Beltz, p. 36.

² His claim to the earldom was deferred because his mother, the heiress of the earlier family of Earls, was still alive. See memoir on the Earldom of Salisbury in the Archæological Institute's Salisbury volume.

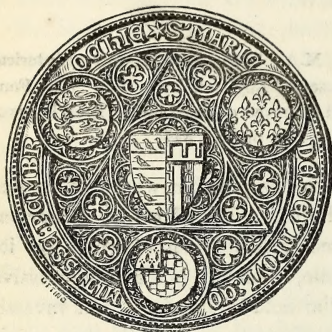
³ Dugdale's *Baronage*, i. 179.

REVIEW.

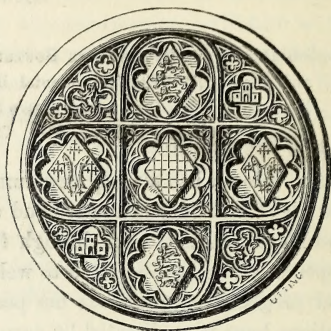
English Heraldry. By CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. Author of "Heraldry Historical and Popular," "The Monumental Brasses of England," &c. &c. With Four hundred and fifty Illustrations drawn and engraved on wood by Mr. R. B. UTTING. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, 1867. Crown 8vo. pp. xix. 347.

Mr. Boutell has already done much in his previous works to render the art of Heraldry attractive and delightful. His *Heraldry Historical and Popular* has passed through three editions, each of which on its appearance we have rejoiced to welcome, as having made an aggressive and progressive march into our peculiar field of inquiry. His investigations have been directed by earnest efforts to recover the true spirit of those halcyon days when Heraldry flourished in its early strength, simplicity, and beauty; as the forest tree not yet disguised by the mistletoe or the ivy, its branches still unshattered by the storms of ages, and its trunk still sound and vigorous. His taste has naturally led him to penetrate beyond the adventitious growth of later times to the better period when English Heraldry was a living influence, directing the manners of men, and greatly embellishing the world in which they moved. By searching for the best models of ancient art in Heraldry, wherever they may still linger in existence, whether sculptured in churches or monuments, engraved on seals, glittering in storied windows, enshrined in old missals, or recorded in ancient manuscripts, and by making from them all a selection of beautiful examples, Mr. Boutell has taken the most effectual means to awaken such a taste for armorial antiquities as the publications of Britton and Pugin and other architectural antiquaries have accomplished in the revival of our national architecture. It is a trite remark to make that in copying works of ancient art a strict fidelity is required, and something more, which something exists in a sympathetic appreciation of the motive and spirit of the original:¹ but such appreciation is acquired either by connoisseur or artist only during long experience, and it is pleasing to see in the present instance that Mr. Boutell's efforts have been wor-

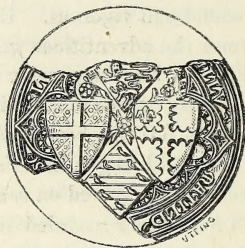
¹ Dallaway was a man of taste in art, and his *Heraldic Researches* was formerly considered the most sensible and readable work upon the subject: but how deficient are his illustrations! how little do they recommend the objects delineated to those who know no better representations of them.



MARY COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE,
1347.



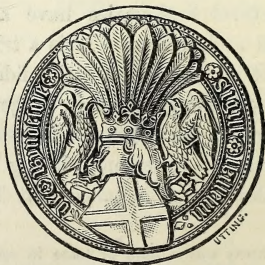
JOAN COUNTESS WARREN,
1347.



MATILDA COUNTESS OF ULSTER.



SIR ROBERT MARNY,
1336.



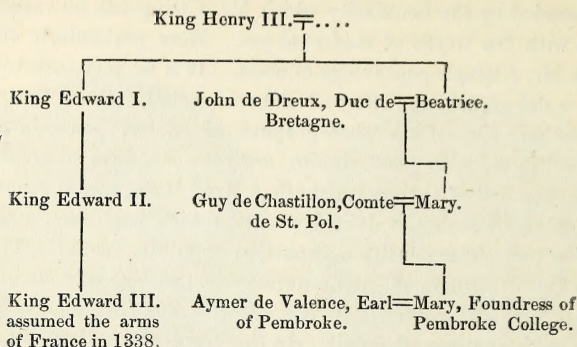
WILLIAM DE WINDSOR,
1381.

thily seconded by the familiarity which Mr. Utting has for many years enjoyed with the works of mediæval art. More particularly this appears in Mr. Utting's engravings of seals. It is no easy task to represent on a flat surface the effect of elaborate relief. Even the process of Collas and that of the photographer, which have sometimes been summoned in aid with good results, are yet not always successful; for we have seen distorted copies by both. Even if the seal is represented on an enlarged scale the difficulty is not readily overcome: and there is in the very enlargement a departure from the reality. The true art of the draughtsman and engraver is consequently to give the general effect, and particularly the effect of light and shade, in combination with accuracy of detail. In this respect Mr. Utting we think has been very successful, and we have much pleasure in having this opportunity to exhibit some specimens of his skill.¹

The seal of MARY DE SEYNPOUL, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, is drawn from an impression appended to a charter dated 1347, which is preserved among the muniments of Pembroke College, her foundation, at Cambridge. In its centre her shield of arms is formed of the dimidiated coats of Valence and Chastillon—viz. Barruly argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules; and Gules, three pallets vair, on a chief or a label azure. Disposed around in circles are the arms of England, France, and Britany—the last being Dreux (the second house of that duchy), Checqué or and azure, within a bordure gules,² a canton ermine. The connection of these families is shown in the annexed table,—France, it must be supposed, being assumed because it had been quartered with England by the Countess's royal cousin King Edward:—

¹ The seals of John Lord Bardolfe and his Lady, as drawn and engraved on wood by Mr. John Cleghorn, at p. 414 of our fourth volume, (and which are also inserted in Boutell's *Heraldry Historical and Popular*, Third Edition, p. 406,) are really extraordinary specimens of elaborate patience. The artist has followed every line of their intricate tracery, at a great expense of eye-sight, but so close are those lines that except with the most careful printing the ink clogs them, whilst the effect of relief is lost. The same seal, as engraved from a broken impression in p. 410 of our last volume, gives a better idea of the light and shade of the original, though it is impossible on the same scale to do perfect justice to the tracery. Mr. Utting has, in consequence, at p. 319 of Mr. Boutell's new volume, represented this seal of Lord Bardolfe enlarged from its original diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inc. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inc.

² Her brother John, who was present at the Siege of Carlaverock, placed the lions of England on this bordure; see his banner in our vol. ii. p. 37.



The seal of MATILDA COUNTESS OF ULSTER is not less interesting. She was the daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster (grandson of King Henry III.) by Maud daughter and heir of Sir Patrick Chaworth. The armorial coats of her father and mother¹ occupy the upper and lower places; on either side are those of her two husbands, William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster (by whom she was mother of the heiress of that family, Elizabeth, married to Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence); and Sir Ralph Ufford.

So that this seal alone would suffice to show that Sandford² was wrong when he stated that "The second husband of this Maud was Sir Ralph Stafford, knight, a son of Ralph Earl of Stafford."

In the roll of the tournament at Dunstable, 7 Edw. III. it is said³ that

Mons^r Rauf d'Ufford porte sable ove un crois engrele d'or, ove un annulet d'argent.

Possibly he may on his marriage have changed the annulet to the fleur de lis seen on the seal.

The legend of this seal, which is deficient in the present engraving, is supplied by a more perfect impression represented in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. i. pl. xiii.

SIGILLV' MATILD' COMITISSE [VLTONIE].

¹ Chaworth, which without its tinctures resembles Valence, was blasoned thus—Burrele de argent e de goules, od la bordure de merelos de sable. Roll temp. Edw. II. edit. Nicolas, p. 91.

² Genealogical History of England, 1677, p. 110.

³ Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal. iv. 393.

The seal of JOAN COUNTESS WARREN, 1347, though not unknown,¹ is a very interesting example of armorial design in the reign of Edward the Third. The arms of her husband are in the centre; those of her father the Comte of Barre on either side; and those of her grandfather King Edward the First above and below; all being on lozenge-shaped shields; whilst in the intermediate quatrefoils are the lions and castles of her grandmother Alianore of Castile and Leon.

Designed after the same fashion is the seal of Elizabeth Lady Damory, who was a cousin-german of the Countess Warren, and could boast the like royal descent. The shield of her husband, Roger Damory, is in the centre: above and below are the arms of her previous husbands, John de Burgh and Theobald de Verdun; on either side are the chevrons of Clare, denoting her father the Earl of Gloucester; the three lions of England are passant round the central shield; and the castles and lions of Castile and Leon are placed at the angles, as in the former composition. In this case we have no lozenge-shaped shields; but except Damory, which is upon a regular heater shield, the other coats are on circles.²

Elizabeth Lady Bardolfe (1340), one generation lower, retains a similar arrangement.³ Her husband's shield is in the centre: to the sinister Damory for her father, to the dexter Clare for her grandfather; and above and below the cross of Burgh, as in her mother's seal, but without a label. The castle and lion of Queen Alianore picturesquely fill the corners as before: but the royal lions of England are not introduced. This variation is remarkable; and still more strange is the recurrence of Burgh, as Lady Bardolfe did not descend from that family; however, her mother (as we know⁴) retained the name of her first husband, though he had not lived to be Earl of Ulster.

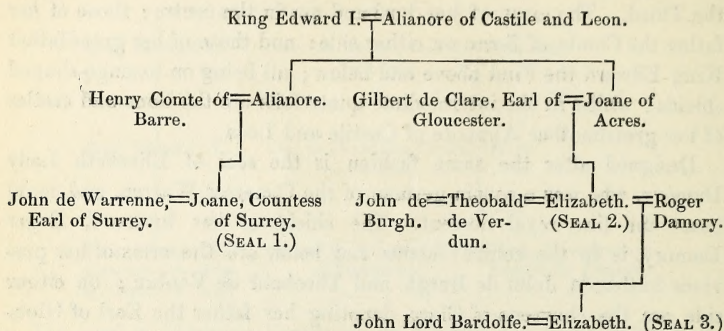
¹ Sandford engraved it in his *Genealogical History of England*, 1677, p. 122, from a deed dated on the first of Christmas 21 Edw. III. i. e. 1347, (*ibid.* p. 139) the year in which the Earl her husband had died. The Earl had previously been divorced from her, and married the Countess of Stratherne in Scotland. Sandford remarks upon the small size of the seal, its diameter being not above an inch and a half—which is here somewhat increased.

² Delineated in Montagu's *Guide to the Study of Heraldry*, p. 37; and Boutell's *Heraldry Historical and Popular*, pl. LXXXI, fig. 705 A. p. 407.

³ Engraved in our vol. iv. p. 414.

⁴ One of her charters printed in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. v. p. 301, commences in this royal style: *Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Elizabetha de Burgo domina de Clare concessimus, dedimus, &c.* (10 Edw. III.)

The relationship of all the parties described is shown in the annexed table :—



The seal of SIR ROBERT DE MARNY, 1366, bears his armorial shield, *Gules, a lion rampant argent*, suspended from a tree: and on either side, in place of supporters, his crest is repeated. This crest wears a very singular aspect: for the helmet is affrontée, and covered by a low chapeau from which rises a pair of very lofty wings.

The seal of WILLIAM DE WYNDSTORE, 1381, a Baron of Parliament and ancestor of the Earls of Plymouth, is remarkably elegant—in the engraving slightly magnified. The shield is couché (*Gules, a saltire or*), the supporters are apparently hawks, standing upon rocks; on the helmet is a coronet and a panache of ample proportions.

The secretum or private seal of HENRY DESPENSER, BISHOP OF NORWICH 1370-1406; is certainly characteristic of the man as well as the age: his mitre resting on a helmet, and over the mitre, for his martial crest, the towering head and wings of an eagle. Mr. Boutell remarks :

Haughty, fierce, cruel, and pugnacious, his career not less inglorious as a military commander than as a churchman, this Henry le Despenser, a grandson of the unhappy favourite of the no less hapless Edward II., was one of the war-loving prelates who occasionally appear sustaining a strange and yet as it would seem a characteristic part in the romantic drama of mediæval history.

His family coat of Despenser is surrounded by a bordure semée of mitres: on one side are the arms of his see, on the other those of Ferrers, denoting his maternal descent from the house of Ferrers of Groby.

The seal of SIR WALTER HUNGERFORD, K.G. (summoned to parliament in 1426), is remarkable for the heraldic constituents of its design. The shield of Hungerford in the centre is cotised on either side by a sickle, the Hungerford badge, whilst the crest, a garb, also placed



HENRY DESPENSER, BISHOP OF NORWICH.



SIR WALTER HUNGERFORD.

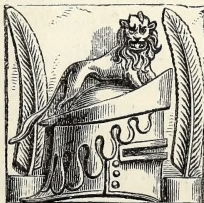


SIR ROBERT HUNGERFORD.

On either side a lion and a griffin support banners charged with impaled coats. The lion's banner bears Hungerford impaling a griffin segreant, for Botreaux; and the griffin's banner bears a lion rampant, also impaling the griffin. This latter impalement has been supposed to represent the marriage of the lady's parents, William Lord Botreaux and Elizabeth daughter of John Lord Beaumont. This is not improbable, for there are charges (perhaps fleurs-de-lis) above the lion's head (and the Beaumont lion stood on a field semée of fleurs de lis); but in that case the banner must be viewed from behind, the Botreaux coat being next the staff, though both griffin and lion look to the dexter, as if Beaumont were *baron* and Botreaux *femme*.

Upon the general composition of Mr. Boutell's new work we need only say that it is elementary in its character and arrangement, and that it is also readable. It is divided into chapters: of which the first is introductory, the next treating of the antiquities of heraldry, and the third of the heraldry now in practice. The succeeding thirteen unfold "the grammar of heraldry," including a glossary of terms and the rules of blazoning, marshalling, and differencing. Chapters 13 to 16 treat respectively of Crests, Badges, and Supporters; chapter 17 treats of Flags; chapter 18, of the Royal Heraldry of England and Scotland; chapter 19, of Orders of Knighthood and Insignia of Honour; chapter 20, of Precedence and Genealogies; chapter 21, of the College of Arms and other legislative features of the subject; and in the last chapter heraldry is considered in connection with art and antiquities, as displayed in coins, seals, monuments, in architectural and personal ornaments, &c. &c. In proof of the infinite variety, and we may add the infinite grace, of old heraldic art we may close this article with the following royal insignia from the frieze of Westminster Hall as it was rebuilt in the reign of Richard II. with the accompanying striking remark of our author:—

In Westminster Hall the favourite badge of Richard the Second, a White Hart, chained and in an attitude of rest, is repeated as many as eighty-three times, and all are equally consistent with heraldic truth and accuracy, without any one of them being an exact counterpart of the other.



DOUBTFUL PEDIGREES.

(BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.)

Encouraged by the welcome echoed from various quarters to my remarks under this head, and finding the historical research involved not without interest of its own, I purpose to continue the series, as occasion offers, taking for text-book the *Landed Gentry* of 1846-8, for reasons formerly assigned, including some lineages occurring in later editions. It need scarcely be said that Welsh Pedigrees will be avoided, as tending to land one in a vast sea of controversy, and many English ones will be omitted, which, though more than doubtful, I have not the means at hand of thoroughly testing.

ALLOWAY OF THE DERRIES, QUEEN'S CO.

This performance starts with two Christian names which it may be safely said were in the seventeenth century positively unknown in Scotland. It relates how "*Theophilus* Alloway, son of *Marmaduke*, laird of Alloway, in Ayrshire, left Scotland, and " (dropping as from the clouds) "became possessed of property at Minehead, Somersetshire, about the year 1640." This expatriated Scot with the classic name became "father of—

"Robert Alloway, who married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Watson of Staffordshire" [rather a vague designation for the knight] "and was father of—

"Theophilus Alloway, who married Dorothy, daughter of Warren, esq. of Devonshire," and had a son—

"Benjamin Alloway, who married Una, daughter of Peter Godwin of Ben, in Somersetshire. He left Minehead, and settled in Dublin about the year 1700;" his son—

"William, not to lose his connection with the land of his forefathers, married Grace, daughter of Archibald Montgomerie, esq. of Ayrshire," who (it is almost unnecessary to say) was "of the Eglinton family, and had, with a daughter" (who married into the Ducketts of Ducketts Grove, recently, I think, stigmatised in these pages as pretenders to antiquity), "a son Benjamin, the grandfather of the present representative, Robert Morellet Alloway, esq."

This Pedigree is a short one, but it is not the less untrustworthy, being based on a falsehood, viz. that Theophilus was son of the laird

of Alloway in Ayrshire (? *Airshire*). The fact being that the "auld haunted kirk" of Alloway, immortalised by Burns, (which is stated in a note to be "a picturesque relic, in stone and mortar, of this ancient lairdship,") is surrounded by lands, which, so far from belonging to the fictitious Marmaduke, its so-called "laird," were, long before and after his day, the property of the Mures, Kennedies, or Cathcarts, all well-known and ancient Ayrshire families. I venture to say that the records of the county of Ayr will be searched in vain for any landowner of the name of "Alloway of that ilk." Not one of the name appears in the Special Retours of that county during the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries.

Merely pausing to indicate, as to a greater or less extent requiring examination and verification, the pedigrees of "Annand of Auchter-Ellon, Aberdeenshire," thereafter "of Sutton, Surrey;" "Armstrong of Ballycumber, King's Co." and its several cadets; "Ashe of Ashfield, co. Meath;" "Bayly of Ballyarthur, co. Wicklow;" the too famous "Bonar of Bonare, Keltie, Kilgraston, and Kimmergham," with its once existing "thirty-seven different lines," each having its appropriate "territorial designation;" of several families of Boyd, who naturally "claim" descent from the Earls of Kilmarnock; and of "Bruce" (rather Bryce) of Scoutbush and Kilroot, co. Antrim," which seems to be an apocryphal scion of the Bruces of Airth, Stirlingshire; with others which the historical student can have no difficulty in detecting, we come to that of

CLELAND OF RATH-GAEL, CO. DOWN,

which demands a closer analysis, as it appears to me to arrogate, upon grounds which cannot stand honest examination, the representation of an ancient and respectable Scottish family, Cleland of that Ilk, which, having been dispossessed of its lands for upwards of one hundred and fifty years, is believed to be extinct (in the main line at least), and thus presents a capital field for the ingenuity of genealogical pretenders.

In 1848 the "representative" was thus described:—

James Dowsett Cleland-Rose, esq. of Rath-Gael House, co. Down, b. 24 March, 1767; s. his father 7th June, 1768, and to the property of his paternal grandfather, Richard Rose, esq. of Abingdon, Berks, 14 Jan. 1784, and in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his cousin, Patrick Cleland, esq. of Ballymagee, co. Down (to whose Irish estates he succeeded 5 Dec. 1785), assumed the additional surname and arms of Cleland (his mother's name). [His first wife having died without male

issue surviving], he wedded, secondly, 10th Dec. 1832, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Nicholson Steele Nicholson, esq. of Ballow House, and Elizabeth Hancock his wife, and by her has two [three] other sons and a dau. [three daughters.]

III. James Blackwood, b. 30 Jan. 1835.

IV. Richard, b. 1 May, 1836. [This gentleman seems to be the present representative of the family].

V. Edward Allen, b. 21 Jan. 1840.

I. Agnes Elizabeth. II. Isabel Hamilton.

III. Margaret Sabina.

Mr. Rose Cleland is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Down. He commanded the Newtown Ards Yeomen Infantry at the battle of Saintfield, 9 June, 1798; in August following raised the Rath-Gael Yeomen Infantry, and received repeated thanks from the government for his services; he also served the office of high sheriff for the county of Down in 1805, and presided at the contested election for that county between Robert Stewart Viscount Castlereagh and Col. John Meade, which lasted twenty-one days.

In short, whatever his ancestry may have been, he certainly showed himself an energetic and patriotic magistrate. Yet it is curious, though perhaps owing to limited reading on the subject, that I have not found these distinguished "services" noticed in Maxwell's *History of the Irish Rebellion*, or any mention of the Newtown Ards or Rath-Gael Yeomen Infantry. The Officer in command at Saintfield seems to have been, not Mr. Rose-Cleland, but Colonel Stapleton of the York Fencibles, whose skill converted a surprise into a drawn battle.

It may be asked here, parenthetically, who was "the Rev. John Cleland," stated by Maxwell (p. 324) to have been "fired at while passing along the streets of Newtownards, on 29 Oct. 1796?" If, as seems likely, a cadet, he ought to find a place in the family tree.

The "lineage" commences by stating, as is perfectly true, that "the family of Cleland (formerly spelt Kneland) is of great antiquity in Scotland." The early portion of it, down to the eleventh Cleland of that ilk, inclusive, is tolerably correct, being apparently copied from some Scottish baronage. But here, I regret to say, truth ends and fiction begins, as will now be shown.

We are then informed that—

Alexander Cleland, the twelfth Cleland of that ilk, m. Mary, sister of John Hamilton, first Lord Bargany, and youngest dau. of Sir John Hamilton of Bargany and his spouse Margaret Campbell, dau. of the Rev. [should it not be the *Right* Rev.?] Alexander Campbell (Bishop of Brechin) of Ardkinlas, descended from Argyle. By her he had several sons, the eldest of whom sold the lands of Cleland to a cousin of his own name.

John Cleland, of Laird Braes in the parish of Zeswalt (*sic*. ? Leswalt) was either the second or the third son of the above Alexander Cleland, and was b. about the year 1623. In consequence of some disagreement with his elder brother he retired

in disgust to a small property, called "Laird Braes," in the parish of Zeswalt (*sic*) and co. of Wigton, and about the year 1651 m. Katharine Ross, descended from the Rosses of Henning.¹ He d. in 1683 leaving by his said wife his son and successor

James Cleland of Laird Braes, b. in 1652, m. in 1690 Agnes Innes, who was b. in 1670, and descended from the Inneses of Benwall (?).¹ She d. in 1711, and he d. in 1717 leaving issue:

John, b. in 1692.

Mary, b. in 1694, m. James McEwan her 3rd cousin, by whom she had a dau. and only child b. 8 Oct. 1728, m. to Robert Innes, b. in 1728, who d. s.p. 30 Dec. 1812.

The son and heir

John Cleland of Whithorn in Wigtonshire, Scotland, was appointed factor to James fifth Earl of Galloway, and, in 1731, m. Margaret Murdoch,¹ only child of Murdoch, Provost of Whithorn, descended from the Murdochs of Cumlodden; she was b. in 1701, and d. 21 Sept. 1747; he d. 10 Aug. 1747, and had issue by her—

James, b. 4 May 1736 (of whom hereafter).

Agnes, b. 4 Sept. 1740, m. 1st at Fort St. David's, in the East Indies, 5 June 1766, to Lieut. Richard Rose, of the East India Company's European Regiment, who d. at Trichinopoly 7 June 1768 of wounds received at the siege of Altoor, by whom she had an only child

James Dowsett Rose, who afterwards assumed the additional name of Cleland, b. 24 March 1767.

She m. secondly, in 1774, William Nicholson, esq. of Ballow House, and d. 11 July, 1775, (and was buried at Bangor, Ireland,) without having issue by him.

The son and successor,

James Cleland, esq. of Newtown Ards, co. Down, Ireland, m. in 1770, Sarah, only child of Captain Patrick Baird (brother of William Baird of Newbyth and James Baird, esq. of London, and uncle to General Sir David Baird). He d. at Newtown Ards, 14 May, 1777, s. p. Will dated 5 May, 1775. His widow d. and was buried at Abingdon, Berks, 7 Dec. 1787. Will dated 23 Nov. 1787. Mr. Cleland was s. by his nephew, the present James-Dowsett Rose-Cleland, esq. of Rath-Gael.

The following royal and princely ancestors are claimed in a note:—

Mr. James Cleland of Newton Ards, the last of the name in the male line, was descended by *marriage* [how he could be otherwise is difficult to imagine, unless he was a bastard,] from Cedric, King of the West Saxons; Charlemagne; Alfred the Great; Capet, King of France; Rollo, Duke of Normandy; Baldwin, the first Earl of Flanders; Siward, Earl of Northumberland; William the Conqueror; Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland; Hugh Keviloeh (?) Earl of Chester; Walleran, Earl of

¹ The respectable Family of "Ross of Hayning-Ross" owned lands prior to this period in the county of Ayr, and is no doubt the one here claimed as a relative, probably without warrant.

"Innes of Benwall" is doubtless imaginary.

"Murdoch of Cumlodden" was a landed family, owning considerable property in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Their estate of Cumlodden is now one of the seats of the Earl of Galloway; hence, perhaps, the idea of marrying his factor to a scion of the old proprietors.

Mellent ; Roger de Bellamont, Lord of Pont Audemar ; Gualtier de Somerville ; Rudolph de Guader, Earl of the East Angles ; Hugh de Grantmesnil, Great Steward of England ; Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick ; the families of Burgundy, Brigenburg (?) ; Valois, Vermandois, and Auberie ; Norman de Leslie, ancestor of the Earls of Rothes ; William Ross, Earl of Ross ; Adam Gordon, Lord Gordon ; Gilbert Graham (?), Earl of Strathern ; Sir Robert Keith, ancestor of the Earl Marischals of Scotland ; Sir James Douglas, Earl (?) of Dalkeith ; Sir Alexander Livingston, ancestor of the Earls of Linlithgow ; William de Hay, ancestor of Lord Hay ; Alexander Stewart, Lord Darnley ; Alexander Stewart, High Steward of Scotland ; James Douglas, ancestor of the Earls of Morton ; Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell ; Sir John Hamilton, ancestor of the Lords Bargany ; Sir John Herring ; Sir John Mowat, &c. &c. as set forth in a pedigree in possession of the present Mr. Rose Cleland.

Great and illustrious names, indeed, the simple enumeration of which almost takes away one's breath ! But, unluckily for the house of Rath-Gael, it happens that its patriarch, *the sole connecting link with these personages*, "Alexander Cleland, fear" (*i.e.* heir apparent) "of that ilk, *deccist in the monethe of Julij 1634,*" *in the lifetime of his father, James* (not William, as in the pedigree), *and unmarried* ; as is proved by his testament, confirmed by the Commissary of Glasgow on 5th November thereafter, and subsequent dates, when his three younger brothers take up his *personal* succession. His second brother, James, succeeded his father in the estate, and is found, so late as 1656, styled "of that ilk," formerly "second lawfull sone to umq^{ll} James Cleland of that ilk," in another deed in these same records. (Com. Rec. Glasg.)

This effectually "cuts the throat" of all connection between the "Laird Braes" offshoot, John, and the old line of Cleland, unless, as is remotely possible, he was an illegitimate son. Alexander's supposed eldest son could scarcely *sell* the Cleland estate, inasmuch as Alexander never came into possession of it, and his son never existed ! The story of the sale is a pure fiction, for the main stem retained their estate till the beginning of the eighteenth century. William Hamilton of Wishaw, a local antiquary of some repute, and a neighbouring laird, whose estate closely adjoined that of Cleland, and who flourished in the latter half of the 17th century, thus notices the head of the family in his *Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark*, compiled before 1710. He calls the Laird of Cleland "very old [*i.e.* the family], and the *cheif of that name*" (p. 40). Now, had the laird of his day been merely the representative of the "cousin of his own name," who, as we are desired to believe by this pedigree, purchased the estate from a man who never existed (the *eldest* son of the *childless* Alexander), Wishaw, who was thoroughly acquainted with all the surrounding

families, would not have called him the "chief." It is well known in Scotland that the chief of a family retains his style "of that ilk," although the lands have left his possession. And, by Scottish usage, the owner merely by *purchase* of an estate bearing his name would never be honoured with the dignity of "that ilk."¹ A writer in *Notes and Queries*, who signs himself "X. C." and who evidently knows little more about the matter than what he has "picked up" (to use his own words) from the *Landed Gentry*, *Heraldic Illustrations*, and similar authorities, some time since, for the benefit "of future historians of Lanarkshire," as he said, dovetailed an extraordinary string of Clelands together, in whom he thought the representative of the main line was to be found. (See *Notes and Queries* for 16 June and 8 Sept. 1866.) I am satisfied that his account, which starts with the fiction of the "Sale to the Cousin," is essentially incorrect.

Little need be said as to the "Rose of Abingdon, Berks." portion of the pedigree, which is probably as fictitious as that which we have been considering. It commences with "Henry Rose of Great Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, who served the office of high bailiff for that town in 1299, 1301, 1305, and 1307." From his grandson, "living 1365," a terrific leap of 335 years is made to a "Thomas Rose of Charlestown, South Carolina, America," who we are desired to believe was a "descendant in the tenth degree." From him we get on swimmingly till the families are united by the marriage of the hero of Altoor, or Ahtoor (it being spelt both ways), with the heiress of Cleland.

If what I have said be correct—and I invite criticism, and castigation if in error—this family has not the slightest connection with the old line of Cleland of that ilk, nor any right whatever to use the following arms and supporters—which are those of the Old Clelands—(except possibly those assigned to the name of Rose), viz:—

Azure, a hare salient argent with a hunting-horn round its neck vert, garnished gules, for Cleland, quartering Allen, Bennet, Murdoch, and Cleland. (Burke's *General Armory*.)

Crests. A hawk on a left-hand glove proper, for Cleland. A rose gules, seeded and slipped proper, between two wings ermine, for Rose.

¹ A case in point is furnished by Wishaw in the work just referred to (p. 83), where he notices "a very pretty dwelling called Walkinshaw, which has been long the inheritance of Walkinshaw of that ilk, *chief of his name*." He adds, "It hath been lately acquired by James Walkinshaw, merchant in Glasgow;" but he carefully withholds from the new laird the coveted designation "of that ilk," which in fact would have been nonsense.

Mottoes. FOR SPORT; and JE PENSE A QUI PENSE PLUS.

Supporters. Two greyhounds proper collared or.

From some local touches, and a general family resemblance, though conversely, the *ancient* portion being true and the *modern* fictitious, I am strongly inclined to think this pedigree may have emanated from the same manufactory as that of Bonar of Bonar, &c. Following the lead of the "eminent hand" which first threw daylight on that guilty composition in *Popular Genealogists*, I have thought it a public duty to attempt the same for the Rath-Gael Tree.

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

DOUBTFUL PEDIGREES.

COX OF BROXWOOD.

Whatever services Sir Bernard Burke may have rendered to the study of genealogy (and we have no desire to underrate them) are seriously impaired by the system of reckless statement which he has permitted to prevail throughout the pages of his *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*. No one, of course, looks for perfect accuracy in such a work, but surely the public has a right to expect that the gross and ludicrous blunders made by contributors should be corrected by the Editor. When we take up a genealogical work with the name of Ulster on the title-page, we naturally suppose that he has, at least, exercised some supervision over its contents, and that, though faults may abound, yet they will be of venial character, and not such as throw an air of discredit over the whole volume.

A glaring instance of the absurdities perpetrated under the name of genealogy may be found at p. 300 of the Dictionary (ed. 1862). The absurdities are of such magnitude as to render a discussion of them almost unnecessary, and must have provoked some remark from Sir Bernard, had he had found time and inclination to correct his proofs.

The lineage of Cox of Broxwood and Eaton Bishop is introduced in the following terms:—

This ancient family claims to derive its descent from Clement Cox, whose son was raised to the dignity of an Earl by King Edward the Confessor.

Now, the very occurrence of a surname at so early a date is itself a marvel, and we should be most grateful for the authority on which the statement is made. Camden, indeed, says that he could never find an

hereditary surname in England before the Conquest, and it is almost an insult to your readers to add that, if found, it would be most unlikely to appear in the form which is here presented to us. This Clement Cox, however, had a son who was created (we are not told why) an Earl by the Confessor! Here again the family chronicler appears to have had access to sources of information from which even Dugdale was excluded. It is a pity that the son's name and exact title are not also given, as well as the precise date when the latter was conferred. Till these facts are forthcoming, we must hold to our belief that the honours of the peerage were first bestowed upon a member of the Cox family, when a facetious contemporary dignified the ex-M.P. for Finsbury with a title, and invested him with the Order of the Thistle.

Passing over the earlier line of ancestors, the Lords of Broxwood, mostly of knightly degree, which our limits preclude our detailing—

Now, it may be sufficient to remark on this off-hand statement that Broxwood was in the hands of the Lings from an early date, and was purchased about 1670 by Richard Sneade, Esq.¹ from whom it seems to have descended to its present owner, Richard Snead Cox. Previous to the above date Broxwood was certainly never the property of the Cox family, and as to the long line of knights not a trace of them is to be found in the annals of the county. If they existed at all, they must have lived in the profoundest obscurity, and have been excused from serving any of the offices which are supposed to indicate a superior social status.

At length, after this mythic period, we come to

Richard Cox, second son of Sir Richard Cox of Kingsberry, co. Hertford, and the lineal descendant of Sir Edmund Cox of Broxwood, one of the heroes of Poitiers.

But even here, notwithstanding the definiteness of the assertions, there is little else than a tissue of falsehoods. Sir Richard Cox, knt. died in 1623, aged 60, and on his tombstone in Westminster Abbey is described as "third son of Thomas Cox of co. Hertford, Esq." No allusion is made to his connection with Herefordshire, and the family of Cox of Beamond, co. Herts, entered their pedigree at the Visitation of that county as cadets from Monmouthshire. The victory of Poitiers was won by more substantial heroes than Sir Edmund Cox of Broxwood, nor does he figure in the list of those who were with Edward III. at the siege of Calais.

¹ Blount's MS. History of Herefordshire, written circa 1678. His words are "purchased not long since by Richard Sneade, Esq."

He (Richard Cox) became heir to his cousin Richard Cox of Herefordshire, and served as High Sheriff 13 James I.

This is perhaps the most impudent fabrication of all, as the High Sheriff was Richard Cocks of Castle Ditch (ancestor of Lord Somers), who had not the remotest connection with Broxwood or its neighbourhood.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he (Richard Cox) sided with the King; and, after much service in the royal cause, died from a wound received at Naseby.

We can find no authentic notice of this worthy officer, but it is rather remarkable that, in the pedigree of Cox of Castletown (Burke's *Baronetage*), mention is made of a Richard Cox, captain of dragoons, who fought successively under the royal banner of Charles I. and the republican one of Cromwell. He survived the battle of Naseby, and we are inclined to believe now enjoys a dual existence in the pages of Sir B. Burke's kindred publications.

On his monument a Latin inscription styles him twenty-fourth titular Earl Cox.

The great man's place of burial is not stated, and we think the compiler of the pedigree would be puzzled to give us the exact terms in which "titular Earl Cox" were expressed in Latin. As to his being twenty-fourth in succession from the original Earl created by Edward the Confessor, we have but scanty means of estimating the probability of such a calculation. The Veres, Earls of Oxford, (who, it must be confessed, are parvenus compared with the Coxes, Earls of Broxwood,) produced twenty peers between the years 1137 and 1702, so that perhaps twenty-four "titular earls" between A.D. 1050 and 1645 are a fair allowance.

As we do not wish to push the matter too far, we will quit our examination of the Cox lineage at this point, merely adding that the issue of this Richard twenty-fourth Earl Cox are scarcely less honest in their appearance than their sire. We shrewdly suspect that Daniel Coxe, M.D. Cantab. 1669, has been made to do duty for "Daniel, an eminent physician buried in Westminster Abbey," and that "Sir John Cox, knt. a naval captain under Prince Rupert and the Duke of York, who was killed in one of the fights with the Dutch," is a very mythical hero. If we are wrong in our suspicions, we must plead as an excuse that the dust thrown in our eyes by the previous fictions has compelled us to view the whole pedigree as a very hazy affair.

Of course, we acquit Mr. Cox of Broxwood of all participation in so silly an attempt at imposture. It is either the work of an unscrupulous "trading genealogist," or a foolish hoax which could only deceive

the most ignorant. It does, however, serve to show how worthless these printed pedigrees often are, and how strangely Sir B. Burke seems to ignore the ordinary responsibilities of an editor.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have seen the following extract from the *Hereford Journal* of April 5th, 1781 :—

Died lately at Smoulden, co. Oxford, Samuel Cox, esq. of that place. He was thirty-first titular Earl Cox, being lineally descended from that illustrious Englishman Earl Cox or Coxe, who was so created by William the Conqueror, in whose reign he filled some of the highest offices of the State, and of whom the historians Malmesbury, Littleton, and others made honourable mention. The above S. Cox, esq. was uncle to Robert Kilby Cox, esq. who succeeds him in his estate, and to Mr. Samuel Cox of Eaton Bishop, near this city.

From this it appears that the earldom is an honour in which the family has really long believed, though there is some discrepancy as to the royal hand which conferred it.

C. J. R.

A GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC DICTIONARY OF THE PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, LL.D., Ulster King of Arms. Thirtieth Edition. London: Harrison, 59, Pall Mall, Bookseller to the Queen, and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. 1868.

We have again the pleasure to bear our testimony to the zeal and constant diligence with which this great and important work is edited. In this its Thirtieth Edition it presents such a perfect mirror of the titled families of our Nobility as could only have been perfected by the unremitting labour and assiduity of a long course of years; nor are the improvements in the latter years of that long career less conspicuous than before, but the contrary.

During the year 1867 three English Peerages have become extinct, by the deaths of Baron Llanover, the Earl of Pomfret, and Lord Kingsdown; and Sir Bernard Burke's account of them is transferred to the supplemental division of his work. Two new peerages have been created,—those of Baron Cairns and Baron Colonsay. One ancient peerage of Ireland has been restored, the Viscounty of Netterville, of which family we have given a detailed account in our last volume.

In regard to BARONETRIES, the two following have become extinct during the year 1867,—

1. Hippley (1796),
2. Mactaggart (1841),

whilst five have been conferred: (all of which have been entered in our *Heraldic Chronicle*, pp. 565—567 of our last volume) viz. Sir William Bagge of Stradsett in Norfolk, Sir Thomas Gabriel the late Lord Mayor

of London, Sir Henry Lee Guinness of Dublin, Sir William Lawrence the eminent surgeon (who after little more than two months was succeeded by his son Sir James John Trevor Lawrence), and the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Having in our recent numbers paid considerable attention to the question of Doubtful Baronetcies,¹ we have consequently turned with some curiosity to those titles which have passed under our review. We are glad to find that the Editor has resolved to keep a sharp look-out in regard to them. Indeed he draws especial notice to the subject in his Preface of this year, where he remarks :

With regard to three or four of the elder English Baronetcies, and especially to some of those of Nova Scotia, I cannot but remark that there is much doubt as to whether these dignities still legally exist; but since the bearers of them are publicly, and often officially, recognised as Baronets, I can do no more than set out, in each case, the facts and pedigree given, and leave the matter for refutation, or for further elucidation, as the case may be.

The Editor of Lodge's *Annual Peerage and Baronetage*, for the year 1868, has not, we are sorry to see, been equally judicious. He has put forward three persons as Baronets who are not admitted by Sir Bernard Burke, viz. Gibb, Fleetwood, and Palmer of Wingham.

1. We are assured that the assumption of this dignity by the *soi-disant* SIR DUNCAN GIBB² is quite unwarrantable. The original patent (of Nova Scotia 1635) is lost, and the dignity seems to have become dormant on the death of the first Baronet, Sir Henry, about 1650. The new claimant has not ventured to face the Lyon office, nor even to present his case, after the old fashion, to a jury of his countrymen.

2. The assumption of the Rev. "Sir" PETER LOUIS HESKETH FLEETWOOD has been before alluded to, in our last volume, p. 371 : nor was it then confined to Thom's Almanac. It had already made its way into Debrett's Baronetage, and the "second marriage" of the late Sir Peter has been admitted in that work from the first year of its renewed issue in 1864. It is not, however, admitted into Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, &c. for 1867, and the present assumer of the title has made no entry of his succession at the Heralds' College, despite of its being notoriously called in question.

3. The case of PALMER of Wingham resembles the last : but the circumstances are far better known. The last Baronet of that house (Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer) died without *legitimate* issue in 1838; and so fully was this admitted, that his successor at Dorney Court, the late Rev. Henry Palmer, lived all his life without assuming the title. The present Charles James Palmer, esquire, has been long known under that designation as a county magistrate, and yet the Editor of Lodge's *Peerage and Baronetage*,

¹ See the first page of the Index to our Fourth Volume.

² George Duncan Gibb, Guildford Street, Russell Square, M.D. of McGill College, Montreal, 1846. (*London and Provincial Medical Dictionary*.)

all at once, without any legalized authority, takes upon himself to acknowledge Mr. Palmer as having inherited the ancient title.

The previous assumption of this dignity by another party, attempted in the second edition of Walford's *County Families*, but abandoned in the third, has been already discussed in our vol. iv. p. 283.

These attempts, so frequently recurring, plainly demonstrate that some tribunal should be established, before which such claims may be substantiated, or effectually silenced. We cannot imagine a more proper measure than a uniform registration of all successions to Baronetcies at the offices of arms in the respective Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. We have been privately informed that the Ulster King is about to issue an official Roll of the Baronets of Ireland, and we shall be glad to hear that the same course is pursued in the sister kingdoms: though it must be allowed that such a task will present greater embarrassments in Scotland and England than in Ireland.

Sir Bernard Burke has ventured on his own responsibility to add this year one new name to the list of Baronets. This is that of Sir William JOHNSTON, of that ilk, in the county of Aberdeen. The article of "Johnston of Johnston" has never been omitted from the *Peerage and Baronetage*; but last year its readers were only told that Sir William Bacon Johnston, the eighth Baron (of Nova Scotia 1625), late an officer in the first Royals, died on the 3rd Aug. 1865. This year they are further informed that he married (but the date of the marriage is still not mentioned) Mary Ann Tye, daughter of William Tye, of Mendlesham, Suffolk, and had by her, with other issue, Sir William Johnston, "the present Baronet," born in 1849. We have heard there were two marriages, the first private, the second by special licence in England: but the legitimacy of the children was never questioned during the late Sir William's life: and it is clear, that according to the law of Scotland, which must rule in this case, the title of the present Baronet (who is the only son) is indefeasible.

Upon other Doubtful Baronetcies which have been mentioned in our pages, Sir Bernard Burke expresses himself as follows:—

CAMPBELL OF ABERUCHILL, co. Perth. Sir James Campbell, of Aberuchill, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1627, "and that title has descended to the present possessor, Sir James Campbell, Bart." But *how* is not stated; at which we are somewhat surprised, considering the explanation which was given by Sir James Campbell himself in our last volume, p. 175.

CAMPBELL OF ARDNAMURCHAN, co. Argyll. This dignity was conferred in 1628 on Sir Donald Campbell, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. He resigned it into the King's hands in 1643, for a new enfeoffment, which was granted with remainder to his nephew and heir male, George. But that nephew did not inherit the estate of Ardnamurchan, and never assumed the title of Baronet; nor did any of his posterity, until his descendant in the fourth degree, John, who was born in 1767, and died in 1834. He was grandfather of Sir John William, the present Baronet.

PERROTT. Sir James Perrott (it is stated) was created a Baronet 1 July 1716; with remainder to his nephew, afterwards Sir Richard, who was the grandfather of Sir Edward George Lambert Perrott, who now wears this title. This is a Baronetcy which has once and again obtained a place in the Baronetages: but has generally been omitted, being attended with many circumstances of suspicion. The story is too long for the present occasion, but we shall probably return to it more in detail in the course of the present year.

TEMPLE. In the pedigree of this family we take the credit of having for the first time clearly unravelled the truth.¹ Sir Bernard Burke now says that Sir Richard Temple, the seventh Baronet, "married his cousin Sophia Temple, daughter of the fifth Baronet; but dying s. p. in 1786, *the subsequent right of succession to the Baronetcy does not appear very clear*: the title was however assumed by his kinsman (no doubt his relative in the *female* line) Sir John, son of a Robert Temple, esq. of Boston, America, and his wife Mehitabel Nelson, and descended through, *it was asserted*, Edmund Temple, of Sulby, from Sir Thomas Temple, the first Baronet." It ought perhaps to be added, in a note or otherwise, that Mehitabel Nelson was the daughter of Robert Nelson, esq. by Mary daughter of Sir John Temple, knt. second son of Sir Thomas Temple the first Baronet: that being "the female line" to which allusion is made. Our readers have still to expect some further results of our researches on this family.

In regard to the family of TICHBORNE we find that Burke pronounces against the pretender to that Baronetcy whose claim has been so frequently mentioned in the public papers. The gentleman whom he personates is described as "Roger Charles, (elder brother of the eleventh Baronet,) born 5th Jan. 1829, lost at sea off the coast of South America in the spring of 1854," whilst the present Baronet is stated to be Sir Henry Alfred Joseph, the only surviving and posthumous son of the eleventh Baronet, born on the 28th of May 1866.

Another doubt has arisen since this volume was printed by news that Sir Charles Sharpe KIRKPATRICK the sixth Baronet of Closeburne, co. Dumfries, (creat. 1685) died on the 9th of October last at Libertod in Central Africa. He is stated to have married, but his wife's name is unknown, and to have left issue Thomas and other children. This is another case showing the necessity for some legitimate tribunal to authenticate the succession to Baronetcies.

Under the title of COLQUHOUN, stated to be Baronet at once of Great Britain and Nova Scotia, a long account is appended describing "the inheritance of the Nova Scotia Baronetcy," concluding with the statement that it "has been resumed by the heir at present in possession, Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, who has been regularly served heir of tailzie to his ancestor Sir Humphry," the fourth Baronet. The

¹ See our vol. iv. p. 8.

history of this dignity is as follows. Sir John Colquhoun was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1625, with the remainder usual to the order, — *heredibus suis masculis quibuscumque*. But in the reign of Queen Anne his grandson Sir Humphry Colquhoun, the fourth Baronet, having an only daughter Anne married to James Grant of Pluscardine, second son of Grant of Grant, resigned his Baronetcy into the hands of the Queen, and obtained letters patent under the great seal re-investing the dignity in himself and the heirs male of his body, which failing, in the male issue of the marriage of his daughter with James Grant of Pluscardine; which failing, in the other heirs of entail of the said Sir Humphry whatsoever; with precedence of the original grant of 1625. There was, however, a provision attendant on this arrangement that the estates of Luss and Grant should never be vested together in one individual; and, as Alexander the Laird of Grant died unmarried in 1719, James, thereby succeeding to the estate of Grant, resumed his paternal name, and forfeited his tenure of the estate of Luss, but *retained the Baronetcy*, which had evidently been intended for the inheritor of the estate of Luss.

Ludovick, his second son, became Colquhoun of Luss; but, as Humphry younger of Grant the elder brother died unmarried in 1732, Ludovick then had to relinquish the estate to James the third brother: and, on the father's death in 1747, the one styled himself Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, and the other Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. Such was the state of the family and of this dignity when Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland* was printed: but not only did Sir Robert Douglas allow the title of Baronet to both these brothers, but even to Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, then an officer in the service of the States General, who "is also designed (it is added) Sir George Colquhoun, Baronet, as heir male of Sir John the first Baronet his great-grandfather." So that in that work the Nova Scotia baronetcy is actually *divided into three portions*, all conferring the same rank and title! It was, of course, to remedy this inconsistency that Sir James Colquhoun younger of Luss was created a Baronet of Great Britain by letters patent dated June 10th, 1786—his father surviving until the 16th Nov. in the same year. The older baronetcy has since descended in the male line of Grant, and is now vested in the present Earl of Seafield.¹ It seems, however, that Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun would not relinquish his claim as heir male of the original grantee of 1625, and that his representative continued to assert it until the extinction of the male line in 1838.² At some subsequent period, we are now told, "it has been resumed by the

¹ See it mentioned in p. 981 of Burke among the Earl of Seafield's titles. It is an omission that no reference is made to that effect under the title *Colquhoun*.

² We find the death of the last of this line thus recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine: "1838. June 2, at sea, on his passage to India, Sir Robert David Colquhoun, of Tillyquhoun, co. Dumbarton, Bart. brevet Major in the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Bengal service."

present Sir James Colquhoun of Luss." But surely his right can be no better than that of Tillyquhoun. Sir Bernard Burke admits that "several mistakes have been made in this matter;" and surely this last is as great a mistake as any. The Nova Scotia Baronetcy cannot at once belong to the Earl of Seafield and to Colquhoun of Luss. It was surrendered and resettled in 1704, as had been frequently done with Scottish dignities, but the old precedence of 1625 was preserved; and it is not a new baronetcy created in 1704 that is vested in the Earl of Seafield (as we find incorrectly stated under that title), but the original dignity created in 1625.

In our notice of last year's Burke we drew attention to the circumstance that the Duke of Hamilton and Marquess of Abercorn were both styled **DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT** in France, although it was also stated that this title had been "confirmed" to the former by the decision of the Court of Titles in France, by decree 1864. It would seem that the marquess does not yield to that decision, for we find him still designated Duke of Chatelherault; apparently on the authority of a process which is thus described:

He was served heir male of the body of the first Duke of Chatelherault by the Sheriff of Chancery in Scotland, 13th Jan. 1862, and as such heir male of the first duke claims the original title of Duke of Chatelherault of 1548.

We may observe that the phrase "the original title," if it is intended to bear the sense in which we take it, rests upon a theory that in this case is completely imaginary. It seems to assume that the "title" conferred in 1548 was created in perpetuity, and, like the native peerages of Scotland, is inheritable by heirs male; to which is added the still more violent assumption, that a Scottish court of judicature has any power to pronounce upon the succession of a French peerage. A full account of this controversy was given in our Fourth volume, pp. 97-107; where it was shown that the laws and customs of France have always dictated a very different course in regard to dignities of peerage. We therefore adhere as decidedly as before to the opinion there expressed, that there is no ground whatever for this claim on the part of the Abercorn branch of the Hamiltons, because the limitation of the original grant in 1548 was to heirs and assigns, not to heirs male. On the other hand, the imperial decree of 1864 awarded the title of Duke of Chatelherault to the Duke of Hamilton: but it cannot be said that such was the "confirmation" of an old peerage, as we should regard it in England or Scotland: it was simply a "title" *conferred* with a regard to certain genealogical and historical recollections. The ancient dukedom belonged to neither party, but the present Emperor has been pleased, as he had full prerogative to do, to award the title to the Duke of Hamilton.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF COLE, of the county of Devon, and of those of its branches which settled in Suffolk, Hampshire, Surrey, Lincolnshire, and Ireland. By JAMES EDWIN COLE, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Printed for private circulation, by John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. MDCCCLXVII. Pp. ii. 63.

This compilation is founded on "The Pedigree of the worthy Captaine and Justiciar Sir William Cole of Eneskillen, knight, Made and set forth with much care and fidelitie; warranted by Records, Evidences, and other good proofes; examined, approved, and well allowed of by me, Sir William Segar, Knt. *alias* Garter," in the year 1630. The first Viscount Enniskillen reduced it into a narrative for the Rev. Mervyn Archdall's edition of Lodge's Irish Peerage (1789), and his Lordship's system and phraseology have been freely adopted by the present editor, who has introduced additional particulars from the publications of the Record Commission: whilst the continuation of the junior branches has been supplied from the Heralds' Visitations, wills, parish registers, monumental inscriptions, and other evidences. It appears that much ingenious speculation has been expended on the origin and signification of the name of Cole; that Jacob Bryant derived it from Co-el, the old Latin form of Cœlus, "the house or region of the Deity," and asserted that Coilus would mean a priest of Cœlus; whilst Camden had thought that Cole was formed from the last syllables of Nicholas; which Mr. Lower has followed in his Essay on Nomenclature. The present author fancies it more likely to be a contraction of Agricola, a tiller of the soil. He has not been aware of Mr. Lower's remarks in his later work, the *Patronymica Britannica*.

COLE.—Places in cos. Wilts and Somerset. Also a very ancient Teutonic personal name. In Domesday Book it appears as a baptismal, in the Hundred Rolls as a family name.

Cola, the huntsman, mentioned in Domesday Book under Hampshire, was certainly a Saxon.

Cola venator tenet dimidium hidæ de Vluiet patre suo in Langelie. Hanc tenuit de Rege [Edwardo] in paragio.

There was a judge of the name in the days of King Alfred, and a general who defeated the Danes at Pinhoe in Devonshire, in 1001. And so well known was the name that the Roman colony of Colchester was, in a popular legend, derived from a British king or earl, so called—

Cole was a noble man, and gret power hadde on honde,
Erle he was of Colchestre here in this londe,
And Colchestre after ys name y-clepud ys ich understonde.

—*Rob. of Gloucester.*

Upon the arms of Cole, *Argent, a bull passant within a bordure sable bezantée*, Segar makes this comment—

Richard Earle of Cornwall, King of the Romanes, created Earle of the Isle of Wight, bore a bordure of Cornwall about his coate. And it's conceived he gave the same bordure to this or one of the auncestors of this family of Cole, as an augmentation for services in the wars.

The peculiar augmentation of the arms of the Coles of Enniskillen, a canton of the harp of Ireland, is stated (p. 45) to have been conferred on Sir William Cole (presently mentioned), and is blazoned (p. 45) “in dexter canton per pale gules and azure, a harp of Ireland or, stringed argent.”

The family was settled in Ireland early in the reign of James the First by William Cole, whose name first occurs in that country as holding the office of Captain of the longboats and barges at Ballyshannon and Lough-earne by patent sealed in 1607. He was knighted in 1617; and, dying in 1653, left two sons, Sir Michael, ancestor of the Earls of Enniskillen, and Sir John Cole, who was created a Baronet in 1660, and his son Sir Arthur raised to the peerage in 1715 as Baron Ranelagh, but died without issue in 1754. The elder line did not attain the peerage until 1760, when John Cole, esq. was created Baron Mount-Florence of Florence Court, co. Fermanagh. His son was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Enniskillen in 1776; and to that of Earl of Enniskillen in 1789. The second earl was made a peer of Great Britain in 1815 by the title of Baron Grinstead of Grinstead, co Wilts.

The title of Mount-Florence and the name of the family mansion are derived from the mother of the first peer. She was Florence, only daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey of Trebitch in Cornwall, Baronet and Knight of the Bath; and had inherited her baptismal name for at least two generations; for her mother was Florence daughter of Sir John Rolle, K.B. by Florence daughter of Dennis Rolle, esq. It is remarkable how favourite a name Florence has since become, not only in the direct line of the Cole family, but in those of their cousins of the families of Magennis, Balfour, de Grey, and Cowper, one of them being Anne Florence the present Countess Cowper, in her own right Baroness Lucas.

The junior branches are described by Mr. Edwin Cole as they arise from the parent stem, after the plan of Collins's Peerage. At p. 10 we meet with the name of Richard John Cole, attorney-at-law, son of Richard Cole of Odiham, banker. This gentleman was the author of a volume of essays, entitled *Pantomime Budgets* 1853, wherein he proposed the principle of pre-paid taxation by means of stamps, which has since been very generally adopted in the Inland Revenue. At p. 28 is noticed Thomas Cole of the Inner Temple and of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and also of Wet-house, in the parish of Walderne, Sussex. He was the compiler of the useful abstract of the Escheats, now in the Harleian Collection, which goes by his name. The date of his death is not mentioned, but he was forty-two in the year 1630.

Another antiquary, whose MSS. still more largely enrich the MS. stores of the British Museum, does not occur in this genealogy. The Rev. William Cole, the Cambridge collector, was not of the family bearing a bull and a bordure of Cornwall; his arms were charged with three scorpions, —a not inappropriate emblem of his prejudices and frequent spitefulness.

We find the author's own name at p. 41. He is the younger brother of John Cole, esq. of Easthorpe Court, in Wigtoft, co. Lincoln.

A book of this kind would be very much improved by the addition of an index according to Christian names, as put in practice by our Transatlantic friends. Mr. Cole has provided an index to the surnames of alliances and kindred.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BOOK-PLATE OF JAMES TEMPLE BOWDOIN, ESQ.

To the EDITOR of the HERALD and GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—I have in my possession an old book plate, the description of which may not be uninteresting to your Transatlantic friends, as a slight addition to your very able account of the Temple family. The arms it represents are: 1 and 4, Azure, a chevron or between three martlets . . . for *Bowdoin*; 2 and 3, quarterly i. and iv. Or, an eagle displayed sable; ii. and iii. Argent, two bars sable, on each bar three martlets . . . for *Temple*: impaling Argent, on the waves of the sea in base a ship in full sail, colours flying, to the dexter, all proper—on a chief nebulée azure two estoiles of the first—for *Dickason*.

Crest of Bowdoin. An eagle statant on both legs, head downwards, with the wings extended and addorsed, tips downwards collared

Motto. SICUT AQUILA CÆLUM VERSUS.

Inscribed, TEMPLE BOWDOIN. NORTH AMERICA.

(Engraver's name, *Howitt, Old Bond Street.*)

As I have given the arms of Dickason, I add the crest and motto, also from another book-plate, engraved by *Warwick, 145, Strand*, superscribed "THOMAS DICKASON," bearing the single coat of Dickason with the crest of a demi-female habited, the face turned and hair flowing to the dexter, resting her right hand upon an anchor, and holding in her left hand a naval flag azure charged with two estoiles in bend argent. *Motto* (of Dickason) PER ORBEM.

This Thomas Dickason was of Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham, Middlesex, whose daughters (subsequently coheirs) Mary and Harriet respectively became the wives of James Temple Bowdoin, Esq. and of Sir William Clay, Baronet, the present possessor of Fulwell Lodge. (Lady Clay, I read in the papers, has deceased this month, Dec. 1867.)

Yours faithfully,

49 Greek Street, 23 Dec. 1867.

HENRY GWYN, Arms-Painter.

ANCIENT WELSH COATS.—I shall be thankful to be informed what arms have usually been attributed to ITHEL ap Ynyr, Prince of Gwent, whether those attributed to his ancestor, Ynyr ap Meuric ap Arthvael, namely, "Per pale azure and sable, (qu. azure and gules?) three fleurs-de-lis or," or the three chevronels assigned to his other ancestor (in the female line), the patriarchal Jestyn ap Gwrgan.

The steps of the descent for four generations may thus be briefly indicated :

1. *Ynyr* ap Meuric ap Arthvael, Prince of Gwent, married Gwenllian daughter of *Jestyn* ap Gwrgan, last Prince of Glamorgan. His son,

2. Meuric ap Ynyr, married Eleanor daughter of Ednyfed ap Jorworth Trevor. His son,

3. Ynyr Vychan, married, first, Gwladys daughter of Rhys Goch ; issue, a daughter. Secondly, Joyce dau. of Drogo de Baladun ; issue, two sons. His second son was,

4. *Ithel* ap Ynyr Vychan, Prince of Gwent, whose second son founded the family of Carne.

Penzance, 27 Dec. 1867.

JOHN CARNE.

KNIGHT, OF HOPSFORD, CO. WARWICK.—Dugdale in his *History of Warwickshire*, vol. i. p. 218, article Hopsford, says, that Richard Wright purchased the lordship of that place and, dying A.D. 1501, was succeeded by his son Humphry Wright, who was succeeded by his son Christopher Wright, who died A.D. 1602. Nichols, in his *History of Leicestershire*, vol. iv. p. 702, gives a pedigree, showing that Laurence Wright of Shelston, co. Derby, had issue, 1. Ralph, who married Anne Fleet ; and 2. Thomas ; and from the context it appears, that this Thomas Wright was lord of the manor of Hopsford and died A.D. 1625. It seems obvious, that the manor of Hopsford must have descended from Christopher Wright, through Laurence, to this Thomas Wright. If any of your readers can supply the missing link they will oblige

B. G. W.

We are glad to announce that copies may still be purchased of that interesting heraldic monograph, Moule's *Heraldry of Fish*, from which an engraving is extracted in our present Part.

HERALDRY OF FISH. By THOMAS MOULE. The Engravings, 205 in number, are from Stained Glass, Tombs, Sculpture, and Carving, Medals and Coins, Rolls of Arms, and Pedigrees. 8vo. 21s. A few on large paper (royal 8vo.), for colouring, 2l. 2s.—JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster Row.

ERRATA.—In the present Volume, p. 12, line 6, *for* doubled within a tressure *read* within a double tressure ; line 16, *for* RASSEN. *read* ROSSEN. ; and, line 21 *for* CATHANEM. *read* CATHANEN.

Page 14, line 30, *for* as Gules *read* is Gules.

THE BARONY OF DUDLEY.

Dudley Castle, the ancient feudal fortress from which the Barons of Dudley derived their title, stands mounted (says Erdeswick the old historian of Staffordshire,) “loftily on a very high mountain, and hath a large prospect into Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire, and a great part of Wales; and is itself in Staffordshire, over all of which it looketh. It is a goodly built house of an ancient building, and large, with great trenches about it, hewn out of a hard rock, and a fair chief tower within it on the south side.”

When one gazes from this “fair chief tower” upon the surrounding country one can easily conceive how imposing an appearance it must have presented in days of yore, when many of the adjacent hills and dales were clad with forest-trees; and even now-a-days, when the character of the scenery has entirely changed, and the huge volumes of smoke engendered by the numerous fires of the “black country” obscure this large prospect, the view from the castle keep on a clear day is one perhaps unparalleled in this country. Columns of fire and smoke, collieries, iron furnaces, railways, canals, towns, villages, churches, mansions, and parks extend, says a local topographer, as far as the eye can reach, and form such a scene of mining, manufacturing, and commercial activity as can only be found in Great Britain. The old historian’s “very high mountain,” however, is but a steep limestone hill, presenting many interesting features to the geologist, and pierced through with the far-famed caverns. In it will be found imbedded innumerable fossils, chiefly crustacea, among which stands conspicuous that interesting extinct animal known in the neighbourhood as the Dudley locust.

“I shall leave it,” says Habingdon,¹ speaking of this castle, “I shall leave it to some other to show howe great Dodo, that famous Saxon, raysted here above nyne hundred yeares agoe thys stronge fortification, and how Fitz-Asculphi, in the Conqueror’s rayne, possessed

¹ Habingdon MSS. as quoted by Noake, “Rambler in Worcestershire,” sub Dudley.

the same; and, after, the Someries, whose armes heere and elsewehere publishe theyre large revenues, and theyre barony enoblished with the most honourable order of the Garter, theyre singular eminency; then howe Sir Richard Sutton, marrying with theyre coheyre, leafte it to his posterity, from whom the nowe Lord Dudley injoyethe it."

The task here sketched out Mr. Charles Twamley, a native of Dudley, has lately attempted in a small volume of some 130 pages.¹ This work, though confessedly but a compilation from the writings of various county historians and genealogists, has been put together with considerable pains, and the writer has certainly succeeded in producing an interesting and on the whole trustworthy historical account of the old castle and its several owners. But, whilst the industry and perseverance he has displayed in gathering together the information he here presents to us in so systematic a form is much to be commended, I feel bound to add that his work contains many blunders which a careful revision of the press would have prevented.

On the very first page the name of a well-known Salopian antiquary, Mr. Hartshorne, is mis-spelt, whilst such errors as Antis for Anstis (pp. 16, 17, 18, &c.); Symmonds for Symonds (p. 47); Copplestone for Coplestone (p. 58), occur so frequently as to become a positive blemish. It is also an affectation to spell the well-known Staffordshire seat of the Greys *Enfield*: it is true that it was formerly so written, but it is now universally known as *Enville*. Again, the initials of the gentleman who published a reprint of Dud Dudley's work are J. N(ock) Bagnall and not J. M. B. as Mr. Twamley has it (p. 45). These blunders may be neither grave nor important, but there are others which are really calculated to mislead, for example, in p. 93 the substitution of a *c* for an *s* converts Sir Walter Aston into Acton, and in p. 13 the 45 Edw. III. is stated to be equivalent to A.D. 1271. On p. 44 also 29th James I. should of course be 21st.

On pp. 39 and 49 we have "Lord Edward Dudley" and "Lord Humble Dudley," forms which, as Mr. Twamley should have known, are applicable only to the younger sons of dukes and marquesses.

¹ History of Dudley Castle and Priory, including a Genealogical Account of the Families of Sutton and Ward. By CHARLES TWAMLEY. 1867. 12mo.

I may also remark that in a note to p. 56 he has strangely misapprehended the laws which govern the descent of a dignity.

It is not clear (he says, referring to the fact that William Ward succeeded his half-brother in the viscountcy of Dudley and Ward) how the half-brother managed to obtain the title of Viscount and succeed to the estates in exclusion of his uncle William the heir of the whole blood. The rule of inheritance was then so strict that the lord of the manor, or even the Crown, was entitled to *real property* sooner than the half-blood should inherit, and the title of Viscount *following the same rule* and being limited to the heirs male would have become extinct. (The italics are mine.)

Such was in fact the law which affected the inheritance of real property at this period, and, as Mr. Twamley informs us, we are indebted to Lord Campbell whilst he represented Dudley in Parliament for its abolition.

But this law, which will be found discussed in Blackstone's Commentaries, ii. 216, did not apply to the inheritance of a dignity. The half-brother succeeded not as heir to the person last seised, but as heir male of the body of the individual in whose person the dignity was created, viz. his father. It seems, however, that there was formerly some doubt upon this point. In the case of the Barony of Grey of Ruthyn, which was a barony by writ, it was stated that Lord Grey died leaving a son and a daughter by one venter and a second son by another venter. The barony descended to the eldest son in due course, who sat in Parliament, and afterwards died without issue: the question was whether the second son should inherit the barony or the sister? The opinion of the judges was required, who resolved that there was no *possessio fratris* of a *dignity*, but it should go to the younger son, who was *hæres natus*, and the sister was only *hæres facta*, by the possession of her brother of such things as were in demesne, but not of dignities. (*Collins' Parl. Prec.*)

The BARONY OF DUDLEY has been successively held by the Paganel, the Someries, the Suttons, the Wards, and the Leas.

The Paganel were simply the feudal owners of the castle, and never had summons to Parliament. The others were Barons by writ; but it is considered questionable whether Dudley is the proper designation of their Barony, and Banks is of opinion that

the title of Dudley was never allowed until it was so recognised in the family of Ward. The hereditary dignity was however first created in the family of Sutton, and it continued with them until their extinction in the direct male line, when it came to the Wards.

On the death, issueless, of William Lord Dudley and Ward in 1740, the title devolved upon Ferdinando Dudley Lea, Esq., that nobleman's nephew and heir, whilst the castle and lands of the Suttons and Someries, including even the feudal fortress from which the title was derived, reverted to a distant branch of the Ward family.

The Barony did not remain long with the Leas; for, as Ferdinando Lord Dudley was never married, and he left no brother, it fell into abeyance on his decease among his five sisters, and still remains in that state among their descendants and representatives.

In the following pages I have given I believe a correct account of the descent of the Barony from its first creation, using Mr. Twamley's work, and that by Mr. Adlard on the Sutton-Dudleys, as my principal text-books, and endeavouring to correct their errors and supply their omissions.

H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.

THE PAGANELS,

Barons of Dudley by Tenure.

The Lordship of Dudley was at the time of the General Survey held by one William FitzAnsculf, and (says Domesday Book) "ibi est Castellum ejus." Of this great land monopolist, who, besides possessing twenty-five manors in Staffordshire, fourteen in Worcestershire, and five in Warwickshire, all lying within five miles of the castle, had forty-seven in other counties,¹ but little is known.

He appears to have been a son of Ansculf de Pinkeni, of "Esenberge," co. Bucks, temp. Harold, and Baker and others deduce the descent of the family of Pinkeney from his father's brother Gilo.

Whether he left issue or not Dugdale could not discover; but

¹ Twamley, p. 4.

he supposes him to have had a daughter Beatrice, who, becoming the wife of Fulke Paganel, carried Dudley to that family. Certain it is that Fulke possessed a great portion of FitzAnsculf's lands, and with part of them founded the Priory of Newport Paganel, Bucks; but according to some he was descended from a match of Gervase Paganel with Phillis daughter and heir of Athelstan, a descendant of Dud, the alleged founder of Dudley Castle.¹

Fulke Paganel is stated to have been a son of one Ralph Paganel, who possessed numerous lordships in the counties of York, Lincoln, Devon, and Somerset. Fulke was succeeded by his son Ralph lord of Dudley; who (says Mr. Twamley, correcting Dugdale,) held his castle of Dudley in 1138 against King Stephen in favour of the Empress Maud.

Whom Ralph married we are not told; but he is said to have had issue six sons, viz. Gervase his successor, William lord of Bahanton, or Bampton, co. Devon, *jure uxoris*,² Hugh, Adam, Jordan, and Alexander.

¹ According to Mr. Twamley, the castle was built by FitzAnsculf. "There are two unfounded traditions," he says, "attributing an earlier date. The earliest is mentioned by Camden, who gives no authority, that Doddo or Dodo, a Mercian duke, erected a castle here about the year 700. The other tradition, equally unsupported by evidence, makes the original foundation of the castle about 300 years later. It states that the place was named after a noble Saxon, whose name is variously spelt 'Dud, Duds, Dudde, and Dodo,' Earl of Coventry, Somerie, and Arden, who married Effrie, daughter of Edmund Ironside, King of England, by whom he had a son Athelstan; who built the Castle of Dudley." p. 3.

The name Dudley he derives from the Celtic word *dodd*, a rush or flag, and *ley* an open field or large pasture.

² Baker, Northamptonshire, i. 479; but, according to some, William Paganel (who in right of his wife Juliana dau. and heir of Robert de Bahanton was lord of Bahanton) was Ralph's brother. Baker says this William founded Drax Priory, and was succeeded by his son Fulke, and he by William. There were several baronial families of the name of Paganel or Paynel, all presumed to be of the same stock as the Lords of Dudley. Among others were Hugh Paynell Lord of Drax, ancestor of John Lord of Drax, who was summoned to Parliament in 1299; Adam de Paynell living 1215, whose son and heir Ralph had livery of the lands of his uncle Bardolph in 1225; William Paynell of Tracington, summoned to Parliament 1303 to 1315, &c. The various accounts of the Paganel family, says Banks, are so contradictory to each other, that to endeavour to reconcile them with any degree of correctness would require more consumption of time and expense in the investigation of public records than would compensate any author for the undertaking. Baron. Angl. ii. 114.

Gervase Paganel the elder son succeeded. He assisted at the coronation of Richard I., confirmed grants of his father Ralph and his grandfather Fulke,¹ and founded the priory of Dudley in pursuance of the pious intentions of his father.

Of this priory, the ivy-clad ruins of which still exist, Mr. Twamley gives us the history in fifteen pages. It was founded about 1161, and supplied with monks from the Priory of Wenlock in Shropshire, to which it was accounted a cell. Its annals are not very interesting. In Erdeswick's days there were "divers goodly monuments of the Someries and Suttons," but all have now disappeared, and the ruins which have (as Grose expresses it) "outstood the ravages of time and avarice," are chiefly those of the conventual church, which form a picturesque object in the grounds of the mansion called "The Priory," erected by the late Earl of Dudley as a residence for his agent.

Gervase Paganel married Isabella daughter of Robert (called Bossu) de Bellamont, Earl of Leicester, and widow of Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton; by whom he had two sons, Robert and Gervase, who both died v. p. and s. p.; and an only daughter and heiress Hawyse,² who married first Roger de Somerie, and secondly Roger de Berkeley. Gervase was a very turbulent gentleman, and constantly in hot water. For his participation in the rebellion of Prince Henry against the King his castle was demolished, but he subsequently paid 500 marks as a peace-offering to the King, and his possessions were restored to him.

The arms attributed to Paganel of Dudley by Dugdale are, *Gules, a cinquefoil ermine* (being those of the Bellamonts) *with a crescent for difference*, but in Heylin's *Help to English History* they are stated to have been *Argent, two bars sable between seven martlets gules, 4, 2, and 1*. On a shield of Gervase in Dug-

¹ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ii. 910.

² Mr. Twamley in Note C, p. 116, calls attention to Dugdale's error in calling Hawyse the sister and not the daughter of Gervase. There is no doubt but that Dugdale was wrong. Courthope in his *Historic Peerage* however follows Dugdale, though we are not told what became of the other sons of Ralph. Mr. Twamley mentions only one son of Gervase, viz. Robert; but it seems from Mr. Baker's pedigree that the other son, Gervase, is mentioned in a grant of his sister Hawyse to Tickford Priory.

dale's Monasticon (vol. ii. p. 910¹) are two lions passant, the arms that were afterwards borne by the Someries; but in Harwood's Erdeswick they are stated to have been *Argent, a bend sable*.

THE SOMERIES,

Barons by Writ from 1 Edw. II. to 15 Edw. II.

The parentage of John de Somerie, the husband of Hawyse Paganel, has never, I believe, been exactly ascertained. By some he is called Baron de Somerie of the county of Cambridge, and Courthope places him next in succession to Stephen de Somerie, who was possessed of a barony in Cambridgeshire before the time of King Stephen.

The name of Somerie appears in the so-called Roll of Battle Abbey, and it is to be presumed that the family were of Norman descent.

"The compiler of the *House of Yvery*," says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1856, p. 593, "argues that the Someries and Percevals were the same family, but gives no reasons for supposing that they were of the same family of Perceval of which that book specially treats, but only that their name was Perceval as well as Somerie, that heraldic writers sometimes called them by the one and sometimes by the other of these names, and assign the same arms to both names. In records they are called Somerie or Perceval de Somerie, but I believe never Perceval alone." In the Roll of Arms (A.D. 1308-1314) published by Sir N. H. Nicolas a Sir Perceval de Somerie of the county of Warwick appears as bearing *Azure, two lions passant or*, and Sir John de Somerie (Lord Dudley) *Or, two lions passant azure*. These two must then have been nearly related, but how I have never been able to ascertain.

The only individual of the Dudley line (so far as I am aware)

¹ This seal is appended to a charter of Gervase, dated 33 Hen. II. confirming certain grants of "Fulcodius Paganellus avus meus et Radulphus pater meus" to the monks of Newport. Among the witnesses to this charter are Simon Earl of Northampton, Isabella Countess of Northampton his mother, Fulke Paganel, William his brother, William Paganel, Bernard his son, and William de Duddele.

It is a curious fact that one of these Sussex Someries is styled John *Pycard*, alias Somerie, and that in the Roll of Arms above named a Sir John de Somerie of co. Herts bears *Quarterly or and azure, a bend gules*, whilst according to the Heraldic Dictionaries *Pycard* bears the same arms without the bend. Of this Hertfordshire line was probably John son of Adam de Somerie, who was one of those in arms with Simon de Montfort against the King. Adam de Somerie of Herts is also named in connection with Stephen de Somerie in 17 Edw. I. 1289, and we learn that this Stephen's wife was named Joan, that he had an elder brother Roger de Somerie, and died s. p. in 1240, his four sisters being his heirs. His wife Joan died at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist 10 Edw. I. 1282.¹

John de Somerie had by Hawyse his wife, heiress of the Paganel, a son Ralph de Somerie, who is stated by Courthope and others to have died in 1210.

Ralph married a lady whose name was Margaret, and died seised *inter alia* of the manor of Campden, co. Gloucester, in 1 Hen. III. 1216-17.² He had issue (says Dugdale,) William Perceval de Somerie, of whom I have spoken above, and Roger de Somerie, who inherited on the death s. p. of his nephew Nicholas in 1229. Roger also held the manor of Campden, and in 31st Hen. III. 1246-7, had a grant of free warren in Campden and "Segtlegh," and a market at the former place. (Cal. Rot. Chart. 31 Hen. III. No. 3.) His other children were Joan wife of Thomas de Berkeley, and, it is presumed, Margaret wife of Maurice de Gant alias de Berkeley.³

¹ Escheats, &c. *Calendarium Genealogicum*, pp. 315, 380, 404, &c. &c. A few descents of this family will be found in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, i. 442.

² Rudder, *Hist. of Glouc.* 320. From the Someries the manor of Campden went to the daughters of Roger de Somerie by his first wife. Ralph Cromwell and his partners held it in 1 Edw. I., Ralph son of Ralph de Cromwell held one-fourth in 15 Edw. I., and Mabel de Sudeley another fourth.

³ Collins's *Peerage*, 1779, iv. p. 5, states that Joan was niece of William Marshal Earl of Pembroke; but Rudder, *Hist. Glouc.* p. 272, says that it was the wife of Robert Berkeley (Thomas's brother) who was the Earl of Pembroke's niece. This Robert died s. p. and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who married Joan Somerie.

The wife of Maurice de Gant alias Berkeley, who died in 14 Hen. III., was a Margaret de Somerie, probably another daughter, or perhaps the widow, of Ralph. (See Collins.)

Roger de Somerie died in 1st Edw. I. 1272 (Esc. 1 Edw. I. No. 15) seised of numerous manors, &c. in various counties, *inter alia* Dudley, Cradley, and Weoley, in Worcestershire, and Campden and Barre in Gloucestershire. He was twice married; his first wife being Nichola daughter of William d'Albini and sister and co-heiress to Hugh Earl of Arundel (who was one of the heirs of Ranulph Earl of Chester), by whom he had issue a son Ralph who died about 1270 under age.¹ Ralph was proved to be heir to Clementia² Countess of Chester, and in 55 Hen. III. a writ was issued to inquire to whom the lands and tenements which belonged to the said Clementia, and which had been taken into the king's hands in consequence of the minority of the said Ralph de Somerie, then belonged; whereupon it was proved that Margaret wife of Ralph de Cromwell, Joan wife of John l'Estrange, Mabel wife of Walter de Sullye, and Matilda³ wife of Henry de Erdington, were his sisters and heirs, and all of full age. (Esc. 55 Hen. III. No. 54.) These ladies were also found to be next heirs to Nichola de Albini their mother. (Esc. 1 Edw. I. No. 15.)

The second wife of Roger was Amabel, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert de Chacombe, and widow of Gilbert de Segrave. By her he had issue a son, Roger, aged 18 in 1st Edw. I. who died in 19 Edw. I. (1290-1) (Esc. 19 Edw. I. No. 14.), having been married to a lady whose baptismal name was Agnes.⁴

Now Mr. Twamley, following Dugdale, Baker, &c. &c., says that this last-named Roger was succeeded by another Roger, his son and heir, then aged twelve, who died in his minority, and was succeeded by his brother John. The point is perhaps not

¹ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, i. 309. "Nichola soror secunda nupta Rogero de Somerye, et habuit filium Radulphum, qui obiit ante patrem, et quatuor filias, &c."

² Clementia was the second wife of Randle Blundeville Earl of Chester, who died s. p., widow of Alan de Dinham and sister of Geoffrey de Filgiers. (Ormerod, *Hist. Cheshire*.)

³ Matilda was married secondly to William Bifield. (See Esc. 30 Edw. I. No. 45.)

⁴ Agnes de Somerie was one of those who were summoned to attend the coronation of King Edw. II. on 14 Feb. 1308 (Banks, *Bar. Ang.* ii. 172). She had a grant of free warren in her manor of Rowley in 31 Edw. I. 1303 (Rot. Chart. 31 Edw. I. No. 45,) and is stated to have died in 1308. The other children of Roger and Amabel were John de Somerie, Margaret wife first of Urian de St. Pierre and secondly of Ralph Bassett of Drayton, and perhaps *Robert*.

very material, as both died without issue; but it is very remarkable that this error should have been perpetuated by nearly all the genealogists, including Baker, who actually refers to the escheat as his authority.

Mr. Twamley tells us that the wardship of this alleged son and heir Roger was committed to John de St. John, and that he died in the year 1300 (28 Edw. I.), and was buried in the priory church.

Notwithstanding all this, the escheat proves conclusively that the son and heir of Roger and Agnes was named John, and that he was then in his thirteenth year.

The *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 428, gives the verdict of juries of the several counties of Bucks, Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford :

The first says, "*Johannes filius Rogeri de Someri est propinquior ejus hæres et erit de ætate duodecim annorum in mense Martii prox. fut.*"

The second, "*Johannes filius et hæres prædicti Rogeri de Sumery erit ætatis tredecim annorum ad festum Purificationis B. M. prox. fut.*" (2nd Feb. 1291).

The third, "*Johannes de Somery est filius et hæres dicti Rogeri,*" &c.

The fourth, "*Johannes de Somerie est filius et hæres domini Rogeri de Somery,*" &c.; while a Berkshire jury adds that Agnes the wife of the said Roger "*dotata est.*"

This is surely conclusive.¹

Roger was evidently a second son of Roger and Agnes, but whether he died in 1300, as alleged, I cannot say for certainty, but among the post mortem inquisitions is an inquest indorsed "*Agnes quæ fuit uxor Rogeri de Somerie et Rogerus filius ejus,*" dated 35 Edw. I.; but, as this is an Inq. ad quod damnum, no particulars are extracted from it in the Calend. Gen.,² though

¹ Erdeswick (Survey of Staffordshire) gives three Rogers in succession, and states that the third "had issue John, that died without issue." Mr. Courthope also gives three Rogers; see his pedigree, ante, p. 104. John de Somerie, says Dugdale, (according to him the brother and successor of Roger,) had not accomplished his full age in 28 Edw. I. (1299-1300). If he were twelve in 1290-1, he would be about twenty-one in 28th Edw. I.

² See Cal. Gen. p. 740.

from the official calendar we learn that it had reference to Prestwood and Ashwood in Staffordshire.

From this it would seem that Roger was alive in 1307.¹

John de Somerie was summoned to Parliament as "Johanni de Somerie" for his services in the Scottish wars from 1st to 15th Edw. II. (1308-1321), and died on the 21st Dec. in the latter year, having had no issue by his wife Lucia who survived him, whereupon his barony became extinct, and his sisters, Margaret the wife of John de Sutton, then aged 32, and Joan the wife of Thomas Botetourt, 29 years of age, were found to be his next heirs.

About this time there appear on the scene two Someries, who require "ventilating," viz. Robert de Somerie, Earl of Winchester, and Robert de Somerie, "brother of the Lord of Dudley." The latter left a daughter and heiress Julian married to Thomas de Luttelton, from whom spring the Lords Lyttelton of Frankley, who quarter for this match the two passant lions of Somerie.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov. and Dec. 1856, pp. 593 and 726, are some remarks on this alleged Earl of Winton, whose name appears in the official calendar to the post mortem inquisitions, 2 Edw. I. No. 43 (1274). The earldom of Winchester was held by the De Quincies from about 1210 to 1264, and in 1322 it was conferred upon Hugh Despencer, and expired on his attainder and execution in 1326. If, therefore, this earldom was ever held by any member of the Somerie family, it was but for a short period; but I strongly suspect this to be altogether a mistake, for on referring to the *Calendarium Genealogicum* I find that not only is this inquisition missing, but the Editor has appended a query to the name of Somerie. It may therefore possibly refer to Robert *de Quinci*, son of the first Earl of Winton,²

¹ A Roger de Somerey is, however, noticed in the Cal. Inq. ad quod damnum 14 Edw. II. No. 64, and 19 Edw. II. in connection with Bishampton in Worcestershire. In 27 Edw. I. 1299 we learn from Nash, i. 88, Robert de Somerie and others were seised of lands in Bishampton, and in the 9 Edw. II. Richard de Somerie had an estate there. In 1286 Robert de Somerie, and in 1339 Thomas de Somerie, were patrons of the church there.

² Burke (*Extinct Peerage*) assigns to Saher de Quincie first Earl of Winchester three sons :

Robert who died in the Holy Land.

Roger who succeeded.

Robert mar. Helene dau. of Llewellyn Prince of North Wales.

who is said to have died in the Holy Land, and whose younger brother Roger, in consequence of his absence, had livery of his father's lands, and eventually succeeded to the earldom; but as this Roger is stated to have died in 1264, leaving female issue only, the matter remains still unexplained.¹

The other Robert de Somerie clearly existed. He was a knight of the shire for the county of Worcester in 9 Edw. II. and, if he were in reality a younger brother of the Lord of Dudley, he must have been a son of Roger and Amabel, and not a brother of John, who was summoned to Parliament, or the wives of Sutton and Botetourt would not have been heirs to their brother.

I have, however, never seen him named in any of the Somerie pedigrees; but Roger and Amabel are said to have had a younger son John, of whom no further particulars are given.

The arms borne by the Someries were *Or, two lions passant in pale azure*. Their crest (according to Harl. MS. 3526) was, Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head azure.

THE SUTTONS,

Barons by Writ 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 15 Car. I. 1640.

We learn from Erdeswick that there was formerly a great controversy as to the original extraction of this family, in which Alan Sutton, Harvey, Cooke, and Glover took part. Erdeswick's own opinion, which he fortifies with many ingenious arguments, was that they drew their origin from Sutton Madoc in Shropshire; but their descent from the Suttons of Nottinghamshire is clearly proved by a deed cited by Dugdale, in which John, the son of him who married Margaret Somerie, styles himself "*Johannes filius Johannis de Sutton super Trent, dominus de Dudleyle*," &c. (dat. 12 Edw. III.).

In the pedigree put forth by Mr. Adlard² we are struck at

¹ This inquest had reference to a manor called "Coubre" in Ireland. (See Cal. Inq. p. Mort. vol. i. p. 53). In the 10th Edw. I. we find "Cumbre ter" in Ireland among the possessions of William de Mohun. Ib. pp. 74 and 83.

² Mr. Twamley gives no particulars of the Suttons prior to their connection with the castle of Dudley.

the outset with several contradictions and inconsistencies, and in comparing it with the post-mortem inquisitions as given in that invaluable work to genealogists, the *Calendarium Genealogicum*, published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, we find it in several places altogether erroneous.

Rowland de Sutton, third son¹ of Hervey de Sutton Lord of Sutton upon Trent, married he tells us, in 1251, Alice, daughter of Richard de Lexinton, sister and coheir of Robert Lord Lexinton and of Henry Bishop of Lincoln, and by her he had issue a son and heir William Sutton, who was born in 1217, that is to say, some 34 years before his parents' marriage! And that this is no error of the press is manifest from its being twice repeated in p. 2 on the authority of a tomb at Kelham, Notts, erected in the 18th century to Robert Sutton, Lord Lexinton.

John de Lexinton, Chief Justice of the forests north of Trent, died in 41 Hen. III. 1257, when his brother Henry Bishop of Lincoln was found to be his heir. The Bishop died the following year 42 Hen. III., and Richard de Marcham then aged 50, and William de Sutton aged 40, were found to be his next heirs. (Esc. 41 and 42 Hen. III.) Thus the date of William's birth, 1217, being correct, the date of his father's marriage must necessarily be wrong.²

William was nephew to the Bishop (Esc. 4 Edw. I. Cal. Gen. p. 243) that is, son and heir of Rowland³ de Sutton by Alice Lexinton the Bishop's sister, and he died in the 52 Hen. III. 1267, leaving Robert his son and heir aged 27. (Esc. 52 Hen. III. No. 33, Cal. Gen. 1321.)

Adlard, Baker, and Betham (Baronetage) say that the wife of William Sutton was named *Matilda*, who was living 26 Hen. III. 1242; but it is clearly shown by an Inquisition dated 4 Edw. I. 1275-6, that his wife's name was Eva, and that she married secondly Robert Paynell, but it is not shown that Eva was mother of Robert.⁴

¹ The other sons of Hervey were, first, Robert, who ob. s. p.; and secondly, Richard, who had five daughters and coheiresses. Rowland's second son Robert was ancestor of the Lords Lexington of Aram.

² Quere, Should it be 1215 instead of 1251?

³ Courthope calls him *Robert*.

⁴ Robert was 27 in 1268, so that he would be born 1241, 26 Hen. III. when

Robert de Sutton died in 2 Edw. I. 1273-4, leaving Johanna his wife and Richard his son and heir, then aged 8, him surviving. The revelations of this inquest (2 Edw. I. No. 17, Cal. Gen. p. 210) do away altogether with Mr. Adlard's theory of the double-tailed lion being assumed by this branch of the Sutton family in consequence of a fancied match of this Robert with Lucy Bartram.¹

Richard, son and heir of Robert de Sutton, was born on 29th Sept. 1266 (*Esc. ut sup.*); his wife's name was Isabella, who on the death in 18 Edw. I. 1289—90 of Beatrice, the wife of Roderic son of Griffin, was found to be her heir, and of the age of 30.²

Richard and Isabella had issue John de Sutton, the husband of Margaret de Somerie, and in her right Lord of Dudley.³

John de Sutton died (says Baker) in the 1st Edw. III. having had issue, with a daughter Margaret married to Roger Hillary, a son and successor John. This John was summoned to Parliament as "Johanni de Sutton de Duddele," by writ dated 25th Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342. He married Isabel daughter of John

according to Baker Matilda was living. I may here correct an error of Baker's; he says Robert was 17 at his father's death, the Inquisition says "de ætate viginti septem annorum."

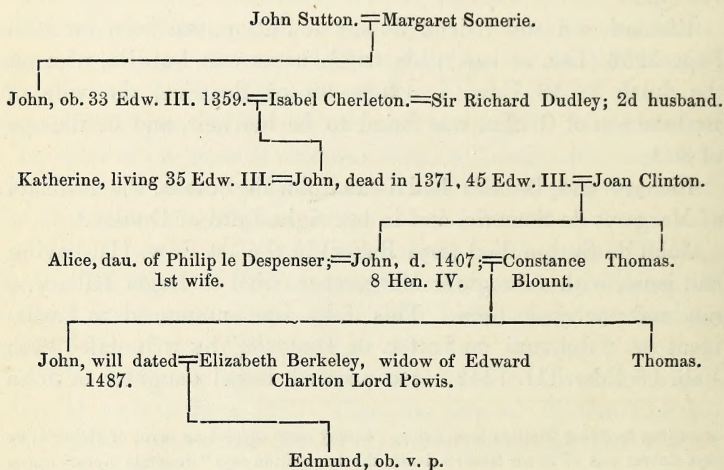
¹ That a Robert de Sutton did marry a Lucy daughter of Sir Roland Bartram seems clear from the document cited by Mr. Adlard from Harl. MS. 1555, and printed in the account of Sutton of Over Haddon (*Herald and Genealogist*, vol. ii. p. 492); but this charter bears date "19 Regis Edwardi," and unfortunately for Mr. Adlard's theory Robert son of William de Sutton died in the *second* of that king's reign.

² Isabella was the daughter and heiress of William Patrick by Beatrice daughter and coheir of David de Malpas (le Clerk). Roderic ap Griffith was the second husband of Beatrice. See Ormerod, and Coll. Top. and Gen. i. 136-7, &c.

³ Sir N. H. Nicolas, in his *Synopsis of the Peerage*, presumes that the John de Sutton, who in 17 and 18 Edw. II. was summoned to Parliament without any addition to his name, was the husband of Margaret Somerie; and it certainly appears probable, for he passed away his castle and lands to Hugh le Despenser (see Twamley, p. 12) in 19 Edw. II. and therefore would not be again summoned; but, his lands being restored on the accession of Edward III. his successor was summoned soon after. Banks in his *Baronia Anglica* asserts however that this John de Sutton was of a different family; for in the writ of 16 Edw. II. there are two John de Suttons named, viz. John de Sutton de Dudley and John de Sutton de Holderness.

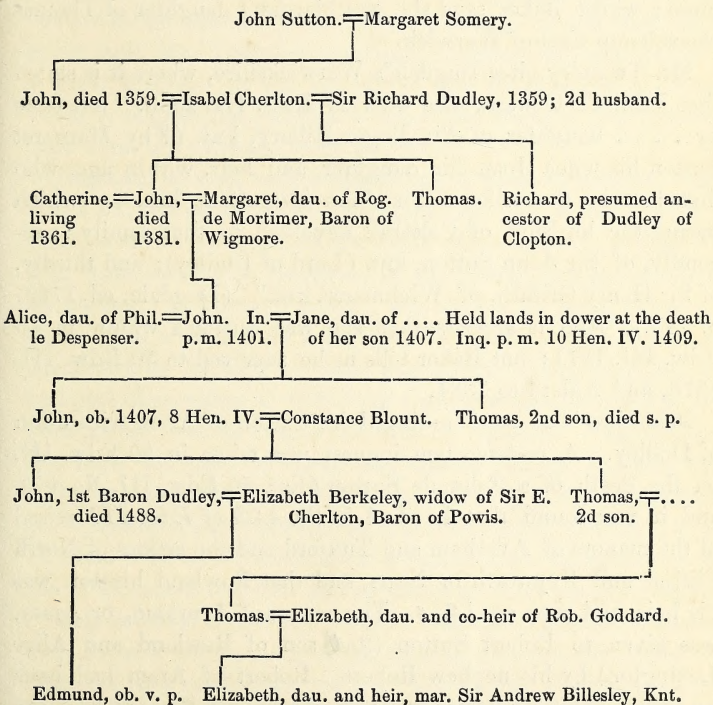
Mr. Baker considers that it was the Dudley John who was summoned in 17 and 18 Edw. II. See his pedigree, Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 470.

(ACCORDING TO TWAMLEY.)



Mr. Baker's pedigree is briefly as follows: John son of John and Isabel (Charlton) married Margaret Beauchamp and died 1376. He had two sons, John, who succeeded, and Thomas, said to be ancestor of Dudley of Clopton. John died 1396, having been twice married, first to Joan . . . and secondly to Margaret Mortimer. By the former he had issue, John his successor and Thomas (s. p.); John married first Alice Despenser, secondly Constance Blount, and thirdly Christiana, who presented to Aston rectory in 1419. He died 1407, leaving issue by his second wife, John, who married Elizabeth Berkeley, widow of Edward Lord Powys.

(ACCORDING TO ADLARD.)



de Cherlton Lord Powis, and by her (who was married secondly to Sir Richard Dudley, knt. and had a son Richard Dudley,¹) he had issue John de Sutton, and according to Adlard another son Thomas. John, son of John and Isabella, is stated by Mr. Twamley to have married Joan daughter of John de Clinton. Adlard says he had two wives, 1st, Katherine, living 1316, and 2nd, Margaret daughter of Roger de Mortimer, Baron of Wigmore; whilst Baker says she was Margaret daughter of Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick.

Mr. Twamley cites Dugdale's Warwickshire, where it is stated that John de Clinton, who died 27 Edw. III. 1353, "left issue by . . . daughter of Sir Roger Hillary, knt. (? by Margaret Sutton his wife), Joan his daughter and heir, within age, who first became the wife of Sir John Mountfort, knt. by which means the lordship of Coleshill devolved to that family; secondly, of Sir John Sutton, knt. (Lord of Dudley); and thirdly, of Sir Henry Griffith, of Wichnoure, knt." (Dugdale, ed. 1765, p. 717.) And it appears that she was Sutton's widow in 45 Edw. III. 1371; but Baker tells us he survived to 50 Edw. III. 1376, and Adlard to 1381.

Baker has been confounding John Sutton of Aram with John of Dudley. A post-mortem inquest was taken in 50 Edw. III. on the death of a John de Sutton (Esc. 50 Edw. III. No. 60), and it was found that he died in the 44th of *Edw. III.* seised of the manors of Averham and Tuxford and the estates of North Clifton and Keyworth in Notts, and that Rowland his son was his heir, and then aged 21.² The manor of Averham, or Aram, was given to Robert Sutton (2nd son of Rowland and Alice Lexington) by his nephew Robert. Robert of Aram had issue by Isabel Picot Sir James of Aram, whose son Richard was the father of the John on whose decease this inquest was taken; but it is strange that no inquiry should have taken place until six years after his death. According to Baker's own pedigree (*sub Potter's Pury*) of Beauchamp, to which he refers, Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick had issue by Katherine the daughter of

¹ From whom, according to Mr. Adlard, the Dudleys of Clopton in Northamptonshire are descended.

² See Betham's Baronetage, iii. 394.

Roger Mortimer a sixth daughter *Margaret*, who married *Guy Montfort* of Beldesert, co. Warwick, which Guy died s. p. in 1362.¹

Margaret, the daughter of Roger Mortimer Baron of Wigmore, is stated to have married Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford, and to have died s. p. Mr. Twamley is therefore, I believe, correct; but authorities differ so much that it is difficult to reconcile their contradictory statements and discrepancies. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Twamley that this confusion has been caused in a great measure by the labours of the genealogists of former times to engraft the plebeian blood of the Duke of Northumberland upon the patrician stock of Sutton.

Dugdale, he says, makes five Johns in lineal succession, others make six, but all agree in this, that the last, whether fifth or sixth, was five years old on the death of his father in 8 Hen. IV. The usual confusion, however, in the Sutton pedigree is caused by making Sir Edmund Sutton, who died v. p., father of another John, who is stated to have died in 1487, and to have been succeeded by Edward his son; and all the writers who give the pedigree thus assign to this John Cecilia Willoughby for a wife, whereas she was in reality the wife of Edward. This question has been discussed in *Notes and Queries*, II. xi. pp. 152, 239, 272, &c.; and Mr. Twamley, in his Note D, p. 117, proves that the conclusion then arrived at was correct, by quoting the Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 47, wherein it is stated that Edward was the son of Edmund, and heir and successor to John his grandfather.

This however is not the point of difference between Twamley and Adlard, for both agree in making Edward the son of Sir Edmund, but the former has only five Johns, whereas the latter has six; and the additional John inserted by him is stated to have first married Alice le Despenser, and secondly "Jane, who held lands in dower at the death of her son 8 Hen. IV. (1407,) Inq. p. m. 10 Hen. IV.;" and this Jane is made mother of his successor.

The original extract would perhaps clear up this point; but

¹ After his death she became a nun. The next Thomas Earl of Warwick died in 1401, and his daughter Margaret was also a nun.

it is evident that the *Jane* of Mr. Adlard is the *Joan* (Clinton) of Mr. Twamley. Both agree in stating that the John who married Constance Blount died in 1407, but Mr. Twamley makes her his second wife, Alice le Despenser being the first, while Mr. Adlard gives Alice le Despenser to John the father.

I may here add, that some writers make Lady Alinore or Eleanor Holland, sister of Edmund Earl of Kent, the wife of a John Sutton Lord Dudley,¹ that lady being stated to marry—1st, Roger Mortimer Earl of March; 2nd, Edward Charlton Lord Powys; and 3rd, John Sutton Lord Dudley.

John Lord Dudley, the son of John and Constance Blount, succeeded to the barony. He married (say *all* the authorities) Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverston, knt. *and widow of Edward Charlton Lord Powys*, and Burke (*Extinct Peerage* sub *Dudley*) says this lady was a daughter and coheir of Sir John Berkeley.

It may not be deemed irrelevant therefore if I pause to give some details of this lady's ancestry.

Sir John Berkeley of Beverstone, knt. her father, was the son of Thomas Lord Berkeley by his secondwife Katherine, daughter of Sir John Cliveden. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Betteshorne,² and had one son and two daughters; the elder, Eleanor, was the wife of Sir John Arundel Lord Maltravers, and the younger, Elizabeth, married Lord Dudley. The son, whose name was Maurice, married and had issue two sons, both married, and having children; hence Lady Dudley could not have been a coheir to her father. These particulars are derived from the Hants Visitation of 1634, and no mention is made of Elizabeth Berkeley's first marriage with Lord Powys, she being simply styled "Lady Dudley."

The only *Edward* Charlton Lord Powys was the nobleman whom I have named above as the husband of Lady Eleanor Holland, and who died in 9 Hen. V. 1422. John the husband of Elizabeth Berkeley is called by Mr. Adlard the "first Baron

¹ Burke's *Ext. Peerage*, sub CHERLTON.

² *Coll. Top. et Gen.* ii. 236. Berry, *Hampshire Pedigrees*, says "Bishoone."

Dudley," being "summoned to Parliament as a Baron by writ 26th Sept. 1439, 18 Hen. VI." This is not exactly correct; for most assuredly a writ was issued to John de Sutton his ancestor nearly a century before, viz. in 1342. This was however the only writ issued to him, although he lived about nineteen years afterwards; nor was his son or grandson, though each of them died of full age, ever summoned to Parliament. "As a single writ of summons without a proof of sitting under it (says a note to Court-hope's edition of Nicolas's Synopsis,) has been held not to constitute an hereditary dignity, it is most probable that, in the event of the abeyance of this barony being terminated, it will be considered to have *originated* in the writ of summons to John Sutton in the 18 Henry VI."

This seems therefore to be the reason why Mr. Adlard styles this nobleman the *first Lord Dudley*, and according to him he was the first of the family who assumed the *name* of Dudley. By Elizabeth Berkeley Lord Dudley had issue Sir Edmund Sutton alias Dudley. This gentleman died in his father's lifetime, and consequently never inherited the barony. He married a lady allied to the blood royal, viz. Joyce, daughter of John de Tiptoft Lord Tiptoft (sister and co-heir to John Earl of Worcester) by Joyce his wife, second daughter and coheir of Edward Charlton Lord Powys and Lady Alinore or Eleanor Holland his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Earl of Kent (the lady who is said to have married thirdly John Sutton Lord Dudley), which Thomas Earl of Kent was the son of Thomas Holland by the Lady Joan of Gloucester, only daughter and heiress of Edmund of Woodstock, son of King Edward the First.

The other children of John and Elizabeth Berkeley were, according to Mr. Twamley, Margaret married to George¹ Longueville, Jane wife of Thomas Maynewaring, and Eleanor wife of Henry Beaumont.² Mr. Adlard, in addition to these three daughters, gives John Dudley of Hatherington, Sussex, ancestor of

¹ Not *John*, as Mr. Adlard and others have it. See Baker's Pedigree of Longueville.

² Of Wednesbury, co. Stafford, Knt. She married secondly George Stanley of West Bromwich, co. Staff.

the Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Leicester, &c. William Dudley Bishop of Durham, Oliver Dudley, who married Katherine daughter of George Neville, Lord Latimer, and Katherine married to Lionel Loud.

These are omitted by Mr. Twamley, because they belong to the Duke of Northumberland's line, whose claim to be of the Sutton family he strongly denies, in my opinion on very good grounds; but surely he is in error in omitting the Bishop of Durham.¹ As to Oliver Dudley, a person of that name certainly did marry as stated. On 20th Sept. 1480, 20 Edw. IV. (says Dugdale, History of Warwickshire, p. 327), Dame Elizabeth Lady Latimer, third daughter to Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, declared her last will to be buried in Our Lady's Chapel at Warwick betwixt Sir Henry Neville her son and Oliver Dudley her son-in-law.

John Dudley Duke of Northumberland was, as is well known, a son of the notorious Edmund Dudley, beheaded in 1509.

This Edmund (says Mr. Twamley) was born in 1462, twenty years before the Lord Dudley stated to be the Duke's grandfather died; and it is quite incredible (he continues) that so powerful a nobleman as this Duke, if he had been connected with a family of the landed aristocracy, should not have been able to clearly prove his descent from his great-grandfather; yet all the evidence which is offered is, that "with his own hand he in a pedigree of the Sutton family so expressed himself to be."² Neither Erdeswick, Wyrley, nor Dugdale believed it. No doubt the origin of the family was obscure, and that they were

¹ The inscription on his monument in Westminster Abbey states him to be "e familiâ Baronum de Dudley." Gough (Sep. Mon. ii. 285) says he was the third son of John Lord Dudley. He died in 1483. His seal, engraved in Surtees's *Durham*, bears, Quarterly 1 and 4, two lions passant, 2 and 3, a cross-patonce. On his tomb was a quarterly coat: 1, a lion rampant double-queued, 2 and 3, a cross moline, 4, two lions passant. Thynne's Collections in MS. Cotton. Cleopat. C. III. f. 17.

² Erdeswick had heard Robert Glover, Somerset, say so.

On the tomb of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, at Warwick, his descent from the Suttons is alleged thus: "John Dudley, Esq. 2 sonne to John Lord Dudley and Knight of the Garter, married Elizabeth daughter and heire of John Bramshot, Esquire, and had issue Edmund Duddeley," &c.

Ambrose Dudley (who was created in 1561 Earl of Warwick) was a Knight of the Garter. In 5 Eliz. he had put into his garter-plate twenty-one coats marshalled in

descendants of a Dudley carpenter (as alleged) is as likely to be true as any other. (p. 118.)

The Duke of Northumberland "jostled" my Lord Dudley out of Dudley Castle and Barony, and left him dependent upon the charity of his friends, "this being a place," says Dugdale, "that he much thirsted after in regard of his name, and for the honourableness of the house and seat from which he was desirous that the world should believe he was descended, for he had thrust into his title (*inter alia*) *Baro de Somery*, *Dominus de Dudley*, &c." He also adorned the gate-house tower at Dudley "with the arms of Malpas, Somerie, and the lion rampant by him assumed for Sutton's coat."

John Dudley the father of Edmund, Erdeswick had heard on good authority, was a carpenter, and came to be called John of Dudley because he was born there. Dugdale demurs to this story, and supposes him to have been a gentleman "as some others of the name of Dudley in several parts of England are, though perhaps not of the Barons of Dudley's line," because he says he married so eminently, viz. Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs to John Bramshot, Esq. "seized of the manors of Gatton, Calburne, and Whitwell, in the Isle of Wight; as also of Bramshot in Hampshire, which Elizabeth died in 1498 leaving Edmund her son then thirty-six years of age."

Wyrley suggests that the carpenter was the grandfather and not the father of Edmund Dudley; and Smyth, in a note to Erdeswick (ed. 1844, p. 169), takes him "to have been of a good family here, as the said John Dudley appears to be the same person who was sheriff of Sussex 2 Ric. III. (1485)."

this order 5, 5, 5, and 6: 1 Sutton, 2 Paganel, 3 Grey of Ruthin, 4 Hastings, 5 Quincy, 6 Malpas, 7 Somery, 8 Valence, 9 Talbot, 10 Warwick, 11 Beauchamp, 12 Berkeley, 13 Lisle, 14 Gerard, 15 Guilford, 16 Holden, 17 West, 18 and 19 De la Warr and Cantelupe quarterly, 20 Mortimer of Wigmore, 21 Greeley. At the feast of St. George held at Whitehall 9 Eliz. his escutcheon contained but sixteen quarterings arranged 4, 4, 4, and 4, viz. 1 Sutton, 2 Paganel, 3 Somery, 4 Malpas, 5 Grey of Ruthin, 6 Hastings, 7 Valence, 8 Ferrers, 9 Quincy, 10 Chester, 11 Talbot, 12 Beauchamp, 13 Warwick, 14 Berkeley, 15 Gerard, 16 Lisle. See Ashmole's *History of the Garter*.

The Duke of Northumberland, K.G. used the Someri arms. *Ibid.*

For my part I think he was of the old family of Dudley seated at Sedgley and Tibbington, or Tipton, who bore for arms Azure, a chevron between three lion's heads erased or, which family probably descended, in common with the Dudleys of Clopton, from Sir Richard Dudley, knt. who married the widow (Isabel, born Charlton) of John de Sutton Lord of Dudley.¹

Sir Edmund Sutton, alias Dudley, knt. by his first wife Joyce Tiptoft above named had issue Edward who succeeded, John Dudley, knt. of Aston le Walls (whose daughter and heir Margaret carried the manor of Aston, which John had by the gift of his brother, to the Butlers, in marriage with John Butler, Esq.), and Joyce wife of Sir Edward Benstead. By his second wife Matilda, daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford, he had further issue (Mr. Twamley says) Thomas of Yeanwith, whose descendants are given in Mr. Adlard's pedigree C., Richard a clerk, Joice or Jane married to William Middleton, *Margaret* married to Edward Lord Powys, Alice wife of Sir John Ratcliffe,² and *Dorothy* wife of Sir John Musgrave. Adlard adds, Oliver; Robert married twice, but died s. p.; George a clerk at Aston le Walls, died 1561;² *Margaret* married to Sir John Musgrave;

¹ Some particulars of this family have already been given in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. ii. p. 496. They intermarried with several eminent families, the Astons of Tixall, Buffarys of Penn, &c. &c. I cannot, however, trace them in a direct line beyond Thomas Dudley living circa 1461-1500, who married Joan daughter and coheir of John Wells alias Clarke, and had a son Cornelius and a daughter Margaret married to John Phillips of Birmingham.

I find the name of Dudley in connection with the city of Coventry in the fourteenth century. Nicholas Dudley was mayor of that city and a tradesman there in 1 Hen. IV. 1399-1400, and became possessed of the manor of Baddesley Clinton in 18 Ric. II. 1394-5 (Dugdale, p. 675). The arms of Thomas Dudley, mayor of Coventry temp. Eliz. (Azure, a chevron between three lion's heads erased or) are tricked in the Harl. MS. 1563. An abstract of his will is given in Adlard, p. 59, dated 1580. Arthur Dudley was incumbent of St. Michael's Coventry in 1537.

One Nicholas Dudley, parson of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, about the year 1349 gave (says Dugdale) 4 messuages, 70 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, and 15*d.* yearly with the appurtenances in Dudley with common of pasture, &c. in the wood called Pensnet, near Dudley, to the Chantry or College at Stratford-upon-Avon.

² Sir John Ratcliffe died 2nd Feb. 1527.

³ George Dudley, LL.D. Rector of Aston, was buried there Jan. 6th, 5th Eliz. which would be A.D. 1563.

and *Dorothy* wife of Richard Wrottesley. The wife of *John Grey* Lord Powys he places a generation lower, and says she married secondly Robert Sutton, who died in 1545.

Mr. Twamley is quite correct in stating that Dorothy married Sir John Musgrave, but he should have added that she married secondly Richard Wrottesley. This gives us Mr. Adlard's Margaret for Lord Powys; but the one says *John Grey* Lord Powys, the other *Edward* Lord Powys. Twamley cites Leland (p. 19):

The Lorde Powis' grauntfather that is now, being in a controversy for assawte made upon hym goying to London by the Lord Dudeley and Dudeley castelle, condescended by entreaty that his son and heir should marry the olde lorde of Dudleis daughter, mother to the lorde Powis that is now.

Edward Lord Powys is always being dragged into the pedigree, and we always have some difficulty in getting rid of him. Two of his widows are stated to have married John Lord Dudley, and now we are told that he himself married the granddaughter of his widow's husband. I have again to state that there was only one Edward Lord Powys of the Charlton family, and the only Edward Lord Powys of the Grey family was the last peer, who married, as is well known, one of the daughters of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and died s. p.

Sir Edmund Sutton could not well be "the old lord of Dudley;" in fact he never was Lord of Dudley, as he died v. p. before 1487. The "Lord Powys that is now" was the above-named Edward Grey Lord Powys who died in 1552, (Leland died in the same year,) and we are told that the Lord Dudley's daughter was his *mother*. Accordingly, in turning to the Grey pedigree we find that John Grey Lord Powys married Margaret, daughter of Edward Lord Dudley (Burke, Ext. Peerage, Harl. MS. 1241, &c.), and consequently Mr. Adlard is correct; but who Robert Sutton her second husband was I have not been able to ascertain.

Erdeswick (edit. 1844, p. 331) says Sir Edward (meaning Edmund) had issue "Edward Lord Dudley, Knight of the Garter, Arthur, Geoffrey, Thomas, George, another Thomas, and

Richard, besides five daughters." Of these Arthur, Geffrey, and the other Thomas are omitted by both Adlard and Twamley, but the names of Arthur, Geffrey, Thomas, and George occur as sons of Edward Lord Dudley, K.G. in Mr. Twamley's pedigree. In all probability, therefore, Erdeswick was confounding Edmund with Edward—indeed he calls the former Edward.

Edward Lord Dudley¹ succeeded his grandfather John in the barony and estates. He married Cecilie daughter of Sir William Willoughby, Knt. who, though not so called here, was an heiress,² she being the only child of Sir William by Jane³ daughter of Sir Thomas Strangeways, Knt. Sir William was a younger son of Sir Thomas Willoughby of Parham, by Joan daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Fitzalan alias Arundel, Knt. (third son of Sir John Arundel of Aynho, and grandson of Richard ninth Earl of Arundel by Eleanor daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, and great-granddaughter of King Henry the Third).

To Edward and Cecilie Mr. Twamley gives John his successor, Arthur, Geoffrey, Thomas, George, and Alinore married to Charles Somerset Earl of Worcester. Adlard adds Elizabeth, Alice, Joyce married to Sir John Leighton (whom the Earl of Leicester called cousin), Johanna or Jane wife of Sir Thomas Fiennes, Margaret wife of John Grey Lord Powis (before alluded to), and Catherine married to Sir George Gresley.

Of these Arthur was a priest of Lichfield and prebendary of Worcester (Adlard). Thomas is the individual from whom Mr. Adlard assumes the descent of the Dudleys of Massachusetts;

¹ In the 1 Hen. VII. Edw. Sutton Lord Dudley was found to be cousin and co-heir of Edward Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, and was then aged 26.

² See Topographer and Genealogist, vol. ii. pp. 317, 336, &c. where she is called the wife of *John* Lord Dudley. It appears from the pedigrees of families related to the blood royal in Collectanea Topogr. and Gen. i. 300, that Cecilie had a brother who married Isabel Berkeley. It is presumed therefore that he died s. p.

³ Jane Strangeways was, I think, a co-heir of Sir Thomas by Katherine daughter of Ralph Neville Earl of Westmerland. She died 24 Feb. 1484. She appears to have had a brother Thomas who died young, and a sister Katherine married to — Grey, but in a pedigree printed in Collect. Top. and Gen. ii. 161 from Wriothesley's MSS. there is a blank circle left for another child to Sir Thomas Strangeways. See also Coll. Top. and Gen. ii. 317.

and Geoffrey was the ancestor of a family of Dudley seated until the commencement of the last century at Russells Hall near Dudley.¹

About this time there was another family of Dudley seated at Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire. Mr. Adlard, pp. 58-9, gives an abstract of the will of a Simon Dudley of Hackney, Middlesex, dated 3rd Dec. 1555, in which he names his wife Margery, his daughter Dorothy, his son John, and his son Paul, who was then under age. He also mentions (p. 59) a John Dudley of Hackney, serjeant of Queen Elizabeth's pastry, administration to whose effects was granted to his son Henry Dudley on 2nd January 1593.

I find that on the 3rd of March 1588, 31st Eliz. the two passant lions of Somerie within a bordure engrailed azure, together with the following crest—out of a viscount's coronet or, pearly argent,

¹ Geoffrey Dudley, called by Adlard second son and placed by Twamley third, but in Harl. MS. 1439 styled "youngest sonne of the Lo. Dudley," married Eleanor daughter of Sir Gilbert Talbot son of Sir Gilbert and grandson of John second Earl of Shrewsbury. Adlard says Sir Gilbert was *son* of the Earl. Collins (Peerage) gives some extracts from his will dated 1542, in which he names his daughter the wife of "Jeffrey Dudley, Esq." But she was either his daughter by a second wife or his natural daughter. Lodge in his Irish Peerage however calls her one of his co-heiresses. Sir Gilbert had a known natural son William or Walter, who inserted his pedigree at the Worcestershire Visitation of 1569. By this lady Geoffrey had a son Thomas of Russells Hall, and a daughter Katherine married to Simon Dickinson of Bradley, Staffordshire. (Harl. MS. ut sup. and Adlard.)

The last male heir of the DUDLEYS OF RUSSELLS HALL, John Dudley, gent. died s. p. and intestate about 1723, leaving his widow Katherine "Sutton alias Dudley," afterwards married to William Winter, and five aunts, the daughters of his grandfather Thomas Dudley, then far advanced in years, his coheiresses at law. From the representatives of these five coheiresses, who were *shoemakers, bakers, coopers, lock-smiths, coal-carriers, linemen, &c. &c.* the Russells Hall estate was purchased by several parties, and eventually came entirely into the hands of Ferdinando last Lord Dudley, and is now in the possession of his representative F. D. Lea Smith, Esq. of Halesowen Grange. The old hall, which will be found marked on ancient maps of the county, has lately been taken down and many of the grotesque stone ornaments brought to Halesowen Grange. Its site is now covered with coal pits, iron furnaces, &c. I am not quite sure whether this is not the place meant by *Rushall* Hall (see Twamley, p. 70), at all events Symonds in his Diary calls the Parliamentary garrison *Russell* Hall; and adds that a tailor was governor. Some particulars of the pedigree of Dudley of Russells are given in *Notes and Queries*, therefore it is not necessary to repeat them here.

a lion's head azure, collared gold—were confirmed by patent by Robert Cooke Clarenceux to “John Dudley, Esq. serjeant of Q. Elizabeth's Pasterie, the son of Symon Dudley of Elmley Lovett in com. Worc. esquire.” (Harl. MS. 1,069, and Add. MS. 14,295.) This was therefore an acknowledged branch of the Lord Dudley's family, but how descended I am not able to say. An engrailed border is *sometimes*, but certainly not always, indicative of an illegitimate descent; and if, as suggested in the review of Mr. Adlard's book (*Herald and Genealogist*, vol. ii. p. 422), the Massachusetts family were of this stock, it may explain “the repugnance on the part of Governor Dudley to make known any particulars of his ancestry.” (Adlard.)¹

Edward Lord Dudley² was succeeded by his eldest son John, who was deprived of his castle and lands by the unprincipled John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, and was thenceforth called “Lord Quondam.” He married Lady Cecilie Grey, daughter of Thomas Marquis of Dorset, son of John Lord Grey³ by Elizabeth Widville, afterwards the Queen of King Edward IV.

¹ Simon Dudley may, however, have been a son of Thomas of Russells, and so named after *Simon* Dickinson of Bradley. The Dudleys of Russells had property at Feckenham in Worcestershire, not a great way from Elmley. John Lord Dudley, however, Geoffrey's eldest brother, died in 1553, æt. 58.

² In p. 31 Mr. Twamley is content to quote from Adlard's *Sutton-Dudleys* the statement that Edward Dudley “was refused in a suit he made to the widow Lady Berkeley, a ward of the King, in consequence of his poverty; though his suit was backed by the King, and by Cromwell, the Privy Seal:” and Mr. T. conjectures that the occurrence took place about the end of 1539, or before July 1540 when Cromwell was beheaded. Mr. Twamley has not pursued this matter to Adlard's professed authority the State Paper Office, and has been evidently unaware that Adlard really derived his information from Miss Wood's *Letters of Illustrious Ladies*, where the whole correspondence on the subject has been published, consisting of a letter of the suitor himself, another of the persecuted widow, and a third of Lady Cecil Dudley the mother of the youth. Lady Berkeley's letter is dated the 6th Jan. 29 Hen. VIII. *i. e.* 1537-8. It happens that this letter is misdated 1536 by Miss Wood, instead of 1538 according to her usual historical reckoning. Lady Cecil Dudley's letter (of which Mr. Twamley has a portion, derived from Adlard, in p. 27,) was written in the February of the following year, *i. e.* 1538-9, or 1539 as Miss Wood (historically) rightly dates it.

³ Thomas Marquis of Dorset was nephew to Edward Grey, Viscount L'Isle, whose daughter Elizabeth married Edmund Dudley, and was mother of John Duke of Northumberland; consequently the Duke of Northumberland and his victim's wife were cousins.

By this lady the Lord "Quondam" (he was never summoned to Parliament¹) had issue, says Mr. Twamley, Edward his successor, Henry who was patronised by the Earl of Leicester and married a daughter of Sir Christopher Ashton, and George. Mr. Adlard omits George and adds Thomas, born 1539, who had issue a daughter Elizabeth and died in 1574, Maud married to Ralph Josceline,² and Margaret married to William Guibon.

Of George Dudley "sonne to the Lord Dudley that sold his lands," (Twamley, p. 124) we learn that he was involved in some plot with Cardinal Pole in Italy against Henry VIII. and was glad to serve in the garrison of Calais as a soldier of the lowest grade.³

Henry was in turn a plotter against Mary, and was compelled to fly to France, as he said, for fear of his creditors; while his

¹ From the fact of this Lord "Quondam" having never been summoned to Parliament, Banks argues that the barony was considered as one by prescription, the right whereto had descended in succession to each possessor from the time of Gervase Paganel; "For," says he, "if it was a barony first created by writ of summons, he was entitled to be called to Parliament whether or not he possessed Dudley Castle or any property whatsoever." His son and successor however, Edward, was summoned from 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary, but he was not in possession of Dudley Castle until it was granted to him in 3rd and 4th of that reign.

² According to Lodge, iv. 274, the Ralph Jocelyn who married Maud daughter of Sir John Sutton *alias* Dudley had by her a son Geoffrey of Hide Hall living 1312, 5 Edw. II. This must of course be erroneous, for the first Sutton connected with Dudley died, according to Baker, in 1327.

³ Mr. Twamley shows his misapprehension of the statements in the two letters that he quotes of Sir William Paget, when he mixes them up by asserting (p. 28) that George Dudley had been "driven to work at Calais, with a mattock and a shovel, where he earned six pence a day." The statements are,—in the first letter, that Dudley "hath been lately in six pens a day at Calais;" and in the second that "he was dryven to work at Calais with a mattock and a shovel." Now the meaning of the phrase that he was "in six pence a day" is that he was one of the garrison at Calais, of the lowest grade of pay. The men at arms, or spears of that garrison, temp. Hen. VIII. had 12*d.* a day, the footmen, some 8*d.* some 6*d.* (See the *Chronicle of Calais*, Camden Society 1846, p. 137.) But even this appointment to 6*d.* was an object much sought for: see the letter of Mary Countess of Sussex to Lady Lisle 1537 regarding Edward Scarlet who had "obtained at my lord your husband's hand the preferment of 6*d.* by the day in the King's retinue there" (Wood's *Letters of Illustrious Ladies*, 1846, ii. 307); and in a letter of Lady Lisle herself 1536, this passage: "let him be a tall man and a good archer, and my lord will admit him incontinent in his wages, and then give him the first 6*d.* [*i.e.* the first that might fall vacant,] and after the first 8*d.*" (Ibid. ii. 227.)

mother, Lady Cecil Dudley, herself was in great distress, having little more than 20*l.* a year.

However, Edward, the elder brother, who inherited the title, was more fortunate; he adapted himself to all changes in turn, and succeeded in getting his castle and lands restored to him by Queen Mary. Elizabeth visited his castle of Dudley on her return from Kenilworth in 1575, and in 1585 it narrowly escaped from becoming one of the prisons of Mary Queen of Scots. Edward Lord Dudley was thrice married. By his first wife he had a daughter Agnes or Anne, wife first of Francis Throckmorton, and secondly of Thomas Wilmer, barrister-at-law. By the third he had no issue; but by the second, Jane daughter of Edward Stanley Earl of Derby,¹ he was father of his successor Edward and of John Dudley of Compton, Staffordshire, who (says Mr. Adlard) was under-Treasurer in the Low Countries under Sir Thomas Sherley, and by Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Whorwood of Compton had a son and heir, Whorwood Dudley.

Edward, the next Lord Dudley, was the last of his name who was Lord Dudley.²

The only creditable thing (says Mr. Twamley, p. 38) I can find recorded of him is that he went to sea to join the Queen's army against the Spanish Armada. The rest of his life was spent in reckless extravagance, squandering his property, neglecting his wife, quarrelling with and defrauding his neighbours, and setting the law at defiance.

Dugdale tells us that he lavished much of his property upon a concubine and his children by her.³ This person, Elizabeth Tomlinson of Dudley, was the mother of the celebrated iron-master Dud Dudley, a colonel in the Royal army, some particulars of whose interesting history are given by Mr. Twamley, in p. 127.

¹ "Daughter," says Habingdon, "of that renowned Earl of Derby, whose charity, bounty, and exceeding hospitality our chronicles doe testify."

² He was summoned from 35 Eliz. to 15 Charles I.

³ This illegitimate family, "certified by Mr. Dud Dudley," was entered in the Visitation of Staffordshire 1663, and the pedigree has been printed in Mr. Bagnall's edition of Dud Dudley's *Metallum Martis*, and again recently in Mr. Nicholl's *History of the Ironmongers' Company*. See also our vol. ii. p. 497.

Edward Lord Dudley married Theodosia, daughter of Sir James Harrington of Exton, by Lucy daughter of Sir William Sidney of Penshurst, and sister of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G. By that lady he had issue one son and four daughters. The son Ferdinando (so named after Ferdinando Earl of Derby, his father's first cousin) was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales in 1610. On the 9th July the same year he married Honora Seymour, daughter of Edward Lord Beauchamp; and he died on 22nd Nov. 1621, leaving an only child named Frances, whose hand was bestowed by her bankrupt grandfather, in order to extricate himself from his pecuniary difficulties, upon Humble Ward, son of William Ward, a wealthy goldsmith and jeweller, to whom Lord Dudley was largely indebted.

The old peer died on the 23rd June 1643, and was succeeded in his honours and estate by his granddaughter Frances Ward; and so terminated the direct male line of the house of Sutton-Dudley, though a junior branch was still flourishing at Russells Hall.

In a future page this article will be resumed, and the Barony of Dudley will be traced through the families of Ward and Lea, followed by the descendants of their co-heirs.

PEDIGREE OF HARPESELD.

We are indebted for this pedigree to Mr. Baigent, in whose *History of the Parish Church of Wyke*¹ some account of the family of Harpesfeld, and various interesting documents relating to them, have already been published. The surname was derived from their ancient patrimony of Harpesfield, co. Hertford, where the family was long seated. They held it under the great abbey of St. Alban's; and John de Harpesfelde, son of Roger de Harpesfelde, is recorded as possessing it in the reign of Henry III.

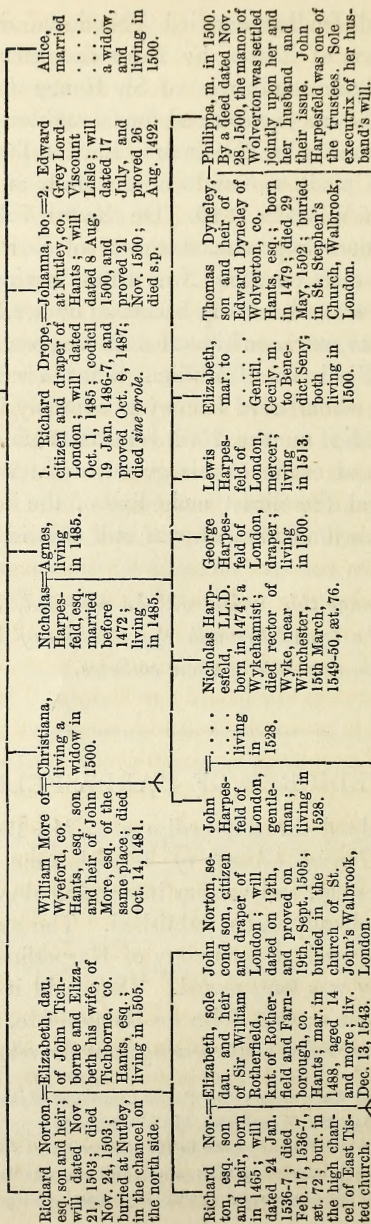
¹ "The History and Antiquities of the Parish Church of Wyke, near Winchester." By FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT. Winchester, 1865." Royal 8vo. pp. 42. It is an enlarged edition of an article which first appeared in the *Archæological Journal* of September 1863. It contains many interesting wills, and is full of valuable information regarding a large number of persons connected with Wykeham's college at Winchester.

PEDIGREE OF HARPESFELD.

[Drawn up from Inquisitions Post Mortem, Wills, and other authentic records.]

ARMS: Argent, three harps sable, stringed or.

John Norton, esq. lord of the manors of Nutley and East Tisted, co. Hants. =



John Harpessfeld, D.D. a Nicholas Harpessfeld, LL.D. a Wykehamist; born in hamist; born in 1519; Archdeacon of Canterbury, and Dean of the Court of Arches; died in 1588. at. 66.

That most munificent abbot of St. Alban's, Thomas de la Mare (1349—1396), was the son of Sir John de la Mare, knight, and Johanna his wife, daughter of Sir John de Harpesfelde, knt. On the 5th July, 1430, an inquisition *post mortem* was held upon the death of John the son and heir of John Harpysfelde deceased, and he was found to have held certain lands and tenements in Harpysfelde aforesaid. In 1420 King Henry V. granted certain tenements and other properties in the town of Harfleur in Normandy to Thomas Harpesfeld. I have not been able to learn if this individual was the father of Nicholas Harpesfeld, Esq. In 1464 King Edward IV. granted to the above-mentioned Nicholas Harpesfeld, Esq. in special tail, *viz.* to his heirs male, a moiety of the manor of Gaddesbury, otherwise Gattesbury, in Braughing, Hertfordshire, and a tenement there called Maisters; the manor of Upsal and other lands pertaining to the same manor, in Braughing aforesaid, formerly belonging to John Jaskin attainted; one messuage called *le Belle in le Hoope* in the Strand, Westminster, with two cottages there, and a messuage in Walbrook, London, lately belonging to Richard Stakeley, Esq. at the annual rent of one rose for all services, &c. On the 12th Feb. 1484-5, King Richard III. granted to the same Nicholas Harpesfeld, Esq. for his eminent services to Richard late Duke of York, Edward IV. and Richard III. in prosperity and adversity, in England, Ireland, Holland, and other places, an annuity of 10*l.* for life, payable out of the manors or lordships of Benstede and Walton, of the park and warren there, and of all lands in Charlewode, Surrey. On the patent roll of 5 Hen. VIII. among the letters of protection granted by the King to persons wishing to go abroad, there is one on behalf of his brother, John Harpesfelde, citizen and draper of London, otherwise called John Harpesfeld late of London draper, otherwise John Harpesfeld of London gentleman, and Lewis Harpesfelde of London mercer. They were going in the retinue of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Deputy of Calais. Tested by the King at Westminster, June 16, 1513. (Pat. 5 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 16.)

Dr. Nicholas Harpesfeld the elder, who is noted in the Pedigree as Rector of Wyke, left the residue of his goods to his executors, "to dispose after their discretion, to the honour of

God and for my soul's health, with Sir John Baker's counsel, whom I ordain supervisor of this my will, desiring him to accept the same. Item, I will that the said Sir John Baker have 40s. for his counsel and help." In a note to this passage, printed in the *History of Wyke*, I intimated that this Sir John Baker was the same individual who held the rectory of Dibden, Hants. There can be little or no doubt but that the person mentioned in the will is the Sir John Baker named in this pedigree, the husband of Dr. Harpsfeld's niece.

F. J. B.

SOME MEMORIALS OF THE FAMILY OF PYE.

So little has hitherto been done towards illustrating the history of Herefordshire that the following notes relative to one of its ancient families are likely to contain some interesting facts with which the readers of *The Herald and Genealogist* are unacquainted. They will also serve to confirm the judgment, already passed in your pages, upon the untrustworthiness of some of Sir B. Burke's printed pedigrees.

The family of Pye or Apie (*i. e.* ap Hugh) has certainly been settled in the county of Hereford from an early period, but whether it was in possession of the Mynde previous to the marriage of John Pye with Agnes Andrews in the sixteenth century I am unable to say.¹ It may, however, be remarked that the arms of Pye (Ermine, a bend lozengy gules) are identical with those of Plugenet, and that the latter family were the owners of Kilpec (and possibly of Dewchurch) till 19 Edw. II. The estates then passed through an heiress to the De la Beres, one of whom (as appears from the subjoined pedigree) married John Pye, and may be presumed to have conveyed to him the lordship of Kilpec. The language of the inscription quoted below is hardly conclusive upon the point at issue, and the earliest extant

¹ As the Mynde was formerly called "Browne's Place," it very possibly may have belonged at one period to the Brownes, who were at one time large owners in Wormelow Hundred. Harewood was purchased of the last of them by Sir B. Hoskyns in 1645.

monument in Much Dewchurch which can be assigned with any certainty to a Pye is not anterior to the sixteenth, or I might almost say the seventeenth, century.

Sir B. Burke indeed, in the *first* edition of his *Landed Gentry*, gives a detailed pedigree of the family, and states that John Pye of the Mynde died in 1550, and that his tomb¹ "in the parish of Dewchurch near Kevernoll"² bears the following inscription:

Here lieth y^e body of John Pye of Minde, a travailer in far countreys, his life ended: he left behind him Walter² his son and heire of Minde, a hundred and six yeares he was truly, and had sons and daughters two and forty.

No such tomb is to be found in the present church, nor is it noticed by Blount in his description of the county at the close of the seventeenth century, nor by Hill in his account of the parish, circa 1717.³ However, I observed upon the margin of an ancient monument the following legend cut in clear Roman characters:

Johannes Pye de Mynde, Arm. obiit 1547.

Walterus Pye de Mynde, Arm. obiit 2 Nov. 1575.

Two recumbent effigies (seemingly of an earlier date) rest upon the tomb: one of these is apparently a warrior, and the other clad in a long cloak, and wearing a peaked beard, might pass for a venerable merchant. The latter is perhaps "the great traveller," and the air of antiquity about the monument may possibly be attributed to the soft nature of the stone and the rudeness of the carving.

The inscription upon the tomb of Joan Lady Pye (to which I have already referred) contains quite a family history, and is so curious as to merit transcription at full length, if not unbounded

¹ Kevernoll is a hamlet in the parish of Much Dewchurch.

² Curiously enough this contradicts the pedigree in which it is adduced as evidence! Roger Pye is there made the son and heir.

³ Hill says "Dewchurch belonged to the Bishoprick of Gloster, and was leased to the Pyes of the Meend, and they letting the lease drop 'twas leased to Mason. Several of the Bodenham's buried there . . . Under the S. window the Pyes—a tomb of John de Mynde, ar. 1547, Walter and . . . The statues of John and Walter lie on the tomb, Roger kneels on the side in a devout posture in bas relievo. Rogerus Pye on a scroll over his head." This last effigy is not now to be seen.

PEDIGREE OF PYE.

From the Visitation of Herefordshire, 1569. Continued from Wills, Monumental Inscriptions, Parish Registers, and other sources.

Arms. Ermine, a bend lozengy gules. Crest. On a wreath, a cross-crosslet fitchée gules between two wings erect argent.

Walter Pye, lord of Sadlebow=Elizabeth, dau. of Barry, Esq.

Thomas Pye, of Sadlebow=Jane, dau. of Bromwich.

Walter Pie, of Sadlebow=Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Scudamore, of Kenelchurch, Knt.

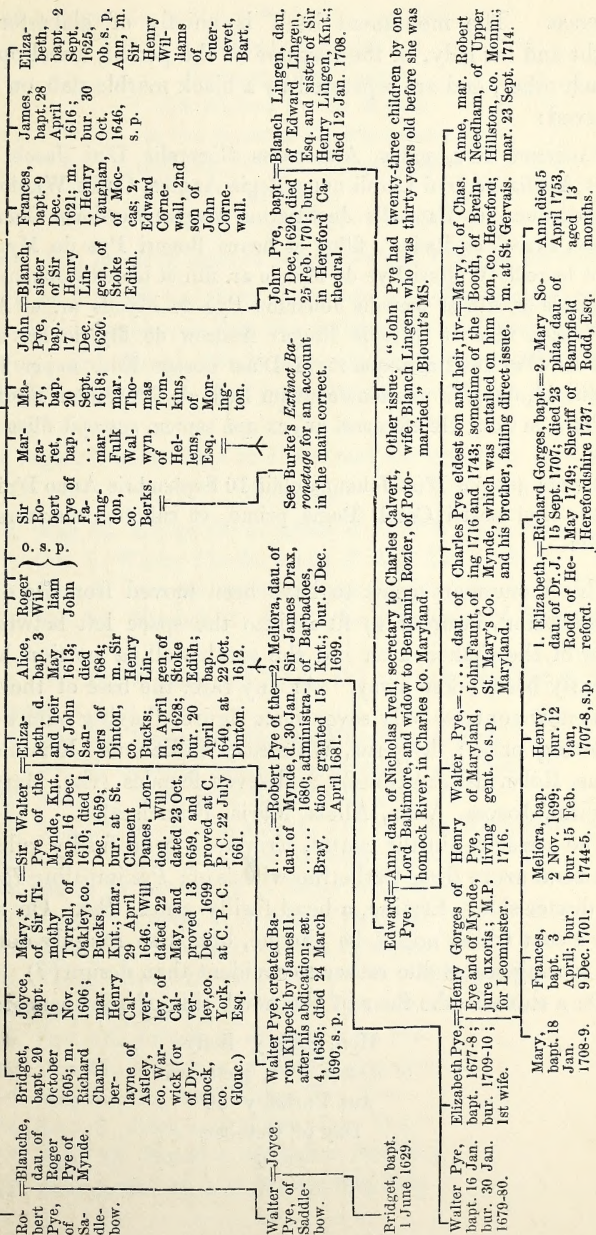
John alias Jenkin Pie=Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Selwick.
John Pie, of Minde, alias=Anne, dau. and heire of Roger Andrew ap Ithell, sonn of William ap Andrews of Browne's Place, now called Mynde, in com. Hereford.

Robert Pie, of= Anne, dau. of Sir Richard Delabere=John Pye, of Mynde in com. Hereford; m. to his 3rd wife Anne, dau.=Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert Whit-Sadlebow.
of Bridges? d. 1547. Had forty-three children by three wives. ney, of Whitney, Knt.; 2nd wife.

John Pie, of Sadlebow= dau. of Vaughan. Walter Pye, of Mynde; ? bur. 2 Nov. 1575.=Margaret, dau. of Phillipott Price of Orcopp.

Elizabeth, ux. Tho= Griffith Pye of Sa= dau. of Tho- Roger Pye, of=Bridge, dau. of Thomas or Elizabeth, ux. Thomas Evans alias Her- mas Catchmer, of Sadlebow; ? bur. 19 mas Walwyn, of Mynde; died 31 bert (or Thomas ap Ivan ap Jenkin ap Bigtovere. Jan. 1598-9. Alanmore. March 1590. Hereford; bur. 14 Nov. 1624. John Gwiliam Herbert of Ellton).

Catherin, ux. Sir John Vaughan of Whitgwyn; and o. v. p. William Games.
John =Margaret, dau. of Roger of Bodenham of Bryn-gwyn, widow of o. v. p. Robert= d. of Pen-dey, of Dulas, co. Hereford. 1604.
Blanche Pye, bapt. 23 Feb. 1574-5. ? mar. 1. Rich. Carwar-dine. 2 Robert Pye.
Judith Pye, bapt. 1583; m. Edward Jones of Llanwarne. hill.
Joane Pye, bapt. 12 Jan. 1575-6; m. Thos. Beale of Yarkhill.
Mary Pye, bapt. 29 May 1581-2; mar. John Sadler. mons.
Alice, bapt. 26 Feb. 1581-2; mar. John Sadler. mons.
1. Joane, dau. of William Rudhall, co. Hereford; m. 22 July 1602; 10 Oct. 1571; bur. 9 Jan. 1635-6. C. March 1643.
Sir Walter Pye, =2. Hester, d. of of the Mynde, John Ireland, and widow of Knt. Attorney-Gen. of the Ct. Ellis Crispe, al-derman of Lon-Liveries; bapt. don. Will proved at C. P. 12 Jan. 1575-6. C. March 1643.
John Pye, bapt. 3 June 1573. William Pye, bapt. 24 March 1584.



* She remarried Thomas Carpenter, Esq.

credence. The monument itself is chiefly of alabaster: the knight and his lady, in the costume of the period, kneel opposite to each other, and are separated by a black marble slab, on which is carved:

WALTERUS PYE, miles, Attornatus Generalis D'ni Jacobi nuper Regis Angliæ ac D'ni Caroli nunc Regis Angliæ, Curia Wardorum et Liberationum, et Capitalis Justitiarius Magnæ Sessionis Com' Glamorga', Breco', et Radno', filius et hæres Rogeri Pye de Mynde ar. filii et hæredis Walteri Pye de Mynde ar. filii et hæredis Johannis Pye de Mynde ar. filii et hæredis Johannis Pye de Mynde ar. et Agnetis uxoris eius filia et hæredis Rogeri Andrew de Mynde ar. 22^o die Julii A^o D'ni 1602 annoque regni D'næ nostræ Eliz. nuper Regina Angliæ 44, duxit in uxorem Joannam Rudhale fil' Will'mi Rudhale de Rudhale, in Com. Herefordensi ar., ex quâ septem suscepit filios et octo filias.

Præfata quoque D'na Johanna obiit 10 Septembris Anno D'ni 1625, annoq. D'ni nostri Carol' Regis primo, et sub hoc marmore jacet sepulta.

This monument seems to have been moved from its original position, and, in order to fit it into the space left between the pillar of the chancel arch and the south wall, a portion has apparently been taken away. At any rate, the base of the monument now contains only seven male figures (having names in the following order: Rogerus, Walterus, Willielmus, Johannes, Jacobus, Robertus, Johannes); and seven females (viz., Margareta, Brigitta, Jocosa, Anna, Alicia, Maria, Francisca).

The arms are: in the centre, Ermine, a bend fusilly gules; Or, on a bend azure three Catherine wheels or; *Pye* impaling *Rudhall*. On dexter side: Ermine, a bend fusilly gules, *Pye*. On sinister side a coat which might be chequé, but is so roughly done that the scoring seems due rather to accident than design (?)

On a stone in the floor of the north side of the chancel:

Here lyeth y^e Body
of JAMES PYE, gent. who
was Buried y^e 30th
Day of October,
1646.

Upon a flagstone in the aisle is this inscription:

Depositum corpus
ROBERTI PYE, arm.
filii Walteri Pye de Mynde
in hac parochia Equitis aurati,
qui obiit 30 Jan. Anno Salutis
MDCLXXX.
ætatis 42.

Arms: *Pye*, impaling *Bray* on the dexter and *Drax* on the sinister.

So far as I could discover, there are no other monuments to the family in the church, but the registers abound with entries of the name, and these, which are subjoined, have afforded the principal materials for the construction of the accompanying pedigree.

The registers commence in 1558, and are generally well kept.

BAPTISMS.

1566. May 30. Elynor the daughter of Griffith Apie, gent.
1571. Oct. 1. Walter Pie the sonne of Rog^r Pie, gent.
1573. June 3. John the sonne of Roger Apie, gent.
157 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 23. Blaunch & Joyce, the daughters of Roger Apie, gent.
157 $\frac{5}{8}$. Jan. 12. William and Johan, the sonne & daughter of Roger Apie, gent.
1578. May 29. Mary, daughter of Roger Apie, gent.
„ Oct. 8. Cateryn, daughter of Robert Apie, gent.
158 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 26. Alys, dr of Roger Apie, gent.
1582. May 20. Thomas and John, sons of John Apie, gent.
1583. Yeddythe, dau. of Roger Apie, gent.
158 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 24. Robart, s. of Roger Apie, gent.
1593. June 11. James, s. of John Pye, gent.
1598. Sept. 25. Thomas, s. of John Pye, gent.
160 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 8. Bridget, dau. of Robert (*sic*) Apie, gent.
1605. Oct. 20. Brigitta, fil. Walt^ri Pye, arm.
1606. Nov. 16. Joycea, fil. Walteri Pye, gen.
1610. Dec. 16. Walter, s. of Walter Pye, Esq.
1613. May 3. Alis, d. of Walter Pye, Esq.
1614. Sept. 6. John, s. of Walter Pye, Esq.
1616. April 28. James, s. of Walter Pye, Esq.
1617. June 9, Robert, s. of Walter Pye, Esq.

1618. Sept. 20. Mary, d. of Walter Pye, Esq.
 1620. Dec. 17. John Pie, the sonne of the right worshipful Mr. Walter Pie.
 1621. April 5. Walter, s. of Fulke Walwine, Esq. (obiit in tertio die).
 . . Dec. 9. Frances, dau. of Sir Walter Pye, knight.
 162 $\frac{2}{3}$. Feb. 16. John, s. of Fulke Walwine, Esq.
 162 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 22. Brigget, dr of Fulke Walwin, Esq. and Margaret.
 1624. April 25. William, s. of Thomas Abrahall and Joane.
 162 $\frac{4}{5}$. March 17. Thomas, s. of Fulke Walwine, Esq. and Margaret.
 1625. Sept. 2. Elizabeth, d. of Sr Walter Pye and ye Lady Joane.
 1626. Aug. 10. Fulke, s. of Fulke Wallwyn, Esq.
 1629. June 1. Bridget, d. of Walter Pye de Sadlebow, gent. and Joyce his wife.
 . . June 29. Walter, s. of Henry Calverley, Esq. and Joyce.
 162 $\frac{9}{10}$. March 11. Elisth, d. of Henry Lingen, Esq. and Ales.
 . . March 21. Henrie, s. of Henry Calverley, Esq. and Joyce.
 1631. Sept. 18. Esther, d. of Henrie Calverley, Esq. and Joyce.
 . . Nov. 15. Walter, s. of Sr Walter Pye and ye Lady Elis.
 1634. June 29. Catherine, d. of Sr Walter Pye and Lady Elizabeth.
 163 $\frac{4}{5}$. Feb. 3. Edward, s. of Henrie Lingen, Esq. and Ales.
 167 $\frac{7}{8}$ Elisabeth, dau. of Robert Pye, Esq. and Meliora.
 167 $\frac{9}{10}$. Jan. 16. Walter, s. of Robert Pye, Esq. and Meliora. (buried 30 Jan.)
 1691. Aug. 4. Edward Pye, son of Edw. Pye, Chamberlain and Anne.
 1693. April 18. Thomas, s. of Edw. Pye Chamberlain and Anne.
 1695. March 26. Richard, s. of Edw. Pye Chamberlain and Ann.
 1697. Aug^t 12. George,
 1699. Sept. 25. William,
 . . Nov. 2. Meliora, dau. of Henry George, Esq. and Mrs. Elizabeth.
 1700. Oct. 15. Anne, dau. Edw^d Pye Chamberlain, gent. and Ann.
 1702. Feb. 2. Mary,

MARRIAGES.

1592. Oct. 23. Harry Rogers and Johan Pye.
 1603. June 6. John Sadler and Ales Pie.
 1609. April 24. Richard Carwardine¹ and Blanch Pye.

¹ Of Carwardine's Green, in parish of Madley, co. Hereford.

1612. Sept. 8. Edward Johnes¹ and Edith Pye.
 1620. April 16. Fulke Wallwin, armiger,² and Margaret Pye, gent.
 1626. April 3. Henry Lingen, Esq.³ and Ales Pye, g^t.
 1627. Sept. 26. Rich^d Chamberlaine, Esq.⁴ and Bridgett Pye, gent.
 1628. July 28. Henrie Calverley of Calverley,⁵ in y^e co. of York, Esq. and Joyce Pye, daughter of S^r Walter Pye, knyght.
 1633. Sept. 22. Thomas Tomkins, Esq.⁶ and Marie Pye, dau^r of Sir Walter Pye, knt.
 1635. Aug^t 20. Henry Vaughan⁷ of Mockas, Esquire, and Frances Pye, dr of Sir Walter Pye, knt.
 1708. July 23. Richard Hoper, Esq. of Lucton, and Mrs. Ann Gorges.

BURIALS.

1569. July 26. Thomas Pye.
 156⁹/₇₀. Catherine Apie.
 1575. Nov. 2. Walter Apie, gent.
 1578. May 1. John Apie, gent.
 1580. Aug. 11. Francis Pye.
 158⁰/₁. Feb. 28. Rob^t Apie.
 1581. June 27. Cateryn Pye.
 1582. June 7. John, s. of John Apie, gent.
 158²/₃. Jan. 1. Thomas
 158⁴/₇. Feb. 12. John Apie.
 1590. Dec. 9. Elynor Apie.
 19. Cateryn Apie.
 1597. Oct. 18. John Apye, gent. and Margaret.
 159⁸/₉. Jan. 19. Griffiths Apie, gent.
 1601. Nov. 1. Johan, first wife of Robert Apye.
 1604. Sept. 6. Robert Pye, gent.

¹ Of Llanwarne (eldest son of Thomas Jones of Llanwarne, a Bencher of Gray's Inn). Edith Pye was his second wife. He married first Mary, daughter of John Gainsford, Esq. (M.I. in Llanwarne Church.)

² Of Helens, in parish of Much Marcle.

³ Sir Henry Lingen, Knt. the Royalist Commander, died 1661.

⁴ I presume an ancestor of Edward Pye Chamberlaine mentioned under the baptisms.

⁵ Joyce was his second wife. He had by her a son Walter, who suffered in the royal cause.

⁶ Son of James Tomkins, Esq. of Monnington-on-Wye.

⁷ Son and heir of Roger Vaughan of Bradwardyne and Moccas. She married secondly Edward Cornewall, third son of John Cornewall of Berington.

1617. April 2. William Pye.
 1621. April 7. Walter, s. of Fulke Walwyn, Esq.
 1624. Nov. 14. That good matrone Mrs Bridget Pye of the Meend.
 1625. Sept. 3. Eliz^a d. of Sir Walter Pie.
 . . Sept. 10. The Lady Joane Pie, late wife of S^r Walter Pie, kt.
 1626. Aug. 27. Fulke, s. of Fulke Wallwyn, Esq.
 1630. March 30. Henrie Calverley, gent. an infant.
 1635. Nov. 17. An unbaptised child of S^r Walter Pye, junior, and the Lady Elizabeth.
 163 $\frac{5}{8}$. Jan. 9. Sir Walter Pye, knight, Judge of Assize and Attorney of y^e Ct of Wardes and Liueries.
 168 $\frac{9}{10}$. Feb. 2. Robert Pye, Esq.¹
 1699. Aug. 2. Magdalen Chamberlain, wife of Thomas.
 . . Dec. 6. Madam Meliora Pye.
 1700. June 6. Mad. Meliora Drakes.
 1701. Apr. 22. Ferdinando Gorges, Esq.²
 . . June 2. Anne dau. of Edw. Pye Chamberlain.
 170 $\frac{7}{8}$. Jan. 12. Henry, s. of Henry Gorges and Eliz.
 17 $\frac{9}{10}$ Elizabeth lady of Henry Gorges, Esq.
 173 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 24. Mrs Ann Chamberlain, widow.
 174 $\frac{4}{5}$. Feb. 15. Mrs Meliora Gorges.³

OXFORD MATRICULATIONS.

1594. Nov. 1. St. John's College. William, son of — Pye, Gent., Wilts. æt. 17.
 1615. Nov. 17. Wadham. Otwell, son of — Pye, Gent., Cornwall, æt. 17.
 162 $\frac{9}{10}$. Jan. 13. Exeter. Thomas, son of — Pie, Gent. London, æt. 19.
 162 $\frac{6}{7}$. Feb. 18. Exeter. Walter, fil. Walteri Pye, Militis, Mynde, Herefordsh. æt. 16.
 1637. May 12. Exeter. John, natus Hereford, 4 fil. Walteri Pye, Equitis, London, æt. 16.

¹ Grandson of the first Sir Walter Pye, and brother of Walter Pye, created Lord Kilpeck by James II.

² A descendant of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, the custodian of Mary Queen of Scots. Eye was sold by the family in 1787 to the Harleys, and about the same time the Mynde passed into the hands of the Symons family.

³ M.I. in Much Dewchurch:—Here lieth the body of Meliora, daughter of Henry Georges of Eye, in this county, Esq.; died 11th Feb. 1744. Arms: . . . , on a bend gules three plates; impaling, Argent, a whirlpool azure, in chief three pellets.

1656. July 23. Queen's. Robert, fil. min. Walteri Pye, Equitis.
 1665. May 11. Trinity. Hampden, fil. max. Roberti Pye, Equitis,
 Farringdon, Berks. æt. 18.
 1669. May 26. Wadham. Charles, son of Sir John Pye, Bart.,
 Mortlake, Surrey, æt. 18.
 16 $\frac{6}{7}$. March 18. Edmund Hall. Herbert, son of Moore Pye,
 Minister, Wootton, Glouc. æt. 17.
 1698. Nov. 25. Lincoln. Robert Wright, son of Ed. Pye, Armiger,
 Greatworth, Northamptonshire, æt. 16.
 171 $\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 16. Wadham. Robert, son of Charles Pye, Bart.,
 Derby (city), æt. 18.

C. J. R.

ANCIENT HAMPSHIRE FAMILIES.

By WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, Esq.

No county in England of equal size and importance is more deficient in printed histories, general or particular, or in known or accessible MS. collections for such, than the maritime and picturesque shire of Southampton. It may vie for antiquities and topographical interest with most parts of England, yet nothing worthy of the name has been done to illustrate them. Whilst the small counties of Buckingham and Leicester possess ample histories, the only thing approaching this kind of work that has been done for Hampshire is the so-called History by Warner, which is little better than a topographical dictionary;¹ and, whilst almost every county in England has established its Archæological

¹ Some exception of course must be made in favour of the *History of Hampshire*, now in course of publication by Messrs. Woodward and Wilks. This work is in quarto and embellished by very good plates, and in treatment and scope much like Brayley's *History of Surrey*. It in many cases gives much genealogical information about old families; but contains no engravings of arms or tabular pedigrees, nor the inscriptions in churches. It thus takes a place only half-way between Warner's work and a complete county history.

Mudie's *Hampshire*, in 3 vols. 8vo. is a popular work with engravings, like the *Beauties of England and Wales*.

Berry's *Hampshire Genealogies* gives tabular pedigrees of most of the old Visitation families, with a good many others resident in the county at the time of publication in 1830.

Society, the slumbering apathy of a county of great historical interest, and abounding in ruins, has not yet been awakened to rivalry and activity by the successful example of its bordering county Sussex, which has for nearly twenty years published annually a volume of *Archæological Collections* of great and varied interest. Could Hampshire boast of such a goodly array of volumes as the fruits of its archæological labours, considerable materials would be amassed to lighten the toil of its future historian, whose task will be indeed laborious if not assisted by the investigation of preceding explorers and contemporary helpers. As a mite cast into the treasury, I beg to offer the genealogies of half-a-dozen ancient Hampshire families that in the course of my inquiries I have had occasion to compile, and that are hitherto, except in fragments, unpublished. The names of these families are Pontdelarch, Venuz, Croc, Broc, Bendenges, and Froille. I will take first that of

PONTDELARCH.

This family took its name from Pontdelarch near Rouen, on the banks of the Seine, formerly a town of much importance. As viewed from the opposite side of the river, the long bridge, with its numerous arches, which gave name to the town, and was reconstructed a few years since; the fine and beautifully-decorated old church, towering above the ancient and clustering houses around; and the sombre and wide-stretching forest of Louviers in the distance, constitute a somewhat striking picture; whilst, from the heights of Pontdelarch, the straggling embowered village of Alisay, with its conspicuous church, forms a pleasing feature in the rich and extensive valley through which the Seine here pursues its fertilizing course.

The history of Pontdelarch as a fief is confined to the following notice of it from Mr. Stapleton's *Rotuli Normanniæ* (ii. clxi.): By grant of Richard II. Duke of the Normans, the Abbey of Jumièges had *Pontem Arches cum ecclesia et omnibus villæ appenditiis, et ecclesiam de Dans*, and retained possession of the same till 1195, when King Richard I. gave them Conteville in exchange for Pontdelarch.

Next year King John restored P. to the abbey, and took back Conteville.

But by a pedigree of Grey, formerly Cray or Croy in Picardy, in Baker's *History of Northamptonshire* (i. 658), Rainold or Arnold de Croy, Lord of Eaton, co. Bucks, who died 1097, is said to have married Joan, daughter of James and sister and heir of Walter *Lord of Pontdelarche*, whose son and heir Henry de Croy succeeded him in that lordship. M. D'Anisy, however, in his *Récherches sur le Domesday*, shews the family of Grey or Gray to be derived from a place of that name in the arrondissement of Bayeux.

This account of the family of Pontdelarch, after much research, I cannot, however, verify. Probably there was a match between a *Gray* and a daughter of FitzOsborn, as Anschitel de Grai held at the Domesday Survey several manors of the heirs of William FitzOsborn. And that there should have been a match between a Gray and the heiress of Pontdelarch is not improbable, seeing that the latter family, as we shall presently find, were also vassals of William FitzOsborn. John de Pontdelarch witnesses a charter of Roger de Tony, whose great-aunt Alice married William FitzOsborn. (Clutterbuck's Herts.)

The name of Pontdelarch is not met with in the Domesday Survey, nor in *Ordericus Vitalis*. But in the version of the Battle Abbey Roll in Foxe's *Actes and Monuments*, as given in the *Herald and Genealogist* (vol. i. p. 198) occurs the name of "R. de Puntlarge,"¹ which may mean "Robert," and possibly may refer to some of the numerous entries in Domesday in that name; for, though many families are not found in that venerable record by their surname, they may be traced by descent of property up to an owner mentioned by the Christian name only. One amongst numerous cases in point occurs in the family of Pierpoint. Two of this family are mentioned in Domesday by their surname in Suffolk and one in Norfolk; but their chief

¹ In my *Notices of the Ellises* I have endeavoured to prove the identity of Robert de la Mare with the "Robert Normannus, marescalis," of the *Tabula Eliensis* and Domesday, and father of William FitzNorman *alias* William de Pontelarch *alias* William Alis, and if this "R" means Robert it strengthens the conjecture.

possessions were in Sussex, where they are mentioned by their Christian names only.

From Dugdale's *Monasticon* we learn that William de Pontdelarch was treasurer or constable of Winchester Castle at the accession of William Rufus, and at the instigation of Eudo de Rie surrendered to him the keys of the treasury on behalf of that monarch. William FitzOsborn, who died 1070, was appointed by the Conqueror governor of this castle, and it is recorded that William de Breteuil his son, at the death of Rufus, as governor and guardian of the treasury, opposed the demand of the new King Henry I. for its possession. As holder of so important an office William de Pontdelarch must have been a trusted vassal of his lord, the Earl of Hereford, and doubtless held considerable feudal possessions, both in Normandy and England;¹ certainly his descendant did, as we shall see a century after, though the paramount lordship seems to have been shifted. The same or another William de P. is next mentioned about 1124, the period of the foundation of the Priory of St. Denis. In the Pipe Roll of 1131, Albericus de P.² is mentioned for Surrey, and William as Sheriff for several counties, amongst others Hants and Berks. William de P. "Camerarius" occurs as witness to a charter of Hen. I. 1132, and on other occasions; so that he seems as Camerarius to have been in the household of the sovereign. As Camerarius he occurs in 1138, as a witness to a charter of Maud the Empress. (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, i. 803.) This William could

¹ In *Notices of the Ellises* I have endeavoured to identify William de Pontdelarch with William Alis, a Domesday tenant in chief of the manor of Ellatune (Allington) in Hants, near Winchester, and which was probably held of the Castle by the service of castle-guard, Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester temp. Ric. I. or John, having as feudal superior confirmed a grant to the monks of St. Denis out of his manor of Allington by the William Alis living temp. Hen. II. whose deed of gift, not noticed by Dugdale, is amongst the deeds in the Record Office (Augmentation Deeds, C. 33), and of which a fac-simile is given in Part IV. of the *Notices*. The Bishop had purchased of Richard the custody if not the Castle of Winchester previous to his departure for the Holy Land. (Milner.)

² Albericus Camerarius had lands in Hants, in 1086; his successors the Veres were benefactors of Abingdon Abbey. Ralph de Pontdelarch (perhaps son of Albericus) held half a knight's fee in 1166 of the Abbot. In the printed Chronicle of the Abbey (ii. 305) it is stated that in Weston are twelve hides, of which four are held by Robert de P. of the Abbot by the service of half a knight's fee. The date of this was 1154-89. Perhaps Ralph had a son Robert.

hardly therefore have been the same William who occurs in 1087. By the Pipe Roll of 1131 it appears William de P. gave 1000 marks for the office of chamberlain held by Robert de Mauduit then deceased, and the wardship of his daughter. Another entry for Hants states that he owed twelve marcs and an ounce of gold for the office of Chamberlain of the Court, and two marcs of gold for the like office "ad opus Osberti fratris sui." This latter Madox in his *Hist. of the Exchequer* supposes to be the chamberlainship of Normandy, which was held by him. As the Pipe Roll for Hants of 1131 is imperfect, there might have been other entries in the name that would have shown if William de P. in that year had recently succeeded to the paternal inheritance. The name is not met with again till 1161, when in the Pipe Roll for Hants of that year we find that Robert de Pontdelarch was charged with ten marcs for his fees held *in capite* on the scutage then levied, being two marcs for each fee. In the *Liber Niger* 1166, he is stated to hold one knight's fee *in capite*, and five of John de Port, all in Hants, besides one of the bishop of Winchester, which Robert Mauduit formerly held. It would seem from this that the tenure of his fees was transferred, and that he married the daughter of Robert Mauduit. William Mauduit, brother of Robert, in 1166, was Camerarius, but is not returned as holder of fees in Hants, though Dugdale says he had a part of the possessions of his elder brother Robert, as Porchester Castle, &c. William Mauduit their father was Camerarius at the Domesday Survey, and some of the manors held by him were held, according to the *Testa de Nevill* temp. Hen. III., partly by the family of Mauduit, and partly by the family of Pontdelarch. Perhaps Robert de P. held the whole of the fees belonging to the office of Chamberlain only during his life, or that of his presumed wife, and afterwards they passed to William Mauduit, who and his son filled the office of Chamberlain. Certainly the successors of Robert de P. inherited only a part of the fees he owned in Hants. Some of the property his son or grandson held may be traced to the ownership of Durand the sheriff of Gloucester at the Domesday Survey. A charter of Henry II. confirms the gift of Robert de P. "assensu Matildæ uxoris suæ" of the land of Newton to the

priory of Plimpton, co. Devon, which “Emma soror ejusdem Roberti sponsa R. de Riveriis Comitis Devonæ eidem dederat.” (Dugd. Mon. ii. 9.) This charter must have passed between 1173 and 1189. Richard Earl of Devon ob. 1184. This Robert¹ was doubtless son of the previous Robert; and the Robert who occurs in the Pipe Roll for Hants so late as 8 Ric. I. Worsley in his *History of the Isle of Wight* styles Roger de P.; but this is evidently a mistake for Robert. William de P.² the successor of Robert, occurs 10 Ric. I. and afterwards. As his death did not take place till 1238, when Robert his son and heir had livery of his lands, the Robert of 1161 was more likely his grandfather than father. The last-named Robert died 1247, when, his brother William and next heir being an outlaw, his third brother Ralph was found by inquisition to be his heir, though the inheritance of William was confiscated to the Crown and granted to William de Valence.³ But it appears that William left a daughter, who married William or Adam Waleys or Walsh. (Fosbrook’s Glouc. i. 250.)

It remains to treat of the arms attributed to the family. None are given to the name in any roll or dictionary, nor is any heraldic seal of theirs known to exist. But the pedigree of Croy in Lipscombe’s *Buckinghamshire* gives them the coat, *Argent, crusilly, a lion rampant purpure*, without mentioning any authority. This so much resembles the arms of De la Warr, that it is probable they were derived from that family, as the manor of “La Warrs”

¹ 22 Hen. II. Robert de P. occurs in the Pipe Roll for Wilts.

33 Hen. II. Robert de P. renders an account of 20s. for scutage for the army gone to Galway. (Pipe Roll, Hants.)

3 Ric. I. Robert de P. owes 10s. for scutage, but he is gone back into Wilts. (Pipe Roll, Hants.)

7 Ric. I. Robert de P. owes 10s. for the scutage of Wales. (Pipe Roll, Wilts.)

² William de P. holds Cerinton (Whitchurch hund.) co. Dorset, of Adam de Port (which his ancestor Hugo de Port held of the king at the Domesday Survey) as two knight’s fees. (*Testa de Nevill*.)

³ By the *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (p. 72) amongst the charters of 36 Hen. III. (No. 4) it appears that William de Valence had of the gift of William de Pundelarch, confirmed by the King, the following estates: Swindon manor in Wilts, Newton manor in Suth.; Shipworth and Morton manors in Wilts (held by Durand the sheriff temp. Domesday), Wulrichesthorp hamlet, Stanley (Stanley-Pontdelarch in Toddington) and La Warr’s manors in Glouc., Cumton in Dorsetsh., and Whaddon manor in Glouc. (held by Durand the sheriff at the Domesday Survey).

is amongst the estates of Robert de P. who died 1247. But an earlier coat was probably the following, which is attributed to the name of PUNDLARD (Robson's *Dictionary of Heraldry*) viz. *Per pale argent and vert, a lion rampant gules*. This is evidently from the family of Marshall, as Robert de Berkeley, who died 4 Hen. III. aged *circa* 55, married Juliana, daughter of Robert¹ de P. and niece of the Earl of Pembroke. This must have been the first William Marshall Earl of P. *jure uxoris*, whose sister must have married the Robert de P. of 8 Ric. I.

R. DE PUNTARGE. (Battle Abbey Roll.)

William de Pontdelarch 1087, Deputy Constable of Winchester Castle; 1124, witness to foundation deed of the Priory of St. Denis, Southampton.

William de Pontdelarch 1131, Sheriff of Hants and Berks 1132-8, Camerarius. Osbert, Chamberlain of Normandy 1131. Albericus de Pontdelarch 1131.

Robert de Pontdelarch 1161-66; held seven knight's fees in Hants. Ralph de Pontdelarch held half knight's fee 1166 of the Abbot of Abingdon.

Robert de Pontdelarch, 7 Ric. I. 1173-89. (Pipe Roll, Hants), 10 Ric. I. had lands in Hants and Wilts (Rot. Cur. Regis.)	Matilda, dau. of Robert de Pontdelarch and niece of the Earl of Pembroke, first wife of Robert de Berkeley, qui ob. 4 Hen. III. æt. circ. 55.	Emma, sister of Robert de Pontdelarch, sponsa R. de Riveriis Comitiss Devonæ, (Rich. Earl of Devon,) qui ob. 1184.
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William de Pontdelarch, 3 Hen. III. paid scutage for Hants; dead 1238.

1. Robert de Pontdelarch, son and heir, had livery of his father's lands in Wilts 1238, ob. 30 Hen. III. s. p.	2. William de Pontdelarch, outlawed 36 Hen. III.	3. Ralph de Pontdelarch, heir of his brother Robert. (Inq. p. m.)
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William de Pontdelarch was Bishop of Lisieux 1228.

John de Pontdelarch was Canon of Lisieux 1243.

William de Pontdelarch was Dean of Lisieux 1260.

Hugh de Pundelarche occurs in a fine of lands in Hants, 17 Edw. I.

⁷ Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, says "William," but in Smith's *Lives of the Berkeleys* by Fosbrooke this is corrected to Robert, a correction that dates justify.

THE VERNATTI FAMILY AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

The following memoranda (not so complete as might be desired) relate to a name which it would seem has never been specially commemorated in any English genealogical or heraldic work.

Egbert Buy's edition of Sewel's Dutch-English dictionary supplies something exceedingly pertinent in regard to the derivation, alike of the name and arms, of Vernat *alias* Vernatti: "Vernacht, *Tarried all night*; Vernachten, *To pass the night*; Wy moesten in't bosch vernachten, *We were obliged to pass the night in the wood.*"

The Sloane MS. 2035 is an album which belonged to Philibert Vernat, who it appears, from à Wood's *Fasti Oxon.*, was Doctor of Laws of the University of Leyden, and entered that of Oxford 18th March, 1612-13. In this album is a frontispiece containing a coat of arms, elaborately illuminated, apparently by the owner himself: Or, on a mount three elm (or oak) trees proper, on a chief azure an estoile of the first. Crest: Upon a foreign esquire's helmet, a female figure affrontée, habited azure, crined or. Motto, over the crest, an oriental one; at the Herald's College it is given as being,—Virtus: Fama: Glorio.

In the arms it is worthy of remark that we have the night-sky above, illumined by one star, and below is the hurst, or wood, so aptly alluded to in the dictionary quoted. Under the arms is written—

Philibertus Vernat me possidet, Kal. Aug. 1615.

These ensigns have, in some instances, been more or less misdescribed, notably by Ducarel in his *History of St. Katherine's Hospital*, where the trees are erroneously styled *crescents*; and by Lysons in his *Environs of London*, where he describes them as being *ears of wheat*; another fault has also crept in, the estoile being sometimes depicted and described as a *mullet*.

Hunter's *South Yorkshire* informs us that in 1626 Cornélius Vermuyden, a Zealander, supported by many of his countrymen, among whom were Sir Philibert Vernatti and Abraham Vernatti, undertook the draining of Hatfield Level. Abraham Vernatti adventured capital in the drainage, but does not seem to have remained in England.

Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetage*¹ states that "Sir Philip Vernate of Carleton, co. York, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia A.D. 1634, but the title did not long endure." The arms are not given by Burke; and no record of the patent for this baronetcy is to

¹ There is no notice of the family in Courthope's *Extinct Baronetage*.

be found either in the Lyon Office or Heralds' College; but in 1635, in a List of the Proprietors of Hatfield Level, Sir Philibert Vernatti is styled "knight and baronet;" and, out of thirty-four proprietors, eight are specially recorded as being resident at Dort in Holland.

In connection with the subject of reclaimed lands, it also appears from Stonehouse's *History of the Isle of Axholme*, that, about this time, Sir Gabriel Vernatti and Mrs. Mary Vernatti were largely interested in that district.

In 1637 Sir Philibert Vernatti was employed in the King's service, when, being in arrear with his Scots, the Commissioners of Sewers ordered portions of his lands to be sold; but the order was stayed by the King.

In 1643 (May 2) it was "Resolved that Sir Philibert Vernatty and Mr. Geery do forthwith pay unto the Souldiers that brought them up (being Prisoners for being in actual arms against the Parliament) 30l."

Soon after this the album before noticed passed into the possession of George Willingham, a Parliamentarian and personal friend of Oliver Cromwell; and a judgment of the House of Lords in the cause "*Jennings v. Dawes*," given 7 Feb. 1645-6, proves that Sir Philibert Vernatti died between that date and 14 June, 1643.

At the time Strype published his edition of Stowe's *Survey of London*, the church of St. Katherine-by-the-Tower contained a monument in memory of "Frederick Becker, a gentleman of Holland, drowned by falling out of a ship into the Thames, 30 May, 1663;" which inscription (the original being in Latin) was set up by Adriana Vernatty, "sister of his deceased wife, and daughter of Filibert Vernatty, knight and baronet." Strype's is an abbreviated translation; but Maitland gives the whole of the epitaph in Latin. This monument has been re-erected in the collegiate church of St. Katherine, Regent's Park; an oval shield, above the inscription, being: Baron—Argent, on a chevron azure five estoiles or, in chief two trefoils slipped vert, and in base a chaplet proper, for Becker; Femme—the arms of Vernatty as depicted in the aforesaid album.

In 1664 (July 27) a paper was read before the Royal Society, from which it appears that the second Sir Philibert Vernatti had been a student in the University of Leyden in 1649; had married a daughter of Isaac Vigny, a Frenchman, one of the tenants of Hatfield Level; and, about 1656, went to Batavia, where he then lived. From the same document it also seems he was a Cavalier, as he refers to the "murther of his Sacred Majesty, which grieved him to the very heart,"

when at Leyden. He further contributed to the Philosophical Transactions in January or February 1677-78. (Vide Sloane MSS. 698 and 3958; also Spratt's *History of the Royal Society*.)

At this point all traces of the baronetcy seem to be lost, but other members of the family come upon the record.

The Journal of the Earl of Sandwich, quoted by Bishop Kennett in his *Register and Chronicle*, mentions "Mr. Vernatty, my Lord of Peterborough's Muster-master-Generall," under the date of 26 Feb. 1661-62; and the Diary of Samuel Pepys (31 March—16 April, 1664, and 27 October, 1666) refers to him as being officially connected with the Earl of Peterborough and Lord Bellasis, both of whom had been Governors of Tangier.

The Sloane MS. 3029 contains a letter from Lord Bellasis to "ye Commiss^{rs} for Tangier, 6 Aug. 1665," in which mention is made of Mr. Vernatty. Miles Prance (see *Narrative*, &c. 1679) implicated him in the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey as "Philip Vernatti, who did belong to the Lord Bellasis, heretofore Pay-master at Tangier, and much indebted to the said Lord." He adds, however, that Vernatti "should have been actually concerned in the murther, but failed to be there." "This Vernatti (says Prance) is a person that has been a great traveller, and lived long at Rome," &c. &c. Subsequently this notice appears in Pointer's *Chron. Hist. of England*, 1714:—"10 Feb. 1685-86: Mr. Philibert Vernatti, attainted by outlawry for the death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, was acquitted." Two days later Dr. Nathaniel Johnston, writing from London to Thoresby at Leeds, says: "One Vernatti, who was accused by Prance for the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey and was outlawed, hath come in, reversed his outlawry, and put himself upon trial; but Prance would not appear to witness against him, so he was acquitted." (*Thoresby Correspondence*, &c.)

Mr. Vernatti was arrested 10th December, 1689, appeared at the Bar of the House of Lords next day, and was then discharged through failure of identification.



The Rev. William Cole (see his MSS. vol. xl.) recites a letter from Mrs. Vernatty to Dr. Watson, Bishop of St. David's, and says: "The following letter is sealed with red wax with this coat of arms upon it, viz.: Three flowers or bushes, for they are indistinct, rising upon stems out of a mount, and on a chief an estoile of six points,—I suppose an

Italian coat. It is not directed to the Bishop himself, nor is it dated; but, by some passages in it, it is evident it was wrote at the end of July 1714, when my Lord Treasurer Oxford resigned, and Lord Weymouth died." This letter is directed: "To Mr. John Ward, to be left at the Post House in Cambridge;" and it condoles with the Bishop on the death of his niece Mrs. Powell, and says: "The Lord Weymouth died yesterday (*i.e.* Wednesday, 28 July, 1714), and Sir William Hodges,¹ a great man in the city, on Tuesday last. Poor Mrs. Legoe has left my daughter her gold watch..... Very genteele and kind..... My daughter's duty to your Lordship, and both our service to Mrs. Watson;" and it is signed "P. VERNATTY."

Deliana, daughter and coheir of John Sykes of Dort (by Anna his wife, daughter of Barney Reymes² of Delft in Holland), resided in Pall Mall with her sister Adriana, Lady Boynton; and in her will, dated 26 Jan. 1718-19, named (*inter alios*) her cousin Vernati, who, 27 Feb. following, proved the handwriting of the testatrix, and is described as "*Peternelly Vernatty of St. Margaret's Westminster, widow.*" The will also names "cousin Plot," referred to at the end of this statement.

Johanna, or (as it was sometimes written) "Yahanna," the last surviving daughter of John Sykes of Dort, in her will—dated 21 June, 1721, proved 30 June, 1732—named her cousin, John Ward; the two wills thus indicating both the writer and the receiver of the letter intended for Bishop Watson,³ who, in 1714, was under excommunication, it being directed to Mr. Ward, as Mr. Cole supposed, "for safety." John Ward married Johanna Watson, the Bishop's niece, and was father of Thomas Watson Ward, esq. High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire.

Hasted's *History of Kent* shows that Edmund Tooke, a younger son of George Tooke of Bere Court in that county, was lord of the manor of Charles in the parish of Dartford, and was succeeded by his only

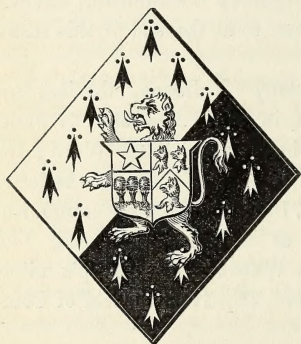
¹ Printed authorities and Musgrave's Obituary give the date of his death as 31 July, 1714; but the post-mark of this letter is July 29.

² Eleventh in descent from Richard Reymes of Overstrand, Norfolk, temp. Hen. III. (Harl. MS. 1449); and named as residing at Delft, in the will of John Kendrick 30 Dec. 1624. (Ashmole's Antiq. Berks.)

³ Dr. Watson was a native of Hull, and had no right to arms; but in 1687, when an episcopal seal became necessary to him, he adopted, by permission of the representative of the Watsons of East Hague, co. York, those of that family, viz.: "Argent, on a chevron azure, between three martlets sable, as many crescents or." (Cole's Collections, vol. xl., and Surtees Society's 36th vol.)

son, Edmund, who died s.p. about 1706, having had a sister married to Mr. Verneti; and they had an only child, Anna Margareta, wife of Francis Edwards, esq.¹ On the death of Mr. Edwards the manor of Charles was possessed in jointure by his widow, who died 19 March, 1765, when it came into possession of Gerard Anne Edwards, esq. the natural son and devisee of her daughter,² who had pre-deceased her in 1743.

Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, under Welham, states that Francis Edwards, esq. died 19 Feb. 1728-29, æt. 61, intestate; administration being granted to his daughter Mary; his widow, Anna Margareta,—“a Dutch lady”—renouncing. The author minutely describes several hatchments of the Edwards family in Welham church, and they agree with the recorded match; the one for Francis Edwards bearing an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly Vernatty and Tooke; and another for Mary Edwards (who died unmarried 23 Aug. 1743) being simply Edwards quartering Vernatty.



The old parish church of Hackney (south aisle) in Lysons's time contained a monument in memory of Anna Margareta, widow of Francis Edwards, esq.; and, above it, a hatchment, now destroyed: Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or, for Edwards; an escutcheon of pretence: Or, on a mount three elm (or oak) trees proper, on a chief azure a *mullet* of the first, for Vernatty, *impaling* Per chevron or and sable, three gryphon's heads erased

counterchanged,—a tinctural variation³ of the original arms of Tooke, agreeing with the hatchment for Mr. Edwards in Welham church.

The anomalies of this hatchment for Mrs. Edwards are indicated by

¹ He bought the manor of Welham, co. Leic. A.D. 1718, being then of the parish of St. Anne, Westminster. (Blore's Rutland.)

² The father of this illegitimate son was Lord Anne Hamilton, third son of James Duke of Hamilton, and godson of Queen Anne. (Blore, &c.)

³ A letter addressed by Edmund Tooke to his “verie loveing friend Mr. Abraham Hill, at his house in Lyme Streete, these carefully deliver in London,” and dated “Dartford, 3^o March, 1650,” is sealed with the arms having the tinctures so inverted, but in this instance, as in the original coat, the metal is argent. (Hasted's Collections, Addit. MS. 5488.)

the italics, but there is yet another worth notice, viz. the lions at Welham are rampant *guardant*. Upon the decease of Mrs. Edwards a funeral achievement, corresponding in every respect with this, was exhibited on the manor-house of Charles, Dartford. (See Hasted's *Collections*, Add. MS. 5486.)

Robinson's *History of Hackney* does not mention Mrs. Edwards' monument, nor was it reinstated after the demolition of the old church at the end of the last century, but is now stowed away with others in a dilapidated condition in that part of the ancient edifice left standing called the Rowe Chapel. The inscription is: "Near this Place lies interred the Remains of ANNA MARGARETTA EDWARDS, Relict of Francis Edwards, Esq., and Daughter of Cornelius and Mary Vernatty. Who departed this Life March 19th, 1765, aged 81 years."

There is an error in this inscription, quite as remarkable as any in the hatchment, the baptismal name of Mr. Vernatty having been *Constantine*. He was a merchant, having a house of business in Seething Lane, as is recorded in the London Directory of 1677, which, however, gives his surname as Vanetti.

The natural son of Mary Edwards, mentioned by Hasted,—Gerard Anne Edwards—married Lady Jane Noel, sister of Henry sixth Earl of Gainsborough, who died s.p. 9th April, 1798; and the descendants of that marriage now enjoy the estates, and (by revival) the name, style, and titles which appertained to that nobleman.

The following notes afford additional information concerning the Vernatti family. Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* shows that William Armiger of North Creak, in that county, married Mary, sister of Sir Philibert Vernatti; and, in a letter dated Norwich, 24 May, 1632, (see State Papers,) Nathaniel Knyvett of Ashwell-thorpe addresses Sir Philibert as his "brother," and "makes bold with my lady" for god-mother to his infant daughter. The *Collectanea Topographica*, vol. i. p. 5, shows that Mr. Knyvett was joint purchaser of the manor of North Creak, 11 Feb. 1647-8. William Armiger had at least seven sisters, and Mr. Knyvett may have married one of them.

The following parish registers also afford a few points of interest:—*Hatfield, co. York*: Sir Gabriel Vernatt, knt. buried 1 Oct. 1655; and Michael Kighley, his kinsman, buried 19 Dec. 1664.

St. Clement's Danes, London: Maximilian, son of Filibert and Judith Vernatty, baptised 4 April, 1668; Anthony Vernotty and Pieter-nelle Berker married 16 Aug. 1671.

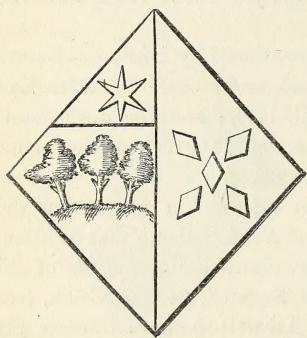
Hackney, Middlesex: Constantine Varnatty, buried 13 May, 1703.

Bardsey, co. York: Elizabeth, widow of Francis Thorpe, Baron of the Exchequer, buried 4 Aug. 1666, æt. 78. She was daughter of William Oglethorpe, married, firstly, Henry Denton; and, secondly, Thomas Wise. See Dugdale's *Visit. Cumberland*, and Whitaker's *Loidis et Elmete*. Lady Vernatte's testamentary injunction for her burial at Bardsey, hereafter noted, seems to have been disregarded.

Combs, near Stowmarket, Suffolk: Burials: Diana, daughter of Orlando Bridgeman, esq. in 1706; Catherine, his wife, 25 May, 1711; Orlando Bridgeman, esq. 4 May, 1731; and, during that year, Mrs. Alice Bridgeman.

Neither the registers of Carleton near Snaith, nor those of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in both which places Sir Philibert Vernatty had residences, record the baptisms of his children or the burial of his widow. Nor do the registers of the Dutch church, Austin-Friars, show any better result.

Heralds' College, hatchments made:



4 Nov. 1678: For "widow Vernatte," the sinister side being a foreign coat, viz. Gules, five lozenges, two, one, and two, the first, second, fourth, and fifth converging towards the centre, or.

13 May, 1703: On an esquire's shield Vernatty impaling, Per chevron argent and sable, three gryphon's heads erased counterchanged.

11 Dec. 1707: "For the funerall of Madame Bridgeman," the arms

of Vernatti impaled with those of her deceased husband, William Bridgeman,¹ esq. who was son of Richard Bridgeman of Amsterdam,

¹ Clerk of the Council; Under-Secretary of State during the reign of James the Second; and, in that of William and Mary, Secretary to the Admiralty. (Lansdowne MS. 1152.) Secretary Bridgeman had a residence in Pall Mall, and enjoyed the friendship of the author of *Sylva*, in whose Diary is mentioned Mrs. Bridgeman's skill as a performer on the guitar. According to the same authority Mr. Bridgeman was chairman of the committee of Greenwich Hospital, and died 7th May 1699. He witnessed the Will of James II. 17th Nov. 1688. Sir Roger L'Estrange, in his apology, entitled "The Mystery of Sir E. B. Godfrey's Death Unfolded," mentions that "one Mrs. Bridgeman" visited the prison at Newgate during the incarceration of Miles Prance, previous to his becoming witness against Berry, Hill, Vernatti, and others implicated with himself in the conspiracy.

and Katherine (Watson) his wife. (See Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetage*.)

8 July, 1709: A hatchment was also made for Vernatty, who appears to have died an eldest son, during his father's lifetime, unmarried.

Doctors' Commons, Wills, &c.

1649: Administration of the effects of Sir Philibert Vernatty in Scotland granted to Thomas Jennings, a creditor.

1655: (From the original.) Will of Sir Gabriel Vernatt of Nortoftes, parish of Hatfield, co. York, "knite." To be buried at Hatfield. Names cousin Diana Vernatt, brother Peter's daughter, and her sister Elizabeth Vernatt. Also brother Maximilian Vernatt, esq. Leaves to Sir Philibert Vernatt, his nephew, 650 acres in Haines, and 50 acres in Santoft. Directs that the "lands falling due unto the Ladey Regemortesse¹ or my sister deceased Vernatt shall be enjoyed by them" (*sic*). Appoints Michael Keighley, his kinsman, executor. Dated 26 Sep., proved 23 Oct., 1655. Sealed with the arms of Vernatt, not impaled.

1666: Will of Dame Mary Vernatte of Cawsham, co. Oxon., widow. (From the original, made in London.) To be buried at Bardsey, co. York, near her mother Elizabeth Thorpe, widow. Mentions her nephew Barnaby Denton, and Mr. William Wise,² recorder of Beverley, whom she calls "brother." Leaves lands in Hatfield, Thorne, and elsewhere, to her "very loveing friend Mr. Charles Robinson of S. James (*sic*), in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, gentleman," whom she appoints executor jointly with another styled ". Traverse." No reference is made to the family of her deceased husband, and the will is very numerously witnessed. Dated 22 Aug., proved 4 Oct., 1666. Seal large, but impression obliterated.

1699: Administration of the effects of William Bridgeman, esq. granted to Diana his widow.³

¹ Ahasuerus Regemorterus, sometime pastor of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, was buried at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, as Ahasuerus Roger Mortell, 11 Sep. 1603. (Burn's Protestant Refugees.)

² Knighted at Whitehall 2 March, 1669. (Le Neve, Harl. MS. 5801.)

³ They had issue Orlando Bridgeman, M.P. for Ipswich, died 24 April. 1731; and Katherine, who was married to her cousin Orlando, fourth son of Sir John Bridgeman, bart. and died s.p. (Davy's Suffolk Pedigrees, Add. 19120.) Orlando Bridgeman, M.P. 1713-15, rebuilt and resided at Combs Hall, near Stowmarket. The communion plate now in use at Combs church was given by him to that parish, of

1703: Will of Constantine Vernatti of Hackney, merchant. £10,000 to daughter Anna Margaretta, should she marry with her mother's consent; lands at Dartford, &c. in Kent, and at Hackney, to Mary, his widow, and sole executrix. Dated 28 April, proved 20 May, 1703.

1707: Notarial Act, taken at Delft 14 Nov., of Susannah Rosentranch, née Vernatti. Husband, Colonel Gerard Rosentranch; son, by a previous marriage, Louis Adrien Kretschmaer, "seventeen portraits of his ancestors, as well on his mother's as on his father's side." Translated from the Low Dutch, and proved in London 25 Sep. 1710.

1710: Will of Anna Sykes of St. James's, Westminster, spinster, includes the name of Susannah Plot, whom she calls "cousin." Dated 1 April, 1710, proved 27 Feb. 1718-19.

1716: Will of Sarah Vernatty of St. Andrew's, Holborn, widow. Nephew Edmund Corbett; niece Anne, wife of John Reading; lands, tenements, &c. wheresoever situated, to sister Mary Norton, spinster, sole executrix. Dated 9 May, 1716, proved 9 Feb. 1721. (Perhaps it is a mere coincidence, but the name of Reading was one of note, early in the last century, in and about Hatfield and Thorne.)

1740: Will of Katherine Bridgeman of Cavendish Square, St. Mary-le-Bone, widow. One item is: "To Mrs. Susannah Plot, Sir Philibert Vernatty's picture." Dated 2 April, 1740, proved 1 July, 1743.

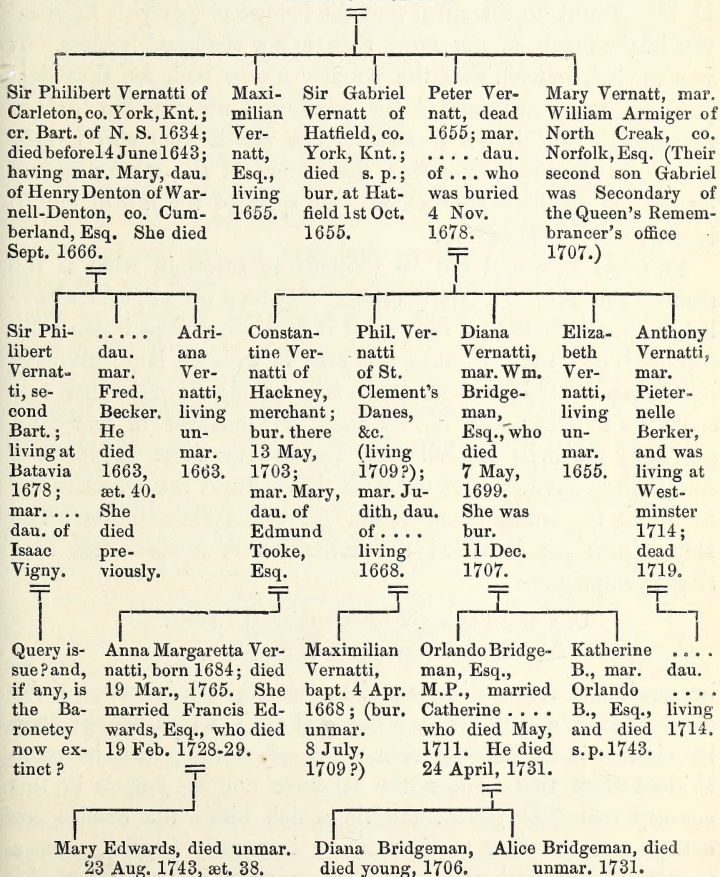
Out of the foregoing materials the following Pedigree has been constructed; the relative positions of the names, however, cannot in each instance be absolutely ensured as being precisely correct.

Anticipating criticism upon one point, *i.e.* the marriage of Peter Vernatte with the anonymous lady, it may be well to remark that his brother Maximilian is not known to have married; and that the death of the "Widow Vernatte" following so quickly upon that of Sir E. B. Godfrey, is a very suggestive coincidence.

Q. F. V. F.

which he was several times churchwarden. After his decease the "Hall" was acquired by a family named Crowley, and was demolished by one of them about the year 1794. (Hollingsworth, &c., &c.)

VERNATT OF HOLLAND.



THE LANDED GENTRY OF HEREFORDSHIRE.

Considerable discussion followed a remark made not long ago by Mr. Bright, to the effect that the landed property of England was in the hands of not more than a few thousand holders. It was proved, indeed, that the popular orator had, for rhetorical purposes, much understated the number of owners; but little or no attention was drawn to another fact which bears very largely on the point at issue, viz. that the tenure of the same property by any one family seldom extends (in spite of the law of entail) beyond a few generations.

Probably it would not be difficult to ascertain what is the average duration of a family estate. My own investigations have led me to conclude that the period is far shorter than is generally supposed, and that instances are rare in which a large property has descended from father to son successively for more than two centuries together. In former times the chances of war (and especially the evils of civil war), and in later times the spirit of speculation, have co-operated with that natural law which seems to forbid the transmission of land beyond certain limits. The Roman poet has bewailed the extinction of a whole clan in a single campaign—

Una dies Fabios in bellum miserat omnes:

Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies;

but one's own less warlike experience can furnish instances of the extermination of families by a financial crisis, which has involved its victims in as hopeless ruin. Indeed, nothing can be more evident than that neither the labourer nor his lord is in this country *adscriptus glebæ*: the tie which binds the one to his cottage and the other to his mansion is equally fragile, and as a matter of fact has been more often ruptured in the case of the latter than in that of the former.

The point, however, which I am desirous of establishing is simply that the tenure of landed property in England does not usually extend beyond six or eight generations (at the most); and I am not aware that in seeking the proof of my statement

in the county (Herefordshire) with which I am best acquainted I am drawing my materials from an exceptional source.

Having explained the object of the ensuing remarks, it is scarcely necessary to add that they are in no degree intended to wound any just pride of ancestry which the present owners of property in the county may possess: they merely place in greater prominence a fact to which additional interest has been attached by the circumstances of the day.

It would of course be lost labour to seek either in Herefordshire or in any other county after the fate of those families which were founded by the immediate followers of the Conqueror. They called the lands after their own names in some cases, and it is only there that we can now find traces of Mortimer, Dabitot, Delamere, and Lacy. But if we pass on to comparatively modern times, and compare the names of those who entered their pedigrees at the Heraldic Visitation of 1569 with those which now fill the list of magistrates and deputy-lieutenants of the county, we shall be struck with surprise at the result. Out of some 300 families who could boast of their lineage in the reign of Elizabeth only 22 have survived even in name until the reign of Victoria,¹ and this small number would be still further reduced if we were to exclude from the calculation all those who derive their name and their estate otherwise than through the *male* line.

Even if we descend a century later and submit the List of Gentry prefixed to Blome's *Britannia* (published 1670) to a similar comparison the proportion will be found to have been but little changed. The list includes ninety-eight distinct names which differ widely from those contained in the pedigrees already noticed, and of these about twenty-two still exist among the Landed Gentry of Herefordshire. Seven or eight, however, are borne by others than the male heirs of those who in Blome's time bore them. In other words, we may say that not more

¹ The Landed Gentry of Herefordshire comprises at the present time the following Visitation names:—Baskerville, *Berrington*, *Blount*, *Bodenham*, Brydges, Cornewall, Croft, *de la Hay*, *Devereux*, Evans, Harford, *Harley*, Herbert, Hopton, *Higgins*, Kyrle, Merrick, Mynors, Pateshall, Rodney, *Scudamore*, and Vaughan. Of these only those in italics have inherited both name and estate directly from their Elizabethan ancestors.

than one-seventh of those who were county families two centuries ago can now put forward any claim to that distinction.

But we may pursue this inquiry in another and perhaps a more interesting way if we go through the county hundred by hundred, and examine how the present territorial lords obtained their estates, and for how long a period they have in each case held them.

Wigmore Hundred is the most northerly, and has a special interest as containing in it the family property of the ancient family of HARLEY. It is true that Eywood, the present seat, was purchased about 1700 by Auditor Harley; but Brampton Brian and Wigmore Castles (in the immediate neighbourhood) were brought in by heiresses far more than two centuries ago; and, as their present owner, Lady Langdale, is a daughter of the last Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and therefore a Harley by birth, we must admit that our assertion is not confirmed by this instance. The other chief landowners in the hundred are, Mr. Andrew Boughton-Knight, Mr. C. W. Greenly, and Mr. J. King King, M.P. Of these Mr. KNIGHT (second son of Sir W. Rouse Boughton, bart.) inherited the Downton estates from his maternal grandfather Thomas Andrew Knight, whose own father had purchased them from Lord Craven at the end of the last century. Mr. GREENLY assumed that name (instead of Allen) a few years since on inheriting a property which had been in the Greenly family since the reign of Henry VII. and had recently passed through an heiress to Sir J. Pine Coffin. Mr. KING is the eldest son of the late Rev. James Simpkinson who in 1837 took the name of King, and succeeded to the Herefordshire estates of his mother's family. The Kings purchased Staunton Park sometime in the last century. It will be observed that the three landowners last mentioned have all changed their patronymics, and in no case does the connection of their families with Herefordshire extend beyond a century.

In *Wolphy Hundred* is situated Hampton Court, the seat attached to a large estate enjoyed successively by the Lenthalls, the Coningsbys, and their heirs the Capels Earls of Essex. From the late Earl it was purchased in 1809 by Richard ARKWRIGHT,

(son of the Inventor), and has descended to his grandson, who now enjoys it.

Croft Castle, after having been the seat of the Croft family for upwards of seven hundred years, was sold in the latter part of the last century to Thomas Johnes of Hafod. From him it was purchased not many years after by Mr. Somerset DAVIES, whose grandson, the Rev. W. T. Kevill Davies, now owns it.

The property of Lord RODNEY in this hundred was acquired through the marriage of George second Lord Rodney with the daughter and coheir of the Right Honourable Thomas Harley, who had purchased it in 1787 from the Gorges family, its possessors since the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. Harley settled the Herefordshire estates upon the second son of the above peer, who eventually became fourth Baron, and died in 1843. A small property—including the lordship of the manor of Orleton—still continues in the possession of the BLOUNTS, having come into their hands about the year 1625. It had previously formed part of the lands of Mortimer Earl of March, and as such reverted to the Crown on the accession of Edward IV. James I. granted the manor to George Hopton; but in Charles the First's time the chief proprietor was Humphrey Hare.

The manor of Pudleston was purchased by Mr. Elias CHADWICK about twenty years ago, from the trustees of the Rev. John Wood Duppa. Mr. Duppa was nephew and heir to the Rev. John Wood (afterwards Davies) who obtained the estate by marriage with the widow of Pateshall. The Chadwicks are a Lancashire family, and had no connection with this county previously to that purchase. In the same parish are lands which two centuries and half ago belonged to the Pateshalls, and are still owned by their representatives, whose descent will be given under Webtree Hundred.

Mr. Marmaduke SALVIN inherited the Sarnesfield estate from his maternal uncle Mr. Weston, into whose family it had come by the failure of the issue of John Monington and Bridget Webbe, whose great-nephew assumed the name of Weston. The Moningtons seem to have acquired it at a very early period, by the marriage of Hugo Monington with the heiress of Sir Nicholas Sarnesfield, and it continued with them till the death of Anne

the heiress of the above John Monington in 1794. The Salvins --a Durham family--cannot, therefore, claim any descent from the Moningtons.

Other proprietors in the hundred are Sir Joseph Bailey, bart., and Mr. Bengough of the Ridge, co. Gloucester; but in both cases the property has been acquired by very recent purchase.

Stretford Hundred includes most of the property of Lord BATEMAN. The manor of Shobdon was purchased of Sir James Bateman of the Handford family at the commencement of the last century. On the death of Sir James's grandson, without issue, the estates passed to William Hanbury, great-grandson of the purchaser's daughter Anne Bateman, who married William Western, and left an only daughter, the wife of William Hanbury. The present Lord Bateman is the second peer of the new creation, and inherited from his father the Shobdon property and the additional name of Bateman.

Henwood in Dilwyn has been in the family of the LAMBES since 1661, when it was purchased by William Lambe of Lincoln's Inn, from whom the present possessor is sixth in descent. The estate of Burton Court was purchased a few years since by Mr. John CLOWES of Broughton Hall, co. Lancaster, from the Rev. W. Evans, into whose family it had come from the Brewsters, its owners in the seventeenth century.

Kinnersley Castle has passed through various hands since the Delabere family became extinct. Henry Lord Audley held it in Elizabeth's reign, and the Smallmans became possessed of it in the reign of her successor. From the heiress of Smallman (who married James Pytts of Collington) it went by sale to Sir Thomas Morgan, bart., whose male line became extinct in 1767. The Cluttons, who then inherited it, sold it to Mr. Parkinson, who within the last few years has again sold it to Mr. Reaveley, a member of a Northumbrian family.

Newport was purchased very recently by Mr. GIBSON-WATT (representative of the family of the great inventor) from a branch of the Foley family. It had previously belonged for several generations to the Pembers of Bollinghill.

Letton came into the possession of the Rev. Henry Blisset through his mother, one of the coheirs of Freeman. In 1680 it

belonged to Colonel Booth, and at an earlier period it had formed part of the Baskervyle estates.

It may be sufficient to mention that the lands in Lyonshall, once belonging to the Merburys, and after them to the Devereux's, have been divided amongst numerous proprietors. The castle and manor belonged in 1680 to Frances Duchess of Somerset, who was elder daughter and coheir of Robert Earl of Essex. The ruins of the castle now belong to Mr. Cheese. Again, in Pembridge, the ten or twelve landowners,—of whom the Rev. James Davies (late Banks) and Mr. R. S. Cox are the chief, divide amongst them the extensive estates which two centuries ago were held by the Lochards and the Gardiners. The Lochards were ruined by the civil wars; and the Gardiners purchased their share from the Chapmans, who were grantees of the Crown.

C. J. R.

(*To be continued.*)

FAMILY OF BRATTLE.

An Account of some of the Descendants of Captain Thomas Brattle. Compiled by EDWARD DOUBLEDAY HARRIS. 1867. Boston: Printed by D. Clapp and Sons. Small quarto, pp. iv. 90.

The compiler remarks in his Introduction that the surname of Brattle is familiar to all who have studied the annals of the colonial times of New England. Three distinct families of the name occur: the first, that of Captain Thomas Brattle, an account of whose descendants forms the subject of the pages before us; the second, that of William Brattle of Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1743, and of whom all that is known is recorded in the *Genealogical Register*, xvi. p. 135; and the third, that of Col. Ebenezer Brattle,¹ who seems to have been alone in Boston, a member of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company in 1786.

Nor does the name (adds Mr. Harris) appear to be common in England. It does

¹ "It is a question whether the name of Ebenezer Brattle should not properly be *Battle*, who was at Boston at this time. The name of *Battle* has always been, in this country at least, totally distinct from that of *Brattle*." (Note in the Addenda, p. 79.) *Battle*, which might be derived from the town of *Battle* in Sussex, is a name we do not find in England. In the last century, the Rev. Ralph Battell, Rector of Somerby and Bag Enderby, co. Linc. died in 1780, aged 83: and in Burke's *General Armory* we find arms for Battell, Gules, a griffin segreant or—and the same differenced in tincture or by a bordure for others of the name.

not occur in Burke, nor in such directories and county lists of the present century as we have had opportunity of examining.

The name is certainly not a common one in England ; but we *do* find (in Burke (*Landed Gentry*, 1846, p. 1244) Daniel Brattle, esq. married to Hannah, daughter of Samuel Skinner, esq. of London, who died in 1708 ; and in Burke's *General Armory* this coat for Brattle,—Or, a boar passant gules.¹ Crest, a battle axe between a laurel branch and a myrtle branch in saltire, all proper. Possibly these arms were borne by John Brattle, esq. who occurs as an officer of the second troop of Horse Guards from 1732 to 1746 ; and besides whom we find in the *Gentleman's Magazine* Lieutenant Brattle in the Royal Marines, 1810 ; and Capt. Brattle of the East Kent Militia, who died at Llangollen in 1813, aged 26. On the 30th Aug. 1743, John Egerton of Hadley, esq. married the widow Brattel, of Enfield, with 15,000*l*.

It is probable, however, that the name of Brattle is of the same origin as Brettell, under which form there have lived persons of somewhat greater importance. John Brettell, esq. (perhaps son of the officer of Horse Guards above named) was married in 1755 to the daughter of Francis the last Lord Hawley, of the peerage of Ireland. John Brettell, esq. (perhaps the same) was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners of Stamps in 1758, and died in 1777. In the next year another John Brettell, esq. was appointed to the same office, and he held it until his death in 1801.

There is also a family of Brettell which has flourished for several centuries near Halesowen and Stourbridge in Worcestershire, and of which the pedigree has been printed at full in our pages (see vol. i. pp. 426-430). Their name is traditionally derived from Breteuil in Normandy.

Captain Thomas Brattle, of Charlestown, the forefather of the Boston family, was at his death in 1683 accounted the wealthiest man in the colony. He occupied positions of honour and trust in the community, and was evidently an able man of business. Two of his sons were educated at Harvard College, and in after years ranked high in scientific and intellectual attainments. Both became Fellows of the Royal Society of London. His four daughters all formed highly respectable alliances.

Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to Nathaniel Oliver, Katherine to the Hon. John Eyre, Bethiah to Joseph Parsons, and Mary to John Mico, all eminent and wealthy merchants at Boston. According to the comprehensive plan so frequently carried out in American genealogies, Mr. Edward Doubleday Harris has pursued the descendants of these ladies and of their brothers in the several lines of female as well as male descent, so that many

¹ It appears from Mr. Harris's Addenda, p. 79, that the arms thus described are engraved for Brattle in Drake's *History of Boston* ; but (as stated in p. 2), the family has generally used another coat, which is thus blasoned in Gore's *Roll of Arms*: Gules, a chevron gold between three battle-axes argent. Crest, a dexter arm, embowed and vambraced, holding in the hand a battle-axe gold.

other families are included in his researches, especially in the names of Andrews, Bascom, Eckley, Eyre, Gannett, Jeffries, Mellen, Oliver, Walley, Wendell, and Wheelock. He has himself become allied to the family by his marriage, in 1864, to Katherine-Brattle, only child of Colonel Hiram Wheelock, a lady who traces her descent, through two other Katherine-Brattles and two simple Katherines, to General William Brattle; her mother having been Katherine-Brattle, daughter of the Rev. William Bascom, by Katherine-Brattle, daughter of the Rev. Caleb Gannett (for 29 years Steward of Harvard College), by Katherine daughter of John Mico Wendell, and Katherine daughter of General William Brattle, by Katherine daughter of Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor of the State of Massachusetts.

From a table of the ancestors of John Mico Wendell and Katherine Brattle (at p. 36) it further appears that the former was descended from Governor Simon Bradstreet and Governor Thomas Dudley: whilst the latter was daughter of General William Brattle, granddaughter of the Rev. William Brattle, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Brattle, the patriarch first noticed, by his wife Elizabeth Tyng.

Thomas Brattle, in the second generation, was Treasurer of Harvard College from 1693 until his death in 1713, when Judge Sewell in his Diary described him as "a gentleman by his birth and education, of the first order in the country;" and on the day of the funeral the same writer adds:

The college treasurer was inter'd at Boston *sub monumento Patris, Matrisque, Avique ex parte (ut aiunt) certiori: Senatu populoque Academico præeunte funebria.* (This last word is printed *feestru* in p. 8, and afterwards in p. 80 *fe[n]estrú*: but we venture to suggest a more probable reading.)

The maternal grandfather here alluded to was Captain William Tyng.

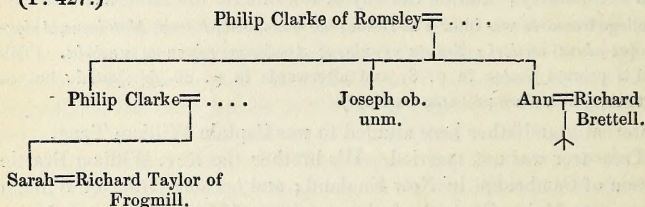
The Treasurer was not married. His brother the Rev. William Brattle was parson of Cambridge in New England; and became father of William for many years Major-General of the province of Massachusetts, and also Attorney-general. This gentleman offended the majority of his countrymen by his loyalty to the British crown. At the evacuation of Boston in 1776 he sailed with the forces to Halifax, where he died in October of the same year. It is said that his gravestone is still to be seen in that city, but our genealogist has not obtained a copy of the inscription. His portrait, of three-quarters length, and in the uniform of a General officer, painted by Copley in 1757, is in the possession of the heirs of Mrs. Williams, one of his descendants.

¹ One of this family was John Jeffries, who graduated at Harvard College, became M.D. of Aberdeen 1769, a surgeon R.N. 1771, and, adhering to the royal cause, attended the British forces at Bunker's Hill, was afterwards Surgeon-General in Nova Scotia, and Surgeon-Major of the Forces in America. In 1780 he established himself as a physician and surgeon in London; and in 1785 acquired great notoriety by crossing the British Channel, together with Mons. Blanchard, by a balloon, and the car which held them is still preserved in the town museum at Calais. He afterwards practised in Boston from 1790 until his death in 1819.

Thomas Brattle, his only son, was in England when the war broke out, and in consequence of the position taken by his father prudently remained here; but his sympathies were rather with those of his countrymen who struggled for independence, and he beneficently directed his attention towards relieving the wants of those who became prisoners of war. Their sense of his conduct was marked by their presenting him, on his returning to America, with a fine oil painting of Pope's *Man of Ross*. Having recovered his father's estate, which had been partially confiscated, he died in peace at Boston, on the 7th Feb. 1801; but, having never married, was the last Brattle in the male line,—though the name is still commemorated in several branches of the female descendants of the family. His sister Madam Wendell, who lived to the age of nearly ninety-one, was equally distinguished both before and after the war by her talents and virtues. Her contributions aided in the translation of the Bible into the languages of the East, as well as in the diffusion of Christian knowledge among the poor and destitute of her own country. She died at Cambridge, N.E., Jan. 30, 1831.

Apropos of this name we append the following Additions (communicated by the author) to the genealogy of Henzey and Brettell, in our First Volume.

(P. 427.)



(P. 429.) Thomas Brettell of Stourbridge, afterwards of Finstall, was baptised at St. Kenelm's near Halesowen, April 6, 1723. His wife Sarah was the only child of John and Margaret Henzey; she was born 17th Dec. and baptised at Oldswinford 21st Dec. 1718. Their children were Thomas, Richard, Ananias, Joseph, Sarah, and Susanna.

Thomas was born 22nd Aug., baptised 9th Sept. 1749 at Oldswinford. Richard was born 3rd Jan. and baptised 25th Jan. 1754 at Oldswinford. Ananias, born 9th July, baptised 8th Aug. 1755 at Oldswinford. Joseph was born 29th Sept., baptised 18th Oct. 1758; he married . . . daughter of John Holden, esq. of Erdington near Birmingham, and by her, who died 1814, had issue:

Thomas ob. s.p.; John ob. s.p.; George s.p.; Joseph s.p. Henry of Worms Ash, who married and had issue. Sarah, unmarried. Ann, married to Rev. Thomas Housman, incumbent of Cat's Hill near Bromsgrove, son of the Rev. Robert Housman, of co. Lanc., and had issue.

Henry Brettell of Worms Ash had issue (with two daughters and a son

Henry,) an eldest son, Joseph Brettell of Fockbury near Bromsgrove, who married Aug. 15th, 1861, Phœbe, niece of Mr. Thomas Holden, of Yearston Court, Upper Sapey, co. Hereford.

Susanna, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Brettell, was born 30th Dec. 1750, and baptised 20th Jan. 1751, at Oldswinford.

Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Brettell, was born 23rd July, baptised 21st Aug. 1752, died 29th Dec. 1760, and buried 1st Jan. 1761 at Oldswinford.

Brettell Family.

John Breadhill, parson of Kingswinford, Richard Bredhill his servant, Chancery Proceedings temp. Eliz. vol. ii. Introduction, p. xvii.

1415. J. Bredhull granted lands in Swinford Regis to K. Corbyn, &c. See H. & G. i. p. 434

1434. Joh'is Bedell. Joh'is Bredhull (? same person) mentioned in a Kinfare deed of this date.

1499-1500. Roger Bretttyll held a garden at Romsley. H. & G. i. p. 426.

1757. On a house in Stourbridge, "John Brettell, 1757." Over the windows is sculptured a crest, a crow (?) with a branch of oak acorned in the bill.

14th Edw. II. Inq. ad quod damnum. Benedict Brettles. Brettles, terr,' &c. Norfolk.'

From the Parish Registers of Wolverley near Kidderminster, which commence 1539 :

1586. George Haynes of Grafton Flyford, and Margaret Brettell of Wolverley, married Oct. 9.

1589. Thomas, son of Anthony and Elizabeth Brettell, baptised Aug. 17.

1589. Will. Talbott and Jane Brettell, married Oct. 16.

1654. Samuel Brettell, son of Thomas and Joan, baptised.

(Several other Children of Thomas and Joan Brettell.)

1691. Simon Brittle and Eleanor Dee, married,

1696. Sam. Brittle, son of Josh. and Sara, baptised.

1697. Jos. Brittle, son of Jos. and Sara, baptised and buried.

1697. Samuel, son of Jos. and Sara Brittle, buried.

1699. Jane Brittle and Ann, daughters of John and Mary, baptised.

1699. Simon Brittle, son of Simon and Ellinor, baptised.

1699. Jane, daughter of Simon and Ellinor, baptised.

From this date the name appears almost every year. The last entry I have is the burial of Hannah Brettell, widow, in 1807.

HERE LIETH WILLIAM BOWER OF
 BRIDLINGTON KEY MERCHANT DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 23 OF MARCH 1671
 THOMAS THE WIFE OF THE SAID W^m DEPARTED THE 40th SEPT^r AGED 59
 IN THE 74^y YEARE OF HIS AGE AND



HE DID IN HIS LIFE TIME ERECT
 AT HIS OWNE CHARGE IN BRID-
 LINGTON A SCHOOLE HOVSE &
 GAVE TO IT 20^l ^s 4^d FOR EVER
 FOR MAINTAINING AND EDVCA-
 TING OF THE POORE CHILDREN
 OF BRIDLINGTON AND KEY IN
 THE ART OF CARDING KNITING
 AND SPINING OF WOOLL

THE GRAVESTONE OF WILLIAM BOWER, MERCHANT,
IN BRIDLINGTON CHURCH.

The accompanying engraving represents the gravestone in the Priory Church of Bridlington, Yorkshire, of William Bower, of that place, merchant, who died 23rd March, 1671-2. Upon it are carved three shields of arms:—

1. On a chevron between three eagle's heads erased three mullets; impaling, Ermine, three long bows in pale. Crest, on a helmet an escallop shell.

2. A human leg transpierced above the knee by a spear broken chevron-wise, the point downwards to the sinister; on a canton a tower. Crest, on a helmet a human leg couped at the thigh.

3. The arms, crest, supporters, and motto of the Guild of the Trinity House at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of which the deceased was probably a brother or member.

The arms on the second shield are without doubt intended for those of Bower, being similar in figure to those allowed at the Visitation of Durham, 1615, to a family of that name at Oxenfield in that county;¹ but the first shield is more difficult now to be ac-

¹ See pedigree in Surtees's History of Durham, vol. iii. p. 367. The author has there described those arms thus: "Gules, a human leg couped at the thigh or, vulned and transfix'd by a spear broken chevron-wise, the point downwards to the sinister proper; on a canton azure surmounted by the dexter half of the spear, the arch of a bridge embattled of the third, therein a castle triple-towered of the second. Crest, on a wreath, a human leg couped at the thigh proper, charged above the knee with a plate, and distilling therefrom drops of blood." Qu. however, whether such is the right description of them, although they are so drawn in the Visitation. In a volume of "Yorkshire Arms and Descents," Harl. 4198, fo. 38b. there is a rough tricking of this coat, wherein the shaft of the spear is *or* and the point *argent*. It is kept clear of the canton. The canton is *argent*, and not *azure*, the arch of the bridge *gules*, and there is beneath it what is evidently intended to represent water by a wavy bar *azure*. The annexed engraving (p. 170) has been made on comparing this with the Harl. MS. 1168, fo. 48b. and the Harl. MS. 1540, p. 130 (which are bound together in one volume). The original Durham Visitation of 1615 (from which Surtees has printed the pedigree) is the MS. C. 32 in the College of Arms, where the pedigree is signed by *William Bower* of Oxenfield. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Robert Gam of Berwick-upon-Tweed: is it possible that the wounded limb was derived from that captain? The usual arms of Gam (of Wales) are three cocks; but in the arms of Gamon *three human legs* no doubt were canting upon *gamb* or *jambe*, though this term is usually applied in heraldry to the limbs of lions or other beasts.

counted for. The arms on the dexter or husband's side of the shield most nearly resemble those of Jackson of Richmondshire, co. York,¹ and those on the sinister or wife's side are well known to belong to the ancient name of Bowes. It is believed that no evidence has been hitherto met with to show that the name of Thomasine wife of William Bower (see inscription) was Bowes, although the appearance of the arms of that family on this monument, as above stated, has led to the supposition that it was.² It does not appear that any grant of arms was ever made to William Bower or his predecessors, and there can be little doubt therefore that the assumption of armorial bearings has been in this instance (as it most usually is) the cause of confusion and mistakes.

The eagle-headed coat several times appears to have been used for arms by some of the family,³ whilst by others of them that of the pierced leg and tower has been usually adopted. When in 1664, during his father's lifetime, John Bower, son of William, built for himself a goodly house at Bridlington Quay (now washed away by the sea), he put up as the central ornament of the chimneypiece in one of the rooms the above impaled coat, surmounted with his initials I. B. carved on an oak panel,⁴ another specimen of erroneous usage. Did we not meet with

¹ The charges on the chevron in the Jackson arms are *cinqfeils*.

² See Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry, 1843, part I. p. 127.

³ At Cloughton, near Scarborough, is a monument for Mr. William Bower and Priscilla his wife, who are stated to have "lived together (in wedlock) loveingly and comfortably 73 years." He died in 1698, æt. 96, and she in 1699, æt. 91. The arms thereon are coloured, Or, on a chevron sable between three gryphon's heads erased of the second as many mullets of the field. The heads may probably be intended for those of eagles, but, having ears, they appear as gryphons.

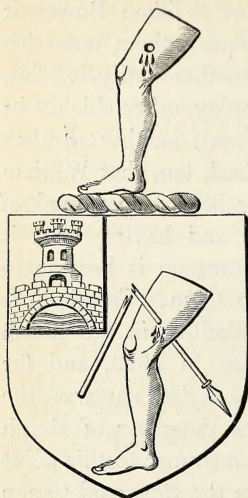
At York, in the church of St. Michael le Belfry, they occur on the monument of Robert Squire, esq. M.P. who married the granddaughter of the aforementioned William and Priscilla; and in London we find them in the burial-ground of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, on the monument of William Bower, esq. (great-grandson of the Bridlington benefactor), who died in 1754. William Bower of Cloughton was a disclaimer at Dugdale's Visitation in 1668.

⁴ This is now in the possession of his descendant Miss Bower, of Doncaster. A similar instance to this is mentioned in the Gentleman's Magazine, March 1854, p. 226. On a carved chimney-piece in an ancient mansion of the Dennis family at Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, now pulled down, was a shield of arms with certain initials and a date, the latter being commemorative of one John Dennis, the son, whilst the arms are those of Henry Dennis his father.

them thus used previously to the death of William Bower, it might perhaps have been that his family placed them upon his gravestone to shew his connection with some other family, it being not unusual on ancient monuments to display other shields in order to exhibit in heraldical detail the different matches or other connections of a family.¹ It may be surmised, too, that William Bower married a Jackson, and that, having become possessed of some seal belonging to his wife's relatives, and having used it either from carelessness or ignorance, the arms on it became to be considered by his family as belonging to them. Certain it is that he was the owner of an estate called Skelton, in the parish of Marske, near Richmond, of which place in 1623, and for several years afterwards, the Reverend John Jackson was the rector, and who married in 1629 Johanna daughter of Ralph Bowes, Esq. of Barnes, co. Durham. With reference to this point the following observations are derived from the Reverend Canon Raine, of York, in his *History of Marske* (Archæologia Æliana, Newcastle, 1860, N. S. Part 16, page 80.) "It is remarkable," he says, "that the coat of Jackson was used by some of Bower's descendants, occurring on their monuments at Cloughton, York, and London. Even the impalement was continued, appearing so marshalled on the seal of Leonard Bower in 1714,² with an escallop as a crest. In 1710 John Bower, junior, of Bridlington, gent. seals his will with these impaled coats, only the chevron has no mullets on it, and the Bowes coat is on the dexter side. The pierced leg, however, was borne regularly by the Bowers, and it seems highly probable that the impaled coat is really that of Jackson, the rector of Marske. He married a Bowes, and his

¹ An instance is recorded in the *Herald and Genealogist* for June 1866, p. 500, where, on a monument in Isleworth church, an impaled shield occurs, of which no explanation is afforded by the inscription, but which has been ascertained to bear the arms of a friend and one of the "overseers" of the will of the deceased thereby commemorated. His coat of arms was there placed because the monument had been erected by his order, or under his supervision.

² When the will of William Bower, of Bridlington, merchant, was proved at York, 1672, by John Bower his son and executor, the original was delivered back to him on his entering into a bond to reproduce it when required. This bond is sealed with the same arms as those mentioned above as occurring on the seal of Leonard Bower, 1714. Probably the matrix of the seal had come down to the latter. There the mullets on the chevron are "pierced."



seal probably descended to the family of Bower, which seems to have had some unexplained connection with him, and which purchased Clints [Skelton?] in his old parish."

In regard to the design of the Arms of Bower, they might be imagined to have had some historical origin. No such tradition, however, attaches itself to them. The *bow* of the arch, or bridge, on the canton, contains some allusion to the name; and it may be supposed that the thigh being pierced, or *bored*, by the spear is another. If it were originally an *arrow*, instead of a spear, it would seem more directly to

refer to Bower, *quasi* a *bowyer*.

C. J.

DOUBTFUL PEDIGREES (*Continued.*)

(BURKE'S *Landed Gentry.*)

I notice, in a recent review of the New Peerage and Baronetage,¹ that the learned Chief Herald of Ireland is said to have omitted several Baronets whose credentials do not stand examination. Believing it not impossible that the efforts made in these pages to expiscate facts (at any rate to expose error) may tend to eliminate many fictions from future editions of the *Landed Gentry*, and that it is the duty of all who have the taste and inclination for the pursuit to aid Sir Bernard Burke in his labours to purge his volumes, which with many blemishes are monuments of untiring industry, I again offer a few remarks in a spirit of strict impartiality.

The difficulty of selection is great. For it is unfortunately too true, that the more closely the pages of the *Landed Gentry* are examined, a pedigree without error is the exception, not the rule. Even in those of families of undoubted antiquity grave mistakes are too often perpetuated. Take for instance that of MAITLAND-MACKGILL of Rankellour, Fifeshire, which is descended (through females no doubt)

¹ *Herald and Genealogist*, Part XXV.

from the once powerful Crichtons, the rivals of the Douglasses—and is also the heir-general of the Viscounts MacGill of Oxford (or Oxenfoord)¹ a dormant Scottish peerage, where the following statement occurs—

William Crichton, 3d Lord Crichton, who having joined the Duke of Albany in his rebellion against King James III., garrisoned his castle of Crichton on behalf of the duke, for which he was forfeited by the Parliament of Scotland, 24 Feb. 1483-4. *He m. the Princess Margaret of Scotland*, second dau. of King James II. &c. &c. (See Burke's *Royal Families*, Pedigree CVII.) *By this illustrious alliance Lord Crichton had a son, Sir James Crichton, &c.*

The assertions embodied in italics have been long known to be untrue, and the marriage and its issue a pure invention. The great iconoclast of such "*idola*," Mr. Riddell, in his *Remarks on Scotch Peerage Law*, 1833 (pp. 193-5), gives some curious and original information on the point, completely disproving the marriage, and shewing that Crichton's son and successor, James, was born long before its (supposed) date. He says, "In fact, whatever the peerage writers may pretend, the wife of William Lord Crichton, father of James," [not 'Sir' James] "was Marian Livingstone, daughter of James Lord Livingstone (by Marian his wife), who was certainly alive at least in 1478." Crichton had no doubt an intrigue with the Princess, "a person, though young and beautiful, of depraved character," for which we have the historical evidence of her daughter's cotemporary, the celebrated George Buchanan; the issue of which was Margaret Crichton, who, after being "meanly married" in succession to two Edinburgh burgesses, William Todrick and George Halkerston, became the wife of George Earl of Rothes, and the mother of the notorious Norman Leslie, Master of Rothes, the murderer of Cardinal Beaton. A "strange and eventful history" for the granddaughter, niece, and cousin of Kings!

If such fictions, however colourable, find a place in a genuine pedigree, what may not be expected in those concocted by workers in the false article?

To proceed, I shall take two pedigrees, both connected with families of the highest respectability, the former of which assumes, on very insufficient grounds, to represent the chief of its name, while the earlier stages of the latter, if not in the main apocryphal, seem to me to have not the most remote connection with the more recent. The first is that of

¹ This title is not derived, as generally supposed, from the famed seat of learning. It was taken from "a litell brooke in his" (the first Peer's) "land, at which he wateris his catill," of course ox, or oxen. (Riddell, *Peerage Law*, vol. i. p. 376 n.)

CRAWFURD OF CRAWFURD,

The representative of which in 1848 was thus described—

Crawfurd, Robert, Esq. of Newfield, in the shire of Ayr, chief of the Crawfurd family, s. his father in 1843. Mr. Crawfurd is an officer in the Rifle Brigade.

This gentleman and his lineage are not included in the last edition of the Landed Gentry, probably for the reason that the estate of Newfield has been sold. It may be premised that the pedigree which almost immediately precedes it, viz. that of "Crawfurd of Auchinames and Crosby, co. Ayr," in its unassuming and honest statements, presents a strong contrast to that of its asserted "chief." Strange to say *this* pedigree is also omitted, though the family still flourishes unimpaired.

In the earlier portion of the "lineage" under notice, which is drawn up with some grandiloquence, it is said, "That the extreme ancestor of the family of Crawfurd in Scotland was Reginald, apparently fourth and youngest son of Alan fourth Earl of Richmond, who died in 1146." Reginald is also said to have—

Received extensive grants of land in Strath Cluyd, or Clydesdale, whence his immediate descendants adopted the name Crawfurd, it forming one of the largest baronies in Scotland whilst entire, some three or four hundred merk lands, and signifying, according to Chalmers, "the Pass of Blood," as commemorative probably of some sanguinary conflict between the aborigines and their Roman invaders.

John Crawfurd, son of the first settler, witnesses deeds in the chartulary of that [what?] monastery along with Baldwin de Biggar, ancestor to the Earls of Wigton, and he is therein styled step-son to Baldwin. Where this John established his residence, was termed, says Chalmers, "Villum [? Villa] Johannis privigni Baldwini," and the circumjacent village that arose, John's Town; this portion of the Barony constituting the parish of Crawfurd-John, in contradistinction to Crawfurd proper, inherited by his elder brother.

Here follows an incorrect quotation from George Crawfurd the genealogist. Then we learn that—

Dominus Galfredus de Crawfurd, the elder branch, ranking with the Magnates Scotiae, is a frequent witness to his sovereign King William the Lion's Charters; so much so, observes Crawfurd, "he seems to have had some general relation to the king's service or another," but for which he [George] was unable to account. [Not an uncommon case with the worthy Historiographer Royal.] The recorded kindred, in John le Scott's charter, nephew to the king, in the chartulary of the Monastery of Arbroth, and John le Scott's near connexion with the then and last Earl of Richmond of that line, Reginald's elder brother, render his aggrandizement not of such difficult solution. He had a son N. L. Galfridus, who d. in 1202, and left an only son, N. L. John de Craufurd, Miles, who, dying in 1248, was buried in Melrose Abbey, and his estates divided between his two daus. and coheirresses; the elder married Archibald de

Douglas, and was progenitrix of the renowned Earls of Douglas; of this lady (by whom, as Chalmers shows, the Douglas's obtained their first considerable addition of property) there is a very perfect and beautiful effigy in Douglas Church, Lanarkshire, opposite that of Douglas, Duke of Turin [Touraine]. The second dau. m. David de Lindsay, from whom descended the Earls of Crawford, distinguished in Scottish history. Between these two ladies the territory of Crawford proper went, styled afterwards *Crawford-Douglas* and *Crawford-Lindsay*.

"We," then, "revert to John Privignus Baldwini," asserted, *without any proof*, to be the second son of Reginald, the first settler, "and the younger brother or uncle of Dominus Galfredus above;" and from him the pedigree of Auchinames is deduced. A few remarks however are necessary here.

Reginald of Richmond is, I believe, a mythical personage. The *first* Crawford known in Clydesdale, or to authentic record, was John the *stepson* of Baldwin, a designation which he would scarcely have adopted, had his *real* father been a person of any note. He and his step-father, who is *presumed* on good grounds to be "Baldwin the sheriff of Lanarkshire," ancestor of the Wigton family, appear as witnesses in a charter by the Abbot of Kelso between 1147 and 1164. (Lib. de Calchou, p. 79.) The "Dominus Galfredus," the "Scottish magnate who frequently witnesses William the Lion's charters," is a nonentity; unless he is to be identified, as is very probable, with a *churchman* (Dominus) of the same Christian and surname, who frequently witnesses the charters of Roger bishop of St. Andrew's between 1189 and 1202. As John le Scot, Earl of Chester, nephew of William the Lion, died in 1237, aged certainly not more than 45,¹ it is scarcely possible that *his* influence could aggrandise Galfredus the Magnate, who, *if he lived at all*, must have flourished before John was born. Moreover the real Galfredus, the churchman (!) has been cut in halves, I suspect, and thus presented with a son of the same Christian name, and likewise a grandson in the person of John the knight, who died in 1248. This last, however, seems really to have been a son of "Sir Reginald of Crawford, knight," who was sheriff of Ayr towards the close of the twelfth century, and a witness with his three sons, William, John, and Adam, to a deed in 1228. (Lib. de Calchou, p. 153.) *How* the Barony of Crawford-*John* came to leave this family cannot be traced with certainty; but it is a mistake to say that the great Barony of Crawford-*Lindsay* ever was their property, or

¹ His father David Earl of Huntingdon (the hero of Scott's delightful novel *The Talisman*) was only married in 1190. (Hailes' Annals.)

came to the Lindsays and Douglasses by marriage of Crawford co-heiresses. Before 1160 it was the property of William of Lindsay, who held it of "Swein the son of Thor" as over-lord; and according to his accomplished descendant, Lord Lindsay (*Lives*, vol. i. p. 22 note), the Lindsays held it till the close of the fifteenth century, and no proof of such a marriage can be shown. There is as little evidence of any alliance between the Douglasses and Crawfurds in the twelfth century, and we must be permitted to doubt the existence of the "very perfect and beautiful effigy" of the coheiress in Douglas church. It is notorious that the tombs of the Lords of Douglas are broken down and defaced, and none can be identified of an earlier date than that of the "Good" Sir James, the friend of Bruce.

The remaining steps of the pedigree (of *Auchinames*, be it observed) are correct enough till we get to the failure of the main line in the person of

"Archibald Crawford of Auchinames, Crosby, &c. the sixteenth baron or chief of this family descended from Loudoun in a direct male line." After stating that this gentleman's son died *vitâ patris* [proved by the *Retours*] leaving a daughter, whose descendants are the lineal representatives of Auchinames, and that one of Archibald's daughters married Patrick Crawford of Drumsoy (ancestor of the present proprietor of Auchinames,) we are told, "that the *male* representation reverted to his [Archibald's] uncle Robert Crawford, designed by Nisbet, Captain Robert Crawford of Nether Mains." He is said to have been the *third* son of Patrick Crawford of Auchinames, the grandfather of Archibald, the issue of the *second* son James being "extinct;" and three other sons, "Patrick, John, and Hugh (Minister of Cumnock)," besides four daughters, are all named as *junior* to Robert. From him an unbroken line is traced to the present day, which, if correct, settles the chiefship of Auchinames at least. But it is curious that in the will of Patrick Crawford of Auchinames, who died in Jan. 1649 (*Com. Records Glasg.* 12 May 1649-50) these six sons are named in the following order (1) William, his successor; (2) John; (3) Mr. Hugh, the clergyman; (4) Patrick; (5) James, "notarius publicus"; and (6) *last*, Robert "of Nather Maynes." This evidence by their father, who surely must have known the ages of his own children, as to their seniority, is *at least* as good as the bare statement in the pedigree, and there is nothing unlikely in the supposition that one or other of these elder brothers may have left descendants, in whom the *male* representation of Auchinames is now to be found. The

latter portion of the Newfield pedigree, during the eighteenth century, has a suspicious appearance, being mere assertion, and giving marriages with "co-heiresses" and daughters of "ancient" families unknown to record. The Indian officer, "Moses," who seems to have found a few lakhs of rupees in the East, and, like a prudent Scot, "returning home in 1783," invested them in land, was doubtless the founder of his family. The following account of his second son John requires explanation. He is said to have been "Major 44th Foot, who, serving during the Peninsular War, was present at the battles of Salamanca and *Orthes*, and wounded and taken prisoner in the latter engagement."

Having a near relative an officer in that regiment, I lately perused its very excellent Regimental History (by Mr. T. Carter, 1864), and to my surprise found that *no officer named Craufurd ever was in the regiment*. The 44th was *not at Orthes*; though the second battalion fought at Salamanca, where Lieut. Pearce captured the eagle of the 62d French Regiment of the Line. Such an event in the Regimental Annals as the capture of its Major could not have been omitted.

Unless the Major's biographer has mistaken the *number* of his regiment, as we may charitably hope, it will not be difficult to characterise the story.¹

As is to be expected, the principal arms of Crawfurd, Gules, a fesse ermine, are assigned to the family, quartered with those of Loudoun of Loudoun, Argent, three escutcheons sable; also two stags gules for supporters. *Where these stags come from*, I know not; for the supporters of the Crawfurds, Viscounts Garnock, as blazoned by Nisbet, were two *greyhounds* ppr. Nor do I think the present Lyon King would be satisfied with the evidence in support of the claim, either to chiefship or supporters, were it now for the first time produced.

CURRIE OF BUSH-HILL, CO. MIDDLESEX.

Of the representatives of this family nothing need be said, except that they are gentlemen well known both in the mercantile and political world. Its "lineage" is thus stated—

This family settled at Dunse, co. Berwick, in 1571, derived from Cuthbert Currie a cadet of the family of that ilk in Annandale, Dumfriesshire.

¹ I notice in the pedigree of another family related by marriage, it is again stated that he was major of the 44th. It is, to say the least, an awkward mistake, and should be at once corrected.

(1) Piers de Currie is celebrated in the Norse Chronicle, as well as in Scottish ballad, for his exploits at the Battle of Largs, where he was slain by Haco, the Norwegian Chief, 1263.

His son (2), Walter Currie, of Currie or Hutton, Annandale, swore fealty to Edward I. 1296.

(3) Adam Currie fought with Wallace, at Sanquhar; and his son, (4) Walter Currie was associated with Douglas, the knight of Liddisdale, in the seizure of Edinburgh Castle, 1342.

The elder branch of Currie of that ilk merged in the Johnstones of Annandale by their marriage with the heiress of Currie, circa 1540. From a cadet, Cuthbert Currie, mentioned above, descended—

Cuthbert Currie, of Kirklands, Dunse, Berwickshire, living in 1570.

From him five generations are detailed till we arrive at "William Currie, esq., born in 1718, banker of London."

Of the first four members of this pedigree it may be predicted that they are total strangers to each other. They have evidently been strung together on the haphazard principle, that because they bore (or are said to have borne) the same surname, therefore they must be all of the same stock. There cannot be a greater delusion. I am not prepared to deny that Piers de Currie may have distinguished himself at Largs, or that Walter Currie may have sworn fealty to Edward I. The Ragman Roll will prove or disprove the latter fact. But that these two personages are in any way related to their (inferred) successors, Adam and Walter, or indeed to any of the later Curries, except as the French say, *au côté d'Adam*, is, it is feared, a vision. Adam Currie may have fought along with Wallace, but certainly not at the "Battle of Sanquhar," which is a legend. The fourth in the list, Walter, *alleged* son of Wallace's comrade, is however a real person somewhat disguised. Lord Hailes (Annals, vol. ii. p. 227), thus notices him:—

The castle of Edinburgh was surprised by a device of William Bullock,¹ According to his appointment, *one Walter Curry of Dundee* privately received into his ship the knight of Liddisdale, with William Fraser, Joachim of Kinbuck, and 200 resolute men. Curry cast anchor in Leith road; he pretended to be an English shipmaster having a cargo of wine and provisions, and agreed to furnish the commander of the castle with whatever was requisite for his garrison. He brought his barrels and hampers to the entry of the castle, suddenly threw them down, obstructed the closing of the gate, and slew the sentinels.

¹ An "ecclesiastic," says Lord Hailes, "of eminent abilities." He was first the favourite of Edward Balliol, and his Chamberlain of Scotland. He changed sides, and, after attaining equally high honours under David Bruce, was accused of treason, and perished miserably of cold and hunger in the Castle of Loch-an-Dorbe, in Moray.

Whereupon Douglas and his followers rushed in and seized the castle.

The gallant Walter was simply the master of a Dundee trader, "to whom related, or by whom begot," is nowhere stated, and there is no ground whatever for insinuating that he was the son of any of the Curries of that ilk.¹

The compiler of the pedigree has, however, omitted many other early Curries (or Corries), who are here presented to him for use in a future edition.

Norman de Corri and Henry de Corri witness a grant by Robert de Londoniis (natural brother of Alexander II.) between 1214 and 1249, to the church of Glasgow. (Reg. Glasg. p. 115.)

Adam de Curry witnesses a grant of Laurencius Avenel, lord of Eskdale (between 1260-1268), of five marks to the church of Glasgow. (Reg. Glasg. p. 183.) "Robertus de Corry and Susanna his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Torthorwald," styled "beloved cousins" of the king, received in 1363 a grant of lands in Dumfriesshire from David II. (Reg. Mag. Sig.) They died s. p. before 1369, when "Thomas de Henvyle," another "cousin" of David II. and his wife Edane, receive a grant of the *same lands* from that king. (Reg. Mag. Sig.) And in various charters of Robert Duke of Albany (1409-1413) in the same record, a "Walter de Curry," styled "Scutifer Ducis," appears as a witness. These, judiciously dovetailed with others will, it is thought, much improve the earlier portion of the lineage.

Whether the next statement, "that the elder branch of Currie of that ilk merged in the Johnstones of Annandale by their marriage with

¹ Since the above was written, I have found some additional information which may be noticed here. In the lineage of Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. (Burke, Peerage and Baronetage 1866,) Adam (3) is stated to be "probably Walter's son," and, besides his own person, "to have brought Wallace fresh forces, and a *war horse*," at the "battle of Sanquhar." As the Scottish hero generally fought on foot, and indeed is believed to have been among the first to teach his countrymen thus to meet the English chivalry, this present is doubtless as apocryphal as the *kilt*, which is popularly believed to have been his usual garb.

It is gratifying too to learn that Walter (4) (Adam's son) "was *pensioned* for his successful stratagem and feat of arms," (the capture of Edinburgh castle), but it would have been as well to refer to some authority on the point.

And in the notice of the same distinguished Indian civilian's family (in Lodge's Baronetage 1859), the remarkable observation is made—"that it was originally "*Polish*," while the motto on the arms is said to be "*Largs*," allusive of course to the exploits of Piers in that battle.

the heiress of Currie, circa 1540," be true or not is immaterial. It is a mere piece of padding, and is *jus tertii* to the family whose pedigree is under examination. The Johnstones of that ilk certainly owned the estate of "Corrie" on the Annan from an early period; how acquired I cannot say.

As for "Cuthbert Currie of Kirklands, Dunse, living in 1570," it must be observed that neither he nor any of the name are to be found in the special Retours of Berwickshire during the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. As at least *six* generations are said to have been land-owners in that county for the above period, one or two of them ought to have been discovered on record.

But, it may be asked, why should the family eclipse their doubtless *real* founder, the London banker, with a list of shadowy ancestors, however distinguished in Norse Chronicles or Scottish Ballad? As "Amicus Curiae" I would venture to say, on behalf of those ancient knights, "Requiescant in pace."

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

NOTE ON THE BIRTH AND PARENTAGE OF WILLIAM BEDELL, BISHOP OF KILMORE. By THOMAS WHARTON JONES, F.R.S. &c.

In the Parish Register of Black Notley, co. Essex, there is the following entry:—

1571. William Bedle the son of John Bedle was baptised the x day of January.

To this there has been appended a marginal note, as follows:—
 "Ep^{us} de Kilmor in Hibernia."

In all the biographies of Bishop Bedell, the year of his birth is put down as 1570. This mistake may have originated by confounding William's baptism with that of his elder brother John, who was really born in 1570, as appears from the following entry in the Parish Register of Black Notley:—

1570. John Bedle the son of John Bedle was baptised the xx day of October 1570.

The mistake could scarcely have originated in the following manner:—

The 10th of January 1571, it will be observed was the date of William Bedle's baptism. Most likely, he was born in the previous month, December. According to the practice of commencing the year on the 1st of January now in use, the year of his birth would have been 1570. But it is to be noted, that, according to the practice in use

at the time and long after, viz. that of commencing the new year on the 25th of March, the December preceding January 1571 was December 1571 also.

According to the mode of numbering the months of the year in present use, William Bedell was baptised on the 10th of January 1572, having been born probably in the preceding month, viz. December 1571.

In his letter to the Roman Catholic Bishop Swiney, dated November 2nd 1641, Bishop Bedell himself approximately mentions his age, when he says that he "is now almost 70." According to the entry in the Parish Register of Black Notley above quoted, the Bishop, at the time he wrote this, wanted only a month or so of 70.

The name, it is seen, is spelt "Bedle" in the entries above quoted from the Black Notley Parish Register. In a will, dated September 29th 1621, I find the name also spelt "Bedle," whilst in another will, dated 1625, the name is spelt "Bedell." In a list of freeholders in the county of Essex, *circa* 1633 (Harl. MS. 2240, in the British Museum), the name occurs thus:—

NOTLEY NIGRA. Jōhes Beadell, gen. junr.

Who was John Bedle, or Bedell, or Beadell, of Black Notley; the father of John and William?

John Bedell of Black Notley may have been of the family of the Bedells of Writtle. All the biographers of Bishop Bedell assume this as a fact. There is, however, no proof of it that I can find. The entry of the Bedells of Writtle at the Heralds' Visitation of Essex, and the account of the same family in Morant's *History of Essex*, supply no information as to any relationship between them and the Bedells of Black Notley.

The following extract from Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, vol. 27, p. 65, appears to refer to the John Bedell in question:—"I meet with John Bedel of Black Notley, co. Essex, Yoman, Janr. xi. 1590, who had a son of Emmanuel College."

The son here referred to was no doubt William, afterwards Bishop of Kilmore, who was admitted pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1584, graduated A.B. in 1588, A.M. in 1592, and B.D. in 1599; and was one of the first Fellows of the college, which had then been but recently founded by Sir Walter Mildmay.

Was the Jōhes Beadell, gen. jun. of Black Notley, in the list of freeholders above referred to, the elder brother of the bishop? If so, the father John Beadell, sen. had been still living in 1633. Or was

Jōhes Beadell, gen. junr. son of the bishop's elder brother, the latter being John Beadell, sen.? If so, the said Jōhes Beadell, gen. junr. had died, *vita patris*, without issue and without brother or sister, as the bishop's eldest son William succeeded to the family property, it appears, on the death of the bishop's elder brother John.

In the will of one of my ancestors, Mathew Aliston or Eliston, of Castle Heddingham, co. Essex (the Mathew Eliston, sen. of the Herald's Visitation of Essex for 1634), dated September 29th 1621, certain lands in the parish of Black Notley, belonging to John Bedle (*sic*), which the testator held in mortgage, are transferred to his second son John Alliston, my great-grandfather in the fifth degree. (See entry of the family of Alliston or Elliston of Essex and Kent, in the books at the College of Arms.)

This John Alliston, who was of Black Notley, in his will, dated 1625, describes the said lands under the name of "Dewlands," and leaves them to one of his sons, unless they should be redeemed by John Bedell, whom he designates his "Cosen." The testator states that, though the time for the redemption of the lands had already passed, his will, nevertheless, "is that if my said cosen Bedell doe pay or cause to be payd unto my executor the said sune of two hundreth pounds, and the rent behind at the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary next coming, that then my said cosen Bedell to have and enjoy the said lands as in his former right."

A PLEA FOR PARISH REGISTERS.

(This paper has been circulated by its writer, the well-known Author of *The History of Parish Registers*, in a detached form. Impressed with the great importance of its contents, and of the measures it recommends, and desirous to promote them so far as lies in our power, we copy it at length in these pages.)

Parish Registers are a part of our national records. Of so much importance were they thought, that Queen Elizabeth's Injunction provided that each year's registration should be transcribed and sent annually by the clergy to the bishop of the diocese.¹ These copies were called *Bishop's Transcripts*.

This injunction was repeated from time to time down to Mr. Ross's Act of 1812² inclusive, and a provision was thus made, in case of the loss of the original register by fire, damp, or neglect, and also in case of tampering with the original entries.

¹ 25th October 1597.

² 52 Geo. III. cap. 146.

The value of these transcripts, *where they exist*, has been abundantly proved,¹ and had these injunctions been uniformly observed, the present plea would to a great extent be now unnecessary.

But these transcripts are more or less wanting from thousands of parishes of England. The Report of the Committee on Public Records in noticing this defect, says that "this regulation for transcripts, considering the great utility that may be derived from it, in guarding the evidences of title and pedigree from spoliation and confusion, *ought in all instances to be completely and punctually enforced.*" The chief cause of the neglect is that there is no *money* penalty for enforcing the transcripts, and no fees² to the bishop's registrar for indexing and arranging them when sent.

The consequence of this great deficiency in bishop's transcripts is, that the loss of any register by fire, damp, or neglect, is a total loss of almost all the entries contained in such register, and so much evidence is *irrecoverably* lost to the nation. That this loss is continually going on is proved by the fires at the churches of Lewisham, Penwortham, Monk Wearmouth, &c. &c. and by comparing the lists of registers which were existing a hundred years ago, with the registers now remaining in the parish chests.³

It must not be supposed that no efforts have been made to remedy this lamentable state of things. On the contrary, the Act of 1812 empowered the bishops to make a survey of the places where registers are kept, and report to the Privy Council a plan for remunerating the bishop's registrars⁴ for the trouble of arranging and indexing these transcripts. In 1830 several gentlemen⁵ published and circulated amongst the bishops and clergy proposals for the amendment of the law, and the late Bishop of London expressed his great concern at the state of the registries, and hoped to bring in some remedial measure, but church rates and other ecclesiastical topics absorbed all the bishop's attention, and nothing was done. After this, the late Lord Abinger,

¹ Burn's Hist. of Parish Registers, p. 205.

² In one diocese the absence of fees should not be an excuse for this neglect, since the bishop's registrar has an income of many thousands a year, which ought not to be called a *sinecure*, while this duty is unperformed.

³ See Population Returns, Parish Register Abstract, 1833. Baker's Northamptonshire. Burn's Hist. p. 59, 207.

⁴ Not a single report was ever sent to the Privy Council. The Bishop of Oxford has within the last few years built a fire-proof building for his records.

⁵ It may be allowable to state that these gentlemen were Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, the Venerable Archdeacon of London, and the writer of this Plea.

when Attorney-General, and several other Members of Parliament interested themselves in the subject until civil registration was proposed. then came the Parliamentary Committee in 1833 to inquire into parochial registration, resulting in the civil registration now established under the Registrar-General at Somerset House, but no remedy was provided with respect to the old parish registers and the bishop's transcripts.

In 1857, the late Mr. Mann, chief clerk at the Registrar-General's prepared a Bill for Parliament, proposing that every parish should copy their registers from 1750 to 1837 and send these copies to the Registrar-General, but it was found that the expense was likely to be objected to; besides which it proposed to deal only with the more modern registers, while the *old* ones were still left in their neglect and decay. And, lastly, a few years since, the late Lord Lyndhurst, impressed with the importance of the subject, collected some materials for bringing the matter before the House of Lords, but his great age and other circumstances interfered with his good intentions.

Although all these efforts have been unavailing for *parochial* registers, the *non-parochial* registers of the kingdom have been collected by virtue of two Royal Commissions (1836 and 1857¹), and some thousands of these registers have been deposited with the Registrar-General, and extracts under seal made legal evidence by Act of Parliament (3 and 4 Vict. cap. 92). The various religious bodies have kept copies for ordinary reference.

THE REMEDY.—Having now stated the defects of the present system, and the danger likely to ensue from any longer delay in providing a remedy, the following proposals are submitted for consideration of the Government:—

1. That every parish which has not deposited from year to year with the bishop of the diocese a copy of the parish register, in obedience to the several Acts of Parliament passed for that purpose, shall forthwith cause to be made a written or printed copy of the existing registers from the earliest date down to the 25th March 1754, and shall deposit the original of such registers with the bishop of the diocese, to be by him kept in a detached and fire-proof building.

2. That such copy shall be certified by the clergymen, and also by one of the churchwardens, or some other responsible person to be nominated by the bishop, and shall be deposited with the other paro-

¹ These Commissions confined our duties as Commissioners to *non-parochial* registers. J. S. B.

chial records, and that extracts made therefrom shall be evidence in the same manner as is provided for extracts given by the Registrar-General under the 3 and 4 Vict. c. 92.

3. That such copies, whether written or printed, shall be made upon paper to be furnished by the Queen's Stationery Office, so as to insure good quality and uniformity in size.

4. That the expense of such copies shall be defrayed out of the poor rate.

5. Other details may be added as soon as the principle of the measure is approved of.

The Grove, Henley-on-Thames.

JOHN S. BURN.

[P.S.—Since the circulation of this Plea, a fire took place at St. Bee's Church, burning their new organ and one of their old registers. It should also be noticed that under the Act of 23 & 24 Vict., cap. 85, all the old registers in Scotland (up to the year 1820) are sent to the Registrar-General at Edinburgh, for safe custody. Our English parish registers seem, therefore, to be the only registers uncared for. J. S. B.]

ARMORIAL CEILING IN HOLYROOD HOUSE.

The Audience Chamber of Queen Mary in the Palace of Holyrood, beneath which occurred so many historical and tragic passages in the life of that unfortunate princess, still retains its beautifully-decorated ceiling, erected shortly after the Queen's marriage to the Dauphin in 1588. To Mr. Henry Laing of Edinburgh, the author of the valuable *Catalogue of Scottish Seals*, with which our readers are already well acquainted, we are indebted for a coloured photograph of this very interesting example of decorative art, taken from a drawing that he has recently exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.¹ In a paper read before that body, on the 13th of January, Mr. Laing offered the following remarks:—

“ This ceiling is a very favourable example of the art of carving in oak—an art that, from an early period, has attained a high position among the fine arts ; though, from its being chiefly

¹ Mr. Laing (3, Elder Street, Edinburgh) will supply copies of this photograph at 5s., or, coloured by hand, 15s. He is contemplating, also, a chromo-lithograph, of a larger size, at 21s.

confined to the mere decoration of furniture, it has, in general estimation at least, scarcely attained the dignity of sculpture.

“What encouragement the art received in Scotland, or how extensively it was practised by native artists, is difficult to say. To foreign artists has generally been given the credit for the best of these works; yet we may surely assume that, with abundance of material at hand, and great facility in the execution of this art, Scotland would not be far behind other nations.

“Previous to the sixteenth century few specimens remain; but from the beginning and throughout that century many, very fine and perfect, are now preserved both in public and private collections, chiefly as household furniture, such as cabinets, chests, &c., exhibiting great beauty and variety of design, combined with freedom, that justifies admiration, though they may not equal the productions of modern artists or a Grinlin Gibbons.

“It is, however, in ecclesiastical decoration that oak carving fully develops its beauty and capabilities. This is abundantly proved by the elegant screens, stalls, and canopies in King’s College Chapel, Aberdeen. The roof of the cathedral there, also, is adorned with about forty heraldic shields, painted on wood, of prelates and nobles, who were benefactors to the institution.¹ The beauty of these has been nearly obliterated by repeated whitewashings; but it is a matter for congratulation that, by the judicious restorations now being effected, these fine works will be preserved from further destruction. To these examples must be added the well-known *Stirling Heads*,² and this roof of Holyrood. The latter, though not of such imposing dimensions, yields to none of the above-mentioned either in design or interest. To the herald, indeed, it may well exceed them, perceiving as he does, in the central group of shields, a graphic illustration of the alliance of Scotland with the great houses of Valois (France) and Lorraine.

¹ Described in our present volume, pp. 9–17.

² A series of etchings of the Stirling Heads was published by Blackwood in 1817, 4to., entitled *Lacunar Strevelinense*, being a collection of Heads, &c. in Stirling Castle. See them noticed also in the Rev. T. F. Dibdin’s *Northern Tour*, vol. ii. They resemble the Holyrood ceiling in their general design, and were probably executed about the same time.

“ The shield of France (Henry II.) is placed immediately above that of his son Francis the Dauphin ; in the corresponding panels are the Scottish shield (James V.), and that of his daughter, Queen Mary ; while on the intersection of the panels is the shield of Mary of Lorraine (wife of James V.), uniting, as it were, all into one group.

“ The surrounding panels contain the crowned initials of King James V. and Mary his Queen, excepting the fourth panel at the top, which is occupied with a cross beneath a crown, within a border differing in design from the borders of the other panels.

“ The shield of the Dauphin affords satisfactory proof of the date when this ceiling was executed. Henry II. dying (10th July, 1559), Francis became King, and of course ceased to use the coat of Dauphiné, assuming that of France alone. It must, therefore, have been in the latter part of 1558, or the commencement of the following year, that this work was done. Had it been later, the shield would certainly have borne France and Scotland impaled, and the initials would have been F. R., not F. D., as we see them. Other evidence for the date has been sought for in vain ; but to us this heraldic evidence is quite conclusive, and an interesting instance of the practical value of heraldry.”

DEBRETT's Illustrated Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 1868. 12mo. (8s. 6d.)

DEBRETT's Illustrated Baronetage with the Knightage, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 1868. 12mo. (8s. 6d.)

These two works, which are so far put forth as parts of one whole, that each has the same preface, and some copies are provided for sale bound in a single volume, have now, after the several alterations we have described in recent years, been moulded into a consistent shape. “Debrett” has undeniably succeeded in recovering his old position : he is republished annually, and his pages are kept constantly standing in type, to facilitate the adoption of any alterations or additions that may become necessary.

In the present edition, “The Baronetage has been thoroughly revised, very largely rewritten, and much useful information added with respect to the predecessor of each present Baronet. The biographies of the sons and daughters of Peers (a feature exclusively belonging to *Debrett*), have been considerably enlarged and entirely rewritten. The Knightage is also greatly extended. Believing the historical notes interspersed throughout the work,

more particularly that portion relating to the Baronetage, to be highly interesting, the Editor has largely augmented them." Such are the improvements of the present issue.

"It should be observed, however, (adds the Editor,) that the difficulty of obtaining complete accuracy with regard to the Scottish Peerage and Baronetage is extreme."

This leads us to revert to the subject introduced into the notice taken, in our last Part, of Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* for the present year. We allude to what has been termed (more or less correctly, and for various reasons,) "Doubtful Baronetcies." We gave credit to the Editor of *Burke* for having omitted, as existing titles, Gibb, Fleetwood, and Palmer of Wingham, which have been admitted into *Lodge* for the present year. With regard to these assumed titles, *Debrett* omits the last; he admits Fleetwood, as he has done in former years; and as for Gibb he gives him a kind of provisional admission, thus—

GIBB, creation 1634, of Falkland, Fife. This baronetcy is claimed by George Duncan Gibb, M.D., as third Baronet.

We observed in p. 88, that this claimant "had not ventured to face the Lyon office, nor even to present his case, after the old fashion, to a jury of his countrymen." In the latter expression, we spoke somewhat inconsiderately, forgetting that "the old fashion" is no longer possible according to the amended law in such cases. It is before the new Court of the Sheriff in Chancery that Dr. Gibb should prefer his claim, which we have not heard that he has yet done.

Before that court, as we learn, the succession of Sir William Johnston of Johnston, (which we mentioned in p. 89) has been established. That title therefore appears upon due authority in the pages of Burke, as it does in those of Debrett. We must acknowledge, however, that we are somewhat staggered by a statement which we find made in the "historical notes" appended to this article in Debrett, viz. that "the late Baronet's mother was *lineally descended from Friar Bacon*," as it is the first time that we happen to have heard of that holy and very learned personage having left any descendants whatever.

DOD'S Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland for 1868, including all the Titled Classes. Twenty-eighth year. 12mo. (Price 10s. 6d.)

We are at a loss to vary our expressions of commendation in regard to this work, which seems to have long since attained that symmetry and completeness which some of its competitors are still striving to attain. We can only repeat what we have before said, that its present Editor appears as attentive and assiduous as can be desired, to maintain that completeness,

and to record the multitudinous changes of every year as they arise. The volume for 1868 presents no fewer than 110 articles which are either entirely new, or wear their present appearance for the first time. This includes all the peers and baronets who have succeeded their predecessors, and also the two new peers, Cairns and Colonsay; the new baronets, Bagge, Gabriel, Guinness, and Napier; the new Bishops of Lichfield, Rochester, and Derry; three new colonial bishops, twenty-six knights commanders of the Bath, eleven knights commanders of the Star of India, and several knights bachelors, amongst whom are some very distinguished members of the legal profession. There are also various new privy councillors. We may remark that it might properly be mentioned (in both places) that the Bishops of Rochester and Colombo are brothers.

Pedigree of the Family of Rhodes, of New Zealand, recorded in the Heralds' College in the Register marked Norfolk XI. folio 222. Compiled and Edited by FRETWELL W. HOYLE, F.G.H.S. Sheffield: Pawson and Brailsford, Printers, 1865. 4to. pp. 6.

This pedigree commences with John Rhodes, of Kippax, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, who died in 1791, aged 82. His grandson William Rhodes of Balby, also in the West Riding, and formerly of Epworth in Lincolnshire, is apparently still living, having had a very numerous family, four of whom have emigrated to New Zealand, and one remains at Slade Hooton, near Rotherham. George the fourth brother died in New Zealand in 1864, aged 47, and a memoir of him then appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which he was described as—

One of the oldest and most successful among the settlers in Canterbury. He was resident in Akansa on the day when the British flag was hoisted there to take possession of the country in the Queen's name, just in time to anticipate the French representative, who had determined on a similar course. In conjunction with his eldest brother, Captain W. B. Rhodes of Wellington, he farmed on Banks' Peninsula, and, being afterwards joined by a younger brother from Australia, just before the arrival of the first settlers of the Canterbury Association, he farmed other large tracts of country. The brothers together have founded very handsome fortunes, and rank among the *Shepherd Princes of New Zealand*. The landed property they hold, together with the extent of their flocks and herds, can only be imagined by reference to patriarchal times.

We add the account of the eldest brother:

William Barnard Rhodes, of Te Aro House, Wellington, of Heaton Park, Rangitiki, and of the Grange Highland Park, all in the province of Wellington in the colony of New Zealand, born at Epworth, May 8th, 1807; married at Wellington aforesaid, on May 7th, 1852, Sarah, daughter of John King of Wellington aforesaid, solicitor and notary public, who died August 3rd, 1862, s.p. Mr. Rhodes is a mem-

ber of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, member of the Provincial Council of Wellington, and one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said colony of New Zealand, to whom these armorial bearings were granted by patent dated 20th Oct. 1865, and duly enrolled in the College of Arms:—

Azure, on a bend wavy argent, plain-coticed or, a lion's jamb proper between two acorns of the field. Crest, a dexter arm erect vested azure, cuffed argent, charged with an acorn or, and grasping a fern sapling of New Zealand eradicated proper. Motto, ROBUR MEUM DEUS.

An early New England Marriage Dower, with Notes on the Lineage of Richard Scott of Providence. By MARTIN B. SCOTT, of Cleveland, Ohio. Reprinted from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston: David Clapp and Son, Printers, 334, Washington Street. 1868. 8vo. pp. 9.

Richard Scott was among the first settlers of Rhode Island, and one of the fifty-four joint proprietors of the purchase made by Roger Williams from the Narraganset Sachems, embracing the entire territory of the present city and county of Providence (except the town of Cumberland and a part of Scituate), and a portion of the county of Kent. After bestowing upon his children and grand-children ample grants of land, and reserving a large tract on Pawtucket River (embracing Scott's Pond, an ancient landmark), in the town of Smithfield, he transferred the balance of his Purchase Right to the Browns and Bowens of Providence. A portion of the Smithfield estate continued in the possession of his descendants until about 1825; when it was sold to the Lonsdale Company by the late Jeremiah Scott, a lineal descendant of Richard in the fourth generation. On this estate is now the manufacturing village of Lonsdale.

Richard Scott was the first Quaker convert in New England, according to a statement of Governor Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who married Sarah Scott his great-granddaughter. He was a representative in the General Assembly; and died in 1681-2, leaving two sons and four daughters, one of whom was the wife of Governor Walter Clarke.

A pedigree of Scott of Glemsford in Suffolk, which has been preserved by this American family for nearly two centuries, when compared with the register of the parish, has suggested that Richard Scott of Providence was one of two Richards (cousins) who were born at Glemsford in 1605 and 1607. The pedigree of the family, set forth in Davy's Suffolk Collections (Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. 19,148), is thought to sustain the same conclusion; but it is by silence in regard to Richard Scott, elder brother to Frederick who married in 1645.

The document which has originated the genealogical essay before us is dated 26 Feb. 1675, and is a gift and grant of Patience Island in Narra-

ganset Bay, from Richard Scott, in marriage with his daughter Mary to Christopher Holder. The grant was ratified in 1682 by Roger Williams of Providence, R.I., who had sold "the Island called Patience" to Richard Scott about the year 1651.

The editor alludes to an account of Richard Scott and his family contained in a history of the Capron family, written by Philip Capron in 1817, and published by Frederic A. Holden in 1859; but he remarks that it is so filled with errors that but few grains of truth can be extracted from it. It begins with the stereotyped legend so common regarding the early settlers in America, that "three brothers came from England," one of whom settled in Boston, one in Newport, and Richard in Providence. Mr. Martin B. Scott shows the presumed brotherhood of these three persons to be imaginary, and points out other errors. But he flies off himself into the regions of fancy when he asserts that "The first of the name of Scott in England was John Scott, last Earl of Chester, who died without issue; from that time the name was not known in England until the reign of Edward I." Any Scotchman who found his way south, either then or earlier, would naturally be called *le Scot*; and in the instance of the Earl of Chester *le Scot* was what the Romans termed an *agnomen*, or personal designation, not a *nomen* or surname. John *le Scot* was a member of the royal family of Scotland, a son of David Earl of Huntingdon, and a nephew of King William the Lion.

The most distinguished family of Scott in the South of England during the Middle Ages were the Scotts of Scott's hall in Kent; and from them it has been supposed that the Scotts of Glemsford were derived, but upon what grounds we are not informed.

NAMES DERIVED FROM HERD. (Vol. iii. p. 355.) To the *herds* which have left the designation of their occupation to their posterity we must add the *Moor'sherd*, an officer employed on the moors of the West country, as we find by the custumal of the manor of Blisland: "All the customary tenants and free tenants alsoe doe clayme common of pasture and turbary in the moores called the outmoors, paying 1*d.* for every beast to the *moorsheard*, or *pony heard*, yearly, as appears by the aforesaid inquisition taken 39 Eliz. and by the heard and 7 witnesses there examined."—Maclean's *History of Blisland*, 4to. 1867, p. 88.

Sir John Morshead, being Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, was created a Baronet Dec. 10, 1783.

There is a family of the name seated at Widey Court, Devonshire, of which there is some account in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 4th edit. 3rd supplement.

SANKEY FAMILY.—Can any of your readers connect the accompanying pedigree with that of the Irish Branch? I have very full pedigrees of both families, but their value is greatly diminished by my inability to connect them. C. E. G.

JOHN SANKEY of Pouldhurst Court, co. Kent; born 1665, died 1740, bur. at ~~St. Mary's~~ Hannah, dau. of ~~St. Mary's~~ born Harbledown; supposed to have come from Ireland. (Arms: Party per pale Harbledown, argent and sable, three martlets in pale counterchanged.)

John of Hast- ingleigh, born 1684, died 1761.	Thomas=Jane, of dau. Stowt- ing Court.	Edward of Milton Chapel, born 1695, died 1781.	Mary, dau. of Jarman of Boughton Bean, b. 1702, died 1787.	Samuel of Monks Horton, from whom Hasting- leigh and Wing- field branches.	Matthew.	Elizabeth, ux. Pierce. Mary, ux. Thruhole. Sarah, ux. Carter.
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Sarah, ux. Wootton. John of Milton Chapel, born 1733, Grace, dau. of Daniel Sutton, born 1737,
Mary, ux. Sutton. died 1790. died 1794.

Anne, ux. V. Terry, and had four sons and four daugh- ters.	Edward, born 1759, 7th Light Dra- goons, d. 1847.	Mary, dau. of Francis Fremoult; of a Huguenot family, De Freneaux. (Arms: Argent, a fess gules, two mullets in chief of the second.)	Grace, ux. Beake. Mary, ux. William Mount of Howfield, and had issue.	John of Digges Place, born 1764.	Mary, dau. of Collard of Herne.	Elizabeth, ux. Thomas Gardner of Faver- sham.	1. Richard. 2. Daniel. 2. Sarah. 4. Thomas. 5. Matthew. 6. Frances. 7. Hester. 8. Frances.
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Francis Fre- moult, M.D. R.N. of Malta, born 1790, liv- ing in 1867.	Frances Louisa, widow of Stephen Woolley, R.N. and daughter of Wells of Charles- ton.	Elizabeth Anne Gardner. Henry Gardner. Mary Gardner.	Sarah Anne Gardner, ux. E. P. Best, ob. s. p. born 1802, living in 1867. Amelia Gardner, ux. J. S. Morton, and had issue.	Sankey Gardner, Sophia Harriett, dau. of George Best, ob. 1804. (Sable, a cinquefoil in an orle of eight cross-crosslets or.)	Five sons and five daughters.
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Frances, ob. inf.	Frank Fremoult, born 1828, Con- sul in Turkey, living in 1867.	Aldemira de Zerman.	Frances Sydney, born 1830, ux. Capt. R. Boyle, R.A. living in 1867.	Georgina Minna, born William. 1835, living 1867. Brenda.ob.inf.
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FAMILY OF HANBURY.

1. Who were the issue of Philip Hanbury, gent., baptised at Elmley-Lovett in 1582, son of Richard Hanbury by Margery his wife, and brother of John Hanbury who was baptised at Elmley-Lovett in 1575? After prolonged and laborious search, all that can be ascertained concerning Philip Hanbury is, that he was married and had children before 1623 (vide *Visitation of Gloucestershire*); that he is mentioned in the will of his uncle Richard Hanbury, goldsmith, 1608, and with his wife (unnamed) in that of his brother-in-law Richard Budd 1630.

He does not appear to have settled in the place of his birth, and the probability is that he removed to the iron mines in Monmouthshire, and there took the management of them for his more affluent relatives, as in the register of the church of Panteague adjoining Pont-y-Pool, are to be found recorded the marriage of "Rose Hanburie of Panteg," 1632; the baptism of "Edward son of Philip Hanburie, gent." 1630; the burial at Trevethin church (afterwards the burial-place of the Hanburys of Pont-y-pool) of "Alice, wife of Phillip Hanburie, gent." 1630, &c.

2. Who was the father of "Richard Hanbury, gentleman," who was born in 1610? and who, on 26th May 1634, obtained a lease of lands in Llanvihangel Pont-y-Moile, in the parish of Panteague (patron, Lord Sudeley), adjoining Pont-y-Pool, of Edward Morgan, esq. of Llantarnam.

"26th May, 10th Charles I., 1634, lease from Edward Morgan of Llantarnam, esquire, for lives to Richard Hanbury, gent., aged 24; Cecil his wife, aged 28; Charles their son, aged 2."

He was no doubt the "Richard Hanbury, gentleman," who on 13th June 1640 was appointed by Maurice Griffith, husband of Rose Hanbury, overseer of his will. His three children, Charles, Margaret, and Richard, were baptised at Panteague in 1631, 1633, and 1647. In this parish his family continued to reside for several generations, burying their dead at the Friends' meeting-house, Pont-y-Moile.

On the 10th September 1635, Richard Hanbury, gentleman, was presented by a jury of survey as then owner of a freehold estate in Panteague. A Philip Hanbury of Panteague was one of the jury making the return. (Qy. was this Philip the father or brother of Richard?) If we can identify the estate, and ascertain to whom it now belongs, it may clear the matter up.

W. A. H.

FAMILY OF BRIGHT.—Ruth, daughter of the Rev. John Bright, M.A., vicar of Sheffield, married Thomas Dixon, Mayor of Leeds in 1671 and 1693, and had two sons, clergymen, Bright Dixon, M.A., minister of St. John's Church, Leeds 1696—1709; and Thomas Dixon, M.A., head master of the Leeds Free School 1696—1712.

A daughter of the Rev. George Bright, D.D., dean of St. Asaph 1689—1696, married the Rev. Samuel Wright, a clergyman beneficed in Leeds whose daughter Rebekah was wife of John Dixon of Beeston, Leeds. What was the connexion, if any, between the vicar and dean?

JOHN WRIGHT, London bookseller, 1683. I wish to know something of the kith and kin of the above John Wright, at whose dinner-table Thoresby met a Dr. Bright (*qu.* the dean?) 16th March 1683.

Seaton-Carew, co. Durham.

R. W. DIXON.

ON another visit to Chelsea Old Church I have seen three hatchments which had been taken down, and were resting against the wall in the organ loft. One was that before noticed in vol. iv., p. 261, as No. 3. It bears, Argent, a bear sable, muzzled or; impaling, Gules, a chevron argent between three bull's heads argent, horned or. (Sinister side shaded.)

2. Quarterly: 1 and 4. Gyronny of twelve argent and gules, an inescutcheon or; 2 and 3. Argent, three estoiles sable. Crest: An escutcheon as a first quarter of the arms, between two wings argent.

3. Argent, three bars wavy azure; impaling, Barry of ten argent and sable on a chief of the second three owls (of the first?). Crest: a griffin's head or.

Chelsea.

WALTER RYE.

There is a great amount of canting armory of which the meaning is now lost from change of language. In Burke's *General Armory* the arms of Piddle of Athelhampton in Dorsetshire are blazoned as Quarterly argent and sable, four hawk's heads counterchanged. Crest, a hawk's head argent. In Hutchins's *History of Dorsetshire* (third edit., ii. 581) it is stated that "amongst the country people the *kite* is still called D unpiddle." Thus we see the birds in the arms were not hawks, but kites.

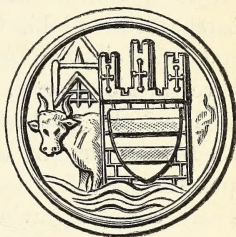
HERALDIC CEILING OF ABERDEEN CATHEDRAL.—We much regret that this paper did not receive the author's corrections. In p. 9, line 22, *for north read south*, and in the next line, *for south read north*. In p. 13, line 1, strike out (or eagle). In p. 16, line 15, *for pavile read pairle*; line 25, *for pellets read pallets*. Other errors have been before noticed in p. 96.

SHERIFF'S SEALS.

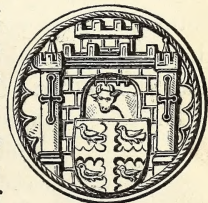
(Continued from vol. IV. p. 224.)

The seal of GILBERT WACE, Sheriff of the counties of Oxford and Berks, temp. Edward III. and Richard II. has been already represented.

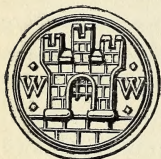
The general design of that seal and its device of an ox crossing a ford closely resembles the accompanying example, which, though of later date, still retains the tall towers with arrow loops,—being the seal used by SIR THOMAS DE HARECOURT, knight, of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, who was Sheriff of the counties of Oxford and Berks in the 9th Hen. IV. A.D. 1407-8, and whose armorial bearings, *Gules, two bars or*, are given upon the shield placed on the side or wall of the castle. This Sir Thomas de Harecourt was the second son and heir male of Sir William de Harecourt, knt., was born about the year 1343, knighted in 1366, and in 1376 represented the county of Oxford in Parliament. He married Matilda, daughter of John Lord Grey of Rotherfield, and died on 12th April, 1417, leaving Sir Thomas Harecourt, knt. his son and heir, aged forty years and more.



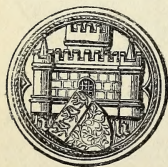
The annexed woodcut, although belonging to a Sheriff of the same counties, presents a considerable change in design. The castle is flanked with towers, and displays the inner tower or keep. Between the flanking towers is a wide portal with its portcullis, within which is to be seen the head and shoulders of an ox, in allusion to the sheriffwick, and in front of the ox, covering the lower half of the portal or gateway, as well as a portion of the side walls, is a shield of arms somewhat rounded at the base and charged with a cross engrailed between four martlets. It is the seal of SIR WALTER MAUNTELL, knt. Sheriff of the counties of Oxford and Berks, in the 35th Hen. VI. 1456-7, whose arms, *Argent, a cross engrailed between four martlets sable*,



appear upon the shield. He was lord of the manors of Nether Heyford, Farthinghoe, Grimscote, Wootton, and Over Heyford, and died on 13th June 1487.¹ Amicia, his second wife, survived him. His monumental brass still exists in the church of Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire, representing himself in armour, bareheaded, and his first lady, Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs of John Abbot, esq. with their right hands joined. Five shields of arms. 1. Mauntell, as above. 2. A maunche, for Heyford. 3. A stag's head cabossed, for . 4. On a bend four lozenges, for Berford; and 5. Mauntell and Berford quarterly, impaling a chevron between three inkhorns, for Abbot, There is an engraving of these brasses in *The Archæological Journal*, 1852, vol. ix. p. 300.



The seal used by WILLIAM DE WESTON, Sheriff of the counties of Surrey and Sussex in the 6 and 7 Ric. II. A.D. 1383, is somewhat rudely executed, and exhibits a castle with his initials at the sides—the masonry below the castle is probably intended to represent steps. This William de Weston was lord of the manor of West Clandon, co. Surrey, and was knight of the shire in 1380 and again in 1390, and died before the 5th Hen. V. I presume he is the same William de Weston of West Clandon who in 2 Hen. V. granted letters of attorney to receive possession of the manor of Halle in Sutton, near Petworth, and ratified them with his seal, bearing a chevron between three lion's heads erased, and a legend *Sigillum · Will'i · de · Weston*.²



The accompanying woodcut is a copy of the seal used by a Sheriff of Hampshire whose name does not occur in the printed lists of Sheriffs given by Fuller and Berry,³ the seal of JOHN LYSLE, esq. of Wodyton, in the Isle of Wight, who was Sheriff of the county in the 1st Hen. V. A.D. 1413. It displays a castle with a shield placed

¹ Monumental Inscription at Nether Heyford. The *Inquis. p. m.* 3 Hen. VII. No. 8, gives the 10th June as the date of his death, and that John Mauntell, his grandson, son of Henry Mauntell, was his nearest heir, and aged twenty-four years.

² Harl. MS. 5804, f. 130, contains a pen and ink drawing of the seal.

³ The list of Sheriffs now in course of compilation from the Crown records, by the

on the ground in front of it in an oblique position—the upper corner covering a portion of the castle—bearing the Lisle arms, *Or, on a chief azure three lions rampant of the first*; the field is diapered with a leafed branch, and on the background near the shield are the Sheriff's initials *t. li.* This seal is copied from an impression formed of a dark olive-green wax attached to a receipt, which is dated September 23, 1413, and translated reads:

Be it known unto all by these presents, I John Lysle, Sheriff of Southampton, have received and had on the day of the making of these presents from Nicholas Gwyn, prior of the Priory of Andevere and renter of the same alien priory of Andevere,¹ six pounds thirteen

direction of the present indefatigable Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (Mr. Duffus Hardy), will be very acceptable to historical inquirers and genealogists.

¹ This Priory was a cell of the Benedictine monastery of St. Florence near Salmur, in the diocese of Anjou. Brother Nicholas Gwyn was instituted by William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, at Southwark, on the 23rd October 1399, to the priorship, vacant by the decease of Brother Dionis Cano, its late prior, on the presentation of King Hen. IV. On 20th January 1413-4, 1 Hen. V. Nicholas Gwyn granted all its possessions by charter to Robert Thurbern, warden, and to the scholars of Winchester college, in perpetuity, who were to pay to the prior and convent, during the life of the said prior, fifty-two marks a year. In the time of war the crown claimed the annuity payable to the mother house, and the following is the mandate for its being applied in the way specified by the receipts:—

“HENRICUS, Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, priori, firmariis, occupatoribus, custodibus sive receptoribus Prioratûs de Andevere, salutem. Cum vicesimo septimo die Januarii proximo preterito inter alia carissime matri nostre Regine ac Johanni de Tibbay clerico et Thome Feriby clerico in recompensationem trium milium nongentarum et decem marcarum decem solidorum trium denariorum et unius oboli per annum, qui eidem Regine de dote sua defuerunt, ac in plenam satisfactionem dotis ejusdem Regine per nos concesse, concesserimus eidem Regine ac prefatis Johanni et Thome ex nominatione consensu et voluntate ipsius Regine ad opus ejusdem Regine tresdecim libras sex solidos et octo denarios per annum de apporto prioratûs predicti per manus priorum, firmariorum, occupatorum, custodum sive receptorum ejusdem Prioratûs pro tempore existente, a festo Sancti Michaelis ultimo preterito, singulis annis ad termina Pasche et Sancti Michaelis per equales portiones ad totam vitam ipsius Regine percipiendi prout in litteris nostris patentibus inde confectis plenius continetur: Vobis precipimus quod eidem Regine seu deputatis suis in hac parte, id quod ei aretro est de predictis tresdecim libris sex solidis et octo denariis annuis pro termino Pasche proximo preterito de apporto Prioratûs predicti, solvatis juxta tenorem litterarumstrarum predictarum, recipientes a prefata Regina litteras suas acquietancie que pro nobis sufficientes fuerint in hac parte, per quas et presens mandatum nostrum nos vobis inde in compoto vestro ad scaccarium nostrum debitam allocationem habere faciemus, preferramento decem milium librarum nobis in parlamento nostro apud Westmonas-

shillings and four pence which he owed to Johanna Queen of England for the rent of the aforesaid priory, for the term of Easter last past, by virtue of a certain writ of the lord King made on her behalf, to me directed. In testimony of which I append the seal of my office to these presents. Given at Winchester, on the xxij. day of September in the first year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth after the Conquest."

Endorsed—"Andevere Prioratus, de termino Pasche anno Henrici quinti primo. X^o marcas. Johannis Lyele, Vic'."

He was the son and heir of Sir John de Lysle, knight, and Elizabeth his wife; born in 1385, and succeeded his father in February 1407: married Margery daughter of John Bremshote, esq. of Bramshot, Hants; died on 10th February, 1428-9, aged 44 years, and was buried in the parish church of St. Nicholas at Chute, Wilts, wherein still may be seen the large slab of grey marble which covered his grave.

In the official seal of WILLIAM BROKAS, esq. of Beaurepaire, Hants, Sheriff of Hampshire in 1416, 4 Hen. V. taken from an impression attached to a receipt dated on the 20th September of that year, the shield occupies a more prominent position, and is placed obliquely, as in the preceding of Hampshire seals. The castle is placed above it, the upper corner of the shield covering but a small portion of the gateway or entrance of the castle, and the intervening spaces between the shield and castle are occupied by leafed branches. The shield bears quarterly, 1 and



terium nuper tento facto non obstante. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vj^{to} die Julii anno regni nostri secundo." There is sewed to this document a receipt as follows:—"Noverint universi per presentes me Thomam Fereby clericum, thesaurarium ac receptorem generalem Johanne Regine Anglie, recepisse die confectionis presentium de apportu Prioratûs de Andevere, sex libras tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios sterlingorum, de termino Pasche ultimo preterito, de quibus quidem vj li. xij s. iiij d. fateor me vice et nomine prefate Regine fore solutum, prioremque dicti Prioratûs inde quietum per presentes indentatas, sigillo meo signato. Data ultimo die Julii, anno regni regis Henrici quinti secundo." The seal, impressed upon red wax, is circular, and over an inch in diameter; and represents a pelican standing on a small shield, and a second pelican in her piety with her nest and young. The shield bears a cross with a star in first quarter; the marginal legend reads *Sigillum . Thome . Fereby, clerici.*

4, a lion rampant guardant, for Brokas; 2 and 3, two lions passant guardant, for Roches.¹ This seal is impressed upon a dark brown-coloured wax, and the document to which it is appended reads:

Noverint universi per presentes me Willielmum Brokas Vicecomitem Suthamptonie recipisse et habuisse die confectionis presentium de Priore Prioratus de Andevere sex libras tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios Johanne Regine Anglie debite de termino Pasche ultimo preterito; de quibus quidem sex libris tresdecim solidis et quatuor denariis fateor me esse solutum, dictumque priorem et successores suos inde erga dictam Reginam et executores suos teneor acquietare per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum officii mei est appensum. Data vicesimo die Septembris anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Anglie quarto.

This William Brokas, esq. was the son and heir of Sir Bernard Brokas, knt. of Beaurepaire, who died on 28th January 1399-1400, son and heir of Sir Bernard Brokas, knight, and Mary his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John de Roches, knight, of North Fareham and Bradley, co. Hants. He was born in the year 1379, and died on the 29th April, 1456, 34 Hen. VI. By his last will, dated March 14th 1454-5, and proved at Lambeth May 10th 1456, he directed his body to be buried in the chapel of the church of St. Andrew at Sherborne, near Beaurepaire, and that there should be celebrated for him a trental of St. Gregory, with the fasts, exequies, commendations, masses, and prayers, and the other suffrages pertaining to the said trental. To William Brokas his son and heir he bequeathed all his gold, silver, and gilt plate, excepting the three pieces reserved to himself and assigns, and appointed his sons William Brocas and Bernard Brocas and Richard Moore executors, and William Warbilton, esq. (whose seal I have already noticed) to be overseer of his will.

He was Sheriff of Hampshire again in 1429, 8 Hen. VI., and held the same office for the third time in 1436, 15 Hen. VI. The seal which he used on the second occasion is a copy of his earlier one, for on comparing the impression which I have met

¹ Brocas: Sable, a lion rampant guardant or. Roches: Sable, two lions passant guardant or.

with appended to a receipt dated at Winchester, 8th January, 8 Hen. VI. 1429-30,¹ issued by "John Balon, receiver of the monies of William Brocas, Sheriff of Southampton," and "*sigillo officii dicti Vicecomitis consignato*," it is evidently taken from another matrix, there being slight variations in the castle, shield, and leafed branches, yet the resemblance is so close that to a casual observer it might appear to be the same seal as he used in 1416.



My next example represents a pointed shield charged with a cross moline, and the top of the shield surmounted by a castle towered at each end, the castle forming but a small part of the design; and on one side, near the lower part of the shield, the Letter R, the meaning of which I am unable to explain. It is the official seal used by

JOHN UVEDALE, esq. of Wickham, co. Hants, Sheriff of Hampshire in 1420, 8 Hen. V. and whose arms, *Argent, a cross moline gules*, are given upon the shield: taken from an impression in dark brown wax attached to a receipt dated 10th April, 1420, and translated reads as follows:

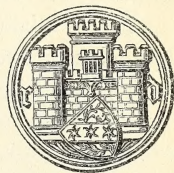
Be it known unto all by these presents, I John Uvedale, Sheriff of the county of Southampton, have received and had on the day of the making of these presents from Robert Thurberne, warden of the college of the Blessed Mary near Winchester, sixty shillings of good money, in part of the payment of a certain greater sum due to the lord King from the alien priory of Andevere. The said sixty shillings I acknowledge to be paid, and the said warden and his successors to be quitted therefore on behalf of the lord King by these presents signed with my seal. Given at Winchester on the Wednesday next after the feast of Easter, in the eighth year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth.

There is also another impression of this seal appended to a receipt dated Winchester, May 3rd 1420, granted by "John Balon, receiver of the monies of John Uvedale, Sheriff of the county of Southampton," for the sum of 73s. and 4d. received

¹ Indorsed, "*Acquietancia Willielmi Brokas Vicecomitis Suth. de denariis receptis pro fine ratione transgressionis facte apud Alyngton de Johanne Dent, Alicia uxore sua, Gilberto Dent et Ricardo Dent.*"

from Robert Thurbarne, warden of the college of the Blessed Mary near Winchester, due to the King for the rent or farm of the alien priory of Andover, and concludes "*In cujus rei testimonium sigillum officii Vicecomitis presentibus est appositum.*" A third impression is also extant attached to a similar receipt, dated at Winchester on 4th October 1420, whereby John Uvedale, Sheriff, acknowledges to have received from the same warden 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* due to the King for the rent of the alien priory of Andover in full payment of the twenty marks due for the year last past.¹

The next Sheriff of the county was WILLIAM RYNGEBOURNE, esq. of East Parley and Barton Stacy, Hants. The seal which he used during his tenure of office is shown in the accompanying woodcut, and represents a castle with side towers, and a keep or inner tower in the centre. In front of the embattlements between the side towers is a barbican or watch-tower neatly and well designed, and against the lower part of the castle is a small shield placed obliquely, as in most of the previous examples, bearing on a diapered ground, *On a bend three estoiles.* In the spaces between the sides of the castle and the rim of the seal occur the initials *r. d.*² Of this seal there are three impressions extant which are all impressed upon a dark olive-green coloured wax. The first is affixed to a receipt dated 16th April 1421.



Noverint universi per presentes me Willielmum Ryngbourne Vicecomitem Suthamptonie recepisse et habuisse die confectionis presentium de Nicholao Gwyn Priore de Andevere et successoribus suis de quodam

¹ There is still extant an impression of the private or personal seal of this John Uvedale, attached to a deed of conveyance dated in 1438, and representing a quartered shield of his arms: 1 and 4, a cross moline, for Uvedale; 2 and 3, a fret (Azure, a fret or) for Scures of Wickham and Nately Scures, co. Hants, and round the margin of the seal *Sigillum iohannis uvedale.*

² I presume the coat given is that of the Ryngbournes, but I have not been able to find any mention or record of their arms. The shield in this example is rather deeply scooped out at the sides, so as to suggest an idea that its surface might have been originally occupied by another coat. There was a Robert Dyneley, Sheriff of Hampshire in 16 Ric. II. 1392, for whom the initials would suit, but this seal is evidently of later date, and the letters may be the result of a blunder on the part of the seal engraver.

apporto ad capitalem domum Prioratus predicti in partibus transmarinis tempore pacis debito, per manus Edwardi Wyche firmarii Prioratûs predicti, vj li. xiiij s. iiij d. pro termino Pasche ultimo preterito. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum officii mei presentibus apposui. Data xvj. die Aprilis anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Anglie nono.

The two other documents bearing this seal are similar receipts for sums of money paid by Master Robert Thorbarne, warden of Winchester college, as rent due to the King for the rent-charge upon the possessions of the alien priory of Andover, dated 23rd October 1421, and the 20th April 1422, and end—*In cujus rei testimonium sigillum officii mei presentibus apposui. Data in scaccario meo Wynton, &c.*

This William Ryngebourne was the son and heir of William Ryngebourne, steward of all the lands of the bishopric of Winchester, and Sheriff of Hampshire in 1381, 4 Ric. II., by Edith his wife, daughter of Geoffry de Roucle and Margery his wife, daughter of John Archemore, uncle to the celebrated William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. He was born about the year 1376, and succeeded his father in 1400. On the 9th November of that year William de Wykeham granted him licence to have divine service celebrated in any fit oratory within the diocese of Winchester. He married Agnes, eldest daughter and coheirress of Sir William Sturmy, knight, of Elvetham, Hants, and died on 8th September 1422, the year of his shrievalty, leaving William Ryngebourne his son and heir (who was born at Mershe, in the Isle of Wight, Feb. 1st, 1406-7), aged 15 years and more.

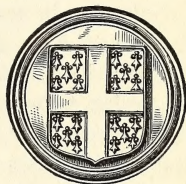
The next example I consider to be a Sheriff's seal, though used by a person not holding the office. Its design is in all respects that of a Sheriff's seal—a shield of arms charged with a *chevron engrailed between three bugle horns stringed*, and the shield surmounted by a castle with three tall towers,¹ which induce me to attribute it to an earlier date than the documents to which I have found



¹ The engraver has made the chevron wider than it is represented on the seal itself, and has curved inwards the top of the sides of the shield, which is not so in the original, and tends to give it the appearance of being of later date. In 1366

it appended. It might have been the seal used by John Wayte, Esq., Sheriff of Hants in 1397, whose armorial bearings were not unlike those given on the shield. I have met with three impressions of this seal, each impressed in red wax and used by John Fifmarke the elder, merchant of the town of Southampton, as his seal, and attached to two charters relating to the sale and conveyance of a tenement at Southampton called *la Chayne* with the gate and entrance thereto, situated in the parish of St. John in the street called *le Coleheye* upon the sea-shore within the stone wall of the town; and a bond of Statute Merchant, dated at Southampton on the 6th, 14th, and 15th Dec. 1439, 18 Hen. VI.¹

The following example is a Sheriff's seal of the latter part of the seventeenth century,—the seal of John Archer, of Welford, esq. Sheriff of Berks in 1693.² It is of a circular form, somewhat larger than the usual seals of this period, and exhibits a shield of arms, the armorial bearings of the Sheriff—*Ermine, a cross sable*. His signature, JOHN ARCHER, is written just above the seal, and the document to which it is appended is a bill of sale, from the Sheriff of Berks, of Charles Clifford's houses to Aaron Deane:—



THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of June, in the fifth yeare of

40 Edw. III. Nicholas Wodelok was Sheriff of Hampshire, and the arms on this seal closely correspond with the coat assigned to this family in the Visitations of Hampshire given in Harleian MS. No. 1544, fol. 137, Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns sable, stringed or. Or it may have been a sheriff's seal for another county. In 4 Ric. II. (1380) Roger de Wyrley was sheriff of Staffordshire, and his arms were, Argent, a chevron engrailed between three bugle horns sable.

¹ The foregoing illustrations of seals used by Sheriffs of the county of Hants in the fifteenth century form an important addition to those already noticed, and are from the muniment room of Winchester College. I beg to be allowed to express here my obligation and thanks to the Rev. G. B. Lee, the Warden of the College, for his kindness and patience in allowing me to refer to the documents and to examine at leisure the original impressions of these seals.

² In the list of Sheriffs prefixed to Berry's *Berkshire Pedigrees* he is incorrectly named *James Archer*, esq. of Welford. He was also owner of the estate of Coopersale co. Essex, and, according to Morant, the family name was originally Boys. It is related that Simon Boys at a shooting match at Havering, near Bower, with King Henry V. "performed so well that the King ordered his name should be changed to Archer." Lysons says that this family settled at Welford about the year 1650, John Archer having married the daughter and heiress of Richard Jones of that place.

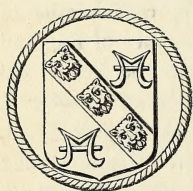
the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord and Lady William and Mary, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King and Queen, defenders of the Faith, etc. Annoq. Dni. 1693, BETWEENE John Archer, Esq^r, high Sherriffe of the County of Berks, of the one parte, and Aaron Deane, of London, Leatherseller, of the other parte. WHEREAS Charles Clifford, late of Reading, in the said county of Berks, poulterer, att and after theire Majesties writt of fieri facias hereinafter mentioned was delivered unto the said High Sherriffe, his under Sheriffe or Deputy, was possessed of and interested in ALL those two new erected messuages or tenements, backsides or gardens, late in the tenure or occupation of the said Charles Clifford, his tenants or assignes, scituate lying and being on the West side of a certaine Streete called London Streete in the parish of St^t Giles in the Borough of Reading in the said county of Berks, which said Two Messuages or tenements were by Lease beareing date on or about the Thirteenth day of November in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand six hundred Eighty and Nine demised unto the said Charles Clifford by John Blaggrave, Esq^r. being then but one messuage or tenement, backside and garden, to hold for the terme of Fowerscore and nineteen yeares from thenceforth next ensuing and fully to be compleate and ended (if the said Charles Clifford, Elizabeth his wife, and Charles Clifford his sonne, or any of them, should soe long live,) att and under the yearly rent of Twenty-six shillings and Eightpence and Two pounds of good Sugar. AND whereas the said Charles Clifford was then alsoe possessed or interested in the remainder or reversion of a Lease or Terme of yeares to commence after the decease of Margaret Finmore, wife of Thomas Finmore, of and in those Two other messuages or tenements and backsides thereunto belonging, late in the occupation of John Bramly and Dorothy Solomon widdowe, scituate and being in the parish of St. Lawrence in Reading aforesaid, on the west side of a certaine Streete or Lane there commonly called Gutter Lane ; which last-mentioned Lease was heretofore made and granted by the Major, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Burrough of Reading to Francis Michell, late of London, Gent., and beareth date on or about the Thirteenth day of March in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-Six, and is to hold from our Lady day then last past for the Terme of Fowerscore and Nineteen yeares. AND WHEREAS the said severall messuages and tenements above mentioned, with their and every of their appurtenances, and the severall and respective Leases and Assignements by which the said Charles Clifford held or claimed the same, and alsoe all the right, title, and

interest of the said Charles Clifford of, in, and to the same premisses, and every parte and parcell thereof, have been seized and taken by the aforesaid High Sherriffe, by vertue of their Majesties' writt of fieri facias yssued out of the Court of King's Bench att Westminster, and returnable before our Sovereigne Lord and Lady the King and Queen, att Westminster, on Friday next after the morrow of the Holy Trinity, att the suite of Henry Deane, Gent., one of the Attorneys of the said Court, for Four Hundred pounds debt and six and twenty shillings damages, and by appraisement of good and lawfull men of the said Sherriffe's Baylywick doe amount unto the summe of fifty-eight pounds parcell of the said debt and damages aforesaid. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the said High Sherriffe, for and in consideration of the summe of fifty-eight pounds of good and lawfull money of England to him in hand paid by the said Aaron Deane att and before the sealeing and delivery of these presents, hath bargained, sold, transferred, assigned, and sett over, and by these presents doth bargaine, sell, transferr, assigne, and sett over unto the said Aaron Deane all and every the foresaid severall messuages, tenements, backsides, and gardens, with their and every of their appurtenances, and all the estate, right, title, termes of yeares, and interest of the said Charles Clifford of in, and to the same, and every parte and parcell thereof; and alsoe all Leases, assignments, writeings, deeds, evidences, and muniments whatsoever, whereby or by vertue whereof the said Charles Clifford now doth or att any time hereafter may, might, or could hold or enjoy the same: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said severall messuages or tenements, backsides, gardens, and all and every other the premisses above mentioned to be bargained, sold, transferred, assigned, and sett over or mentioned, or intended soe to be, unto the said Aaron Deane, his executors, administrators, and assignes, for and dureing all the rest and residue of the said severall Termes of yeares therein yett to come and unexpired, in as full, large, ample, and beneficiall manner as the said Charles Clifford might or could have held or enjoyed the same by vertue of the above-mentioned Leases and assignments, or of any other Terme of yeares, therein granted unto the said Charles Clifford by any other person or persons whatsoever. IN WITNESSE whereof the parties first above named to these present Indentures interchangeably have sett their hands and seales the day and yeare first above written.

I have copied the above document at full length, so that it might be seen that it is an official act emanating from him as Sheriff of the county, and his is the only signature and seal

attached. This seal can be safely considered as his official seal, and is impressed upon red wax,—similar to that which is now in use.

The seal of William Trussell, Sheriff of Hampshire in 1660, which I have already noticed, is the latest Hampshire seal I have met with which introduces the castle. Those which I have seen of later date used by Sheriffs of the same county merely give their armorial bearings, as in the preceding example of the seal used by John Archer, Sheriff of Berks in 1693, and they are for the most part appended to that part of the Indentures of the return of the citizens elected to represent the city of Winchester in Parliament sealed by the Sheriff. The earliest is that of JAMES HUNT, esq. of Popham, co. Hants. Sheriff of the county in 1695, and is represented by the annexed engraving, a circular border in-

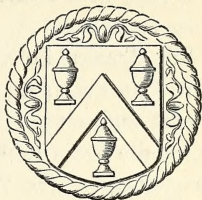


bearings—*Azure, on a bend between two water bougets or, three leopard's heads gules.*

The document to which it is appended reads :

HÆC INDENTURA facta tricesimo primo die Octobris anno regni domini nostri Willielmi Tertii, Die gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regis, fidei defensoris etc. septimo; Inter Jacobum Hunt armigerum, Vicecomitem comitatûs Southamptoniæ, ex una parte et Willielmum Over armigerum, majorem civitatis Wintoniæ in comitatu Southamptoniæ prædictæ, Willielmum Barfoote et Richardum Speering ballivos et communitatem civitatis prædictæ ex altera parte; TESTATUR quod prædicti major, ballivi et communitas civitatis prædictæ secundum tenorem et effectum warranti dicti Vicecomitis virtute brevis dicti Domini Regis in hac parte directi die et anno supradictis, elegerunt prænobilem dominum Willielmum Powlett et Fredericum Tilney armigerum, duos cives de civitate prædicta, esse in Parlamento in breve prædicto specificato; qui plenam et sufficientem potestatem pro se et communitate civitatis prædictæ habent ad faciendum et consentiendum prout breve predictum in se exigit et requirit. IN CUJUS rei testimonium uni parti harum Indenturarum penes præfatum vicecomitem remanenti præfati major, ballivi et communitas sigillum suum commune apposuerunt, alteri vero parti præsentium prædictus vicecomes sigillum suum apposuit. Data die et anno supradictis.

My next example is the seal used by HENRY GODDARD, esq. of East Woodhay, Sheriff of the county in 1698, appended to a similar indenture dated July 25, 1698. The arms, *a chevron between three covered cups*, shows that it was not the Sheriff's own armorial seal that was used in this instance, as his family coat was, *Azure, a fess of five lozenges between three hawk's heads erased or*.



John Leigh, esq. of Northcourt, Isle of Wight, Sheriff in 1700, used a smaller seal, but similar in appearance to Mr. Hunt's seal, with his coat of arms, *Argent, on a chief embattled sable three plates*.

Sir Dewy Bulkley, knight, of Burgate, Hants, Sheriff in 1705, used the seal here given representing his arms, *Sable, a chevron between three bull's heads cabossed argent*.



Robert Forder, esq., Sheriff in 1708, sealed his part of the indentures with a seal bearing the initials "R. G." entwined, which appears to have been the personal seal of Richard Good, esq., Mayor of Winchester in that year.

Thomas Drake, esq., Sheriff in 1713; a small seal of an eagle displayed.

Sir Thomas Hoby, baronet, Sheriff in 1714; a small seal with his arms, crest, and mantling. This gentleman was the third baronet; married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Mill, bart. of Mottisfont, Hants, and died on 25th July 1730.

Henry Stanyford, esq., Sheriff in 1721; his private seal, with arms, crest, and mantling—*Or, three bars azure, a canton argent charged with a fess of the second, in chief three mascles or annulets?* Crest, a gauntlet holding a sword with blade broken off near the hilt.

Romney Diggle, esq., Sheriff in 1741; a small seal with crest, an eagle's head erased.

Sir Thomas Heathcote, baronet, of Hursley Park, Hants, Sheriff in 1754; a small seal of his arms, with crest, helm, and mantling.

Thomas South, esq. of Bosington, Hants, Sheriff in 1780; an oval seal, with a shield of his armorial bearings,—Argent, three horse-shoes sable.

Sir Charles Pole, baronet, of Woolverton, Hants, Sheriff in 1791; an oval seal with a shield of arms—1 and 4, Paly of nine argent and azure; 2. Or, a snake in pale wavy, the upper half azure, the lower sable; 3. Or, three crescents gules; the arms and quarterings of the Van Notten family. This gentleman, Charles van Notten, esq., married Milicent, eldest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Charles Pole, esq.; took the name and arms of POLE, by royal sign manual, 7th March 1787; and was created a baronet 23rd July 1791. This seal is affixed to the indenture of the return of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, of Appuldercombe Park, Isle of Wight, baronet, as Member of Parliament for the borough of Newtown in the Isle of Wight, dated August 26th, 1791.

Sir Edward Hulse, baronet, of Breamore, Hants, Sheriff in 1802; an oval seal with his shield of arms and crest—Argent, three piles, one issuing from the chief between the others reversed sable, in the middle chief an inescutcheon with the Ulster badge. Crest, on a wreath a buck's head proper, attired or; between the attires a sun of the last.

David Lance, esq. of Chissell, Isle of Wight, Sheriff in 1807; a large seal similar to the Archer seal (p. 201), the shield bearing a fess indented charged with three cinquefoils.

Richard Goodlad, esq. of Hill Place, Hants, Sheriff in 1818; a large oval seal with a shield and crest—Per pale vert and ermine, an eagle displayed or. Crest, a wing argent.

Being desirous of learning if there were in existence any other official seals of the Sheriffs of Hampshire, especially of later times, I communicated with a friend who held the office of High Sheriff a few years ago, for the purpose of ascertaining if any seals existed among the county records, and I cannot do better than quote a portion of his letter: "We have Rolls of Jury Panels for different years from 1680 (none earlier), but they are all without seals until 1827, since which year the seal of which I inclose you an impression has been used. We have also counterpart returns of Knights of the Shire amongst the

records; but none prior to 1790. For these the private seal of the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff appears to have been used until 1827, when the same modern seal was adopted as mentioned above. On the Estreat Rolls returned by the Sheriff, the same seal has been affixed since 1830, and there is no seal of earlier date." The seal introduced in 1827, which, as my friend states, has been used by the different Sheriffs ever since, is a stamp which gives an impression similar to a post-mark. It is of a circular form, a little more than an inch in diameter, and represents a rose surmounted by a crown (the county arms), encircled by the words SHERIFF OF HANTS, forming altogether a deplorable contrast to the Bruyne seal in use more than four hundred years ago, or indeed any of our other examples of olden date.



In 1832 there was extant a modern seal used for sealing with wax, of a bolder character and far better in design; an inch and three quarters in diameter, with a large shield of the county arms placed within a rim or band inscribed SHERIFF OF HANTS. It was employed to seal the indenture of the return of Paulet Saint John Mildmay, and William Bingham Baring, esquires, to represent the city of Winchester in Parliament, dated December 12, 1832, and signed "Sir William Heathcote, Baronet, Sheriff," being the last time the sheriff of the county performed this duty, the mayor of the city being thenceforth the returning officer.

THE BARONY OF DUDLEY.

(Continued from p. 127.)

THE WARDS,

Barons Dudley from 1697 to 1740.

In pursuing the subsequent history of the families connected with the title and castle of Dudley I shall confine myself entirely to the descent of the barony, which continued in the Ward family for four generations.

The Ward pedigree, as given by Mr. Twamley, is I believe quite accurate down to the present Earl of Dudley, and it would be occupying these pages to no good purpose to dwell so long upon this family as I have thought proper to do upon those of Paganel, Somerie, and Sutton.

Mr. Twamley, as in the case of the other families who possessed the lordship of Dudley, gives no particulars of the Wards prior to their connection with the Suttons, and their consequent possession of the castle of Dudley, but contents himself with stating that they were “descended from an ancient family of that name in Norfolk.” The name of Ward is certainly found at a very early period in the county of Norfolk; and in the fourth edition of Collins (1768, vi. 479) the editor commences his account of the family of Viscount Dudley and Ward with an ancient family of that name who had summons to Parliament as early as the reign of Edward I. He failed, however, to connect the Wards of Bexley with the baronial family in question, and in the subsequent editions this is entirely expunged.

It is sufficient for our present purpose to note that William Ward the goldsmith, who supplied the needy Lord Dudley’s necessities, was the sixth son of Edward Ward, Esq. of Bexley in Norfolk, a gentleman of good estate there.¹

William, like many younger sons in those days, was apprenticed to a tradesman in London, and became a wealthy goldsmith and jeweller to the Queen of Charles I., and was knighted by that King.

Banks tells us that by a “peculiar fortuitous circumstance in trade” he grew suddenly rich, and this circumstance, it is added, appears in that writer’s “*Grandeur of Trade and Commerce, or History of Mercantile Nobility*.” I have not been able to meet with a copy of this work, but the following particulars are extracted from an old paper at Halesowen Grange:—

The great fortune which this gentleman (William Ward) raised was owing to a lucky accident soon after his setting out in trade.

Mr. Ward standing one day by his shop in Lombard-street, a man

¹ Edward Ward had eight children. Edward Ward of Bexley, the grandson of his eldest son Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1660. The title became extinct about 1770.

in a sailor's habit passed by, whom he asked the usual question whether he wanted anything in his way? whose answer was he would not till he knew whether he had occasion for something he had to dispose of, which he would shew him if he pleased to go into the back shop, where Mr. Ward was surprised with a great number of rough diamonds poured out from a bag upon the counter by the sailor, who at the same time asked him if he had occasion for or would buy any such things, and if so what he would give for them? Mr. Ward answered he had, and would buy if they could agree; which they soon did, so much to Mr. Ward's liking that he invited the sailor and all the ship's crew to supper at a neighbouring tavern, where he treated them so generously that the sailor whispered to him at parting that he had such another parcel for him in the morning if he pleased to buy, which Mr. Ward gladly accepted of, and bought them, and gave the like treat and parted merrily with mutual joy, the sailor for his ready cash and the jeweller for the great advantage which he saw in this purchase. He soon fell to work upon the stones, and which fully answered his expectations, and so much added to his fortunes that he soon raised his reputation and became one of the most eminent bankers in London.

It after chanced that Edward Lord Dudley, having much impaired his fortune by irregular living, was advised by his friends to apply to Mr. Ward as an honest and substantial banker, which he did for 20,000*l.*, who told his lordship that the money was ready on producing satisfactory security, which his lordship soon did; upon which Mr. Ward told his lordship he might be supplied better and more honourably than by borrowing; and being asked how, Mr. Ward said he had an only son and his lordship a grand-daughter named Frances, the only issue of his son Sir Ferdinando deceased, and if they might be married together he would supply more than the present want. My lord listened to it, the match was soon concluded, and so the two families and estates became united.

When Sutton Lord Dudley died the couple were not equal in honour—she Lady Baroness Dudley, her husband only Mr. Humble Ward; but he meriting so much for seasonable supplies brought to his Majesty was, in consideration thereof, first knighted at Oxford in 1643,¹ and shortly afterwards² advanced to the dignity of a Baron by the title of Lord Ward of Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Whom Sir William Ward married we are not told, but

¹ On the 24th June.

² 23rd March 1644.

Humble¹ appears to have been his only son, who by the Lady Dudley his wife had issue several children.

Edward the eldest succeeded to the Barony of Ward on the decease of his father in 1670, and to that of Dudley on the death of his mother the Baroness in 1697.² He married Frances, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Sir William Brereton of Hanford, bart. by whom he had issue,³ (with three sons who all died s. p. and three daughters,) an eldest surviving son William, who predeceased him, leaving issue by his wife Frances daughter of William Dilke of Maxstoke Castle, Warwickshire: 1. John, who died young; 2. Edward, who succeeded his grandfather, of whom presently; 3. William, successor to his nephew, who died unmarried on 20th May 1740; and an only daughter, and in her issue sole heiress, Frances, married to William Lea, Esq. of Halesowen Grange, Salop (now in Worcestershire). Edward Lord Dudley and Ward married Diana, daughter and heiress of Thomas Howard, Esq. of Ashted, Surrey, and, dying in 1704, was succeeded by his only (posthumous) child Edward, on whose decease unmarried in 1731 the two baronies devolved upon his uncle William above named.

William Lord Dudley and Ward was the last Baron Dudley of the Ward line. On his death the Barony of Ward reverted to John Ward, grandson of William second son of Humble first Lord Ward, whilst that of Dudley devolved upon Ferdinando Dudley Lea, Esq.

The castle and lands of the old barons Dudley went with the title of Ward to the above-named John Ward, who was advanced to a viscounty in 1763. On the death of his grandson John William (who had been created in 1827 Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam,) unmarried in 1833 the earldom and viscounty

¹ Whence the peculiar name of *Humble*? Did Sir William marry a lady of that surname?

² He took his seat in Parliament on 28th January 1697-8 as "Lord Dudley and Ward." Mr. Twamley calls attention to an error in the Lords' Journals for this year. It is stated that he took his seat as Lord Dudley, "after the death of Lord Dudley his grandfather," which is incorrect.

³ One of his (Edward's) daughters Humbletta made a *mésalliance* with one Thomas Porter, a person, says Dugdale, of mean position. Corr. and Add. to Baronage, Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal. ii. 338.

expired, while the Barony of Ward devolved upon the male heir of Humble the first Lord, viz. the Rev. William Humble Ward, father of the present nobleman, who has been lately (1860) created Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam, and who is now the owner of Dudley Castle and the large possessions of the old Barons Dudley.

Mr. Twamley, pp. 62, 63, gives some extracts from the late Earl of Dudley's will, dated July 26th 1831, from which we learn that he gave Himley Hall and 6,000*l.* a year to his cousin and successor the Rev. W. H. Ward, for his life; and having made provision for the maintenance of his family in the mean time, he directed that during a term of twelve years from his decease the residue of the income arising from his estates should be laid out in purchasing real property, to be entailed in the manner directed by his will as to the property therein devised. All this large landed property, including the magnificent mansion of Witley Court, and the whole of the Worcestershire estates of Lord Foley, purchased by the trustees¹ under the above-cited clause of his lordship's will, were strictly entailed upon the issue male and female of his said successor; and in the event of all dying without leaving any issue, the estates are given to Ferdinando Smith, esq., of Halesowen Grange, (the heir-at-law of Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of Frances Ward, who married William Lea, esq.), and his heirs for ever.

The arms of the Wards of Bexley, as borne by the Lords Dudley and Ward, are *Checky or and azure, a bend ermine*. A similar coat, with the crest an Indian goat proper, collared, lined, ringed, and armed or, was granted, according to the Heraldic Dictionaries, to the family of Ward of *Berkshire* and Birmingham, on 22nd December 1575. The Wards Lords Dudley however used the old Dudley crest, out of a ducal coronet or a lion's head azure. To the Earl of Dudley and Lord Ward is also ascribed a second crest, viz. a lion sejant guardant azure.

¹ It is said, says Mr. Twamley, they had upwards of 80,000*l.* a-year to invest.

THE LEAS, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS,

The Co-heirs to the Barony.

Mr. Twamley (although it forms no part of his plan) has included in his work a pedigree of the Smith family of Halesowen Grange, the senior co-heirs to the abeyant barony, probably because the late Colonel Smith was a devisee in remainder under the late Earl of Dudley's will.

In the following pages I have greatly extended his pedigree, supplying dates, correcting his errors, and bringing down the descent to the other co-representatives of this ancient barony.

It is well-known that some of these co-heirs are existing in humble stations of life; but, as Mr. Long, in his *Royal Descents*, has it, "there the blood undeniably exists," and I do not see that the lustre of the descent of the Earl of Dudley, or of the Squire of Halesowen, is in any way sullied by the fact that the blood of these mighty barons which flows in their veins circulates also in those of a butcher.

In professing, therefore, to give an account of the Barony of Dudley, I consider that the more humble branches of the family tree should on no account be omitted.

For reasons not now to be explained, some of the descendants of Lord Dudley's second sister, Frances Woodcock, have suffered considerable mutabilities of fortune. Perhaps this is but the usual fate of gentle birth unaccompanied by wealth; at all events this lowly position has not arisen entirely from *mésalliances*.

Mr. Wilmot, for example, whose son, Mr. Long tells us, was "taking toll at a turnpike-gate almost under the very walls of those feudal towers that gave the name to the barony of which he was a co-heir," was of gentle blood. His family was connected with that of Sir Thomas Cookes, the founder of Worcester College, Oxford; his father, the Rev. Charles Wilmot, M.A. was Rector of Oddingley in Worcestershire; his cousin, the Rev. Pynson Wilmot,¹ was Vicar of Halesowen; and a near female relative was the wife of Sir Samuel Hellier of the Woodhouse, Staffordshire.

¹ The Rev. Pynson Wilmot left issue an only surviving daughter and heiress Anne, married to the late Thomas Henry Bund, esq. of Wick, Worcestershire, in 1802. The arms of Wilmot (as borne on an escutcheon of pretence by Mr. Bund) were Argent, on a fess gules between eagle's heads erased sable as many escallops of the field.

Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Vicissitudes of Families*, says that George Wilmot, the toll-bar keeper, had an eldest brother Pynson, whose son, "at this moment one of the co-heirs of the barony of Dudley," viz. John K. Wilmot, was residing in an humble station of life at Cleveland Street, Mile End; and that another of his (George's) nephews, Daniel Sinclair Wilmot, filled the office of second clerk of the customs at Bristol. I have been unable to test the accuracy of these statements; but Mr. Long, in his *Royal Descents*, p. 64, names three children only of William Wilmot, viz. George, Walter, and Charles.

It may be here worth while to remark, that the last-named writer omits Lord Ward (now Earl of Dudley) from his list of persons entitled to quarter the royal arms of Plantagenet, and has fallen into the singular error of styling Joice Tiptoft "the wife of John Sutton Lord Dudley," whereas she was the wife of his son Sir Edmund Sutton, *alias* Dudley, who died *vitâ patris*.

LEA OF HALESOWEN GRANGE.

Baron Dudley from 1740 to 1757.

This family was originally seated at Lea Green,¹ in the parish of Kingsnorton, Worcestershire, but possessed an estate at the Grange at least as early as the reign of James the First; for, in 1613, I find William and Thomas Lea assigning a portion of the Grange estate to William Field of Kingsnorton. The latter by deed of even date assigned the same to Thomas Lea, who in 1626 assigned it to John Lea.

John Lea of Halesowen Grange married daughter of Ive of Kingsnorton,² and had issue three sons and five daughters:—

1. William Lea, of whom presently.
2. John Lea succeeded his brother.
3. Thomas Lea of Halesowen, buried at Halesowen Dec. 1st 1705.
1. Joice Lea, married to ——— Lowe, and had issue:—

¹ Collins's *Peerage*, 4th Edit. vi. p. 538.

² *Ib.*

Humphrey, Paul, Samuel, Timothy, Joice (wife of — Neale), Mary, and Elizabeth, (married in 1709 to Jacob Smith of Stoke Prior, and died May 1762, aged 86¹). *See* Smith Pedigree.

2. Eleanor Lea, who by will, dated 1711, left a sum of money for charitable purposes at Halesowen.
3. Anne Lea, wife of — Palmer.
4. Mary Lea, married to — Byrch.
5. Bridget Lea, married to — Benton, and had issue:—

Samuel Benton and Anne Benton, and perhaps others.

The eldest son, William Lea, was a physician of eminence in the reign of King Charles the Second; he purchased extensive estates at Kingsnorton, Northfield, Halesowen, &c. &c. In the year 1695 he served the office of High Sheriff of Worcestershire, and bore for his arms, Argent, on a pale between two leopard's heads sable three crescents or. Crest, A unicorn argent guttée de poix, gorged with a double tressure flory and counterflory gules. These bearings "not being properly recorded with his pedigree in the College of Arms," were confirmed by John Anstis, Garter, and Knox Ward, Clarendieux, Kings of Arms, to his nephew Wm. Lea, esq. on 12th Nov. 1740.² By his will, dated March 4th, 1701,³ he bequeathed the Grange House to his brother John for sixty years, and after sixty years, if his said brother John should so long live, to his nephew William Lea, son of the said John. He also amply provides for his brother Thomas Lea of Halesowen, gent., and his sisters and their children; and devises the major part of his large landed property to his nephew William Lea and his heirs for ever: "Provided always, and my mind is," he adds, "that if my said nephew William Lea hath married and taken to wife, or do or shall marry any

¹ Coffin plate.

² Ex orig. penes F. D. Lea Smith, esq. The family motto, as in the margin of this grant, was "*Contentus paucis*;" but in the grant of supporters to Ferdinando Lord Dudley, it was "*In seipso totus teres*." (Hor. Sat. II. 7, 86.) The latter was always used by Lord Dudley, and has been adopted by the Smiths. William Lea's seal bears the first-named motto.

³ From a copy penes F. D. L. Smith, esq.

one of Edward Dyson's daughters of Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester, gent., then and in such case I do hereby give and bequeath to my kinsmen Paul Lowe, Samuel Lowe, and Samuel Benton the reversion of all my freehold lands and leasehold lands hereinbefore by me given to my said nephew William Lea, to hold to them, their heires, executors, administrators, and assignes, by equall proportions, and to be divided amongst them, share and share alike."

Besides his sisters and their children named above, he mentions his "cozen" Thomas Cowper, to whom he leaves his "best wydecote," and his best "satoote;" his cozen Grace Cowper, wife of the said Thomas, and William Cowper their son; his godson William Lea, son of his cozen Thomas Lea of Halesowen; his cozen and goddaughter Sarah Perrey; his cozen Rebecca Edwards, grandchild of his sister Joice Lowe; his goddaughter Penelope Haden; his goddaughter . . . Jewkes, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Jewkes.

To Elizabeth Shelvock he leaves 40s.; to John Shenstone and Mary Shenstone, children of John Shenstone deceased, he leaves 50s. a-piece; to his nephew Wm. Lea he gives his best "wast-coate with the gold ffringe;" to Edward Hill his "old close coate and britches;" to John Ashfield his "old waistcoate and a pair of breetches, or else a good shirt;" and George Greene, he says, according to my agreement, "shall have one hatt and one paire of shoes;" his servants, Sarah Stamps and Elizabeth Haybeard, are not forgotten in this distribution of his apparel; and to the latter and to Grace Cowper he gives all his cravats, ruffles, handkerchiefs, and shirts, one piece of new holland cloth, and all his stockings and hats (except his best hat, which he leaves to his brother John,) not before disposed of. He leaves 4*l.* a year for five years to the poor of the several parishes of Rowley, Dudley, Sedgley, and Kingswinford; and all the rents, issues, and profits of his farm at Frankley to his nephew Wm. Lea and his heirs upon trust, that his said nephew and his heirs shall employ the said rents in buying "blew cloath gowns for such poor old men and women of the town of Halesowen and Romsley quarter as his said nephew and his heirs should think fit every year at the Feast of All Saints;" and, finally, he appoints his two brothers, John

and Thomas, his executors. The will is attested by Robert Robertson, Henry Mucklowe, and Edward Hill. He uses the word "cozen" in a general sense, applying it to his nephews, nieces, and his grand-niece indiscriminately; hence it is difficult to make out in what degree his cousin Thomas Lea was related to him.

William Lea died unmarried on 24th June, and was buried on 26th June 1702, at Halesowen.

John Lea, his brother, married Mary, daughter of William Deeley of Warley Wigorn, Halesowen,¹ and by her, who died in 1720, had issue one son and two daughters:—

William, born 1677, heir to his uncle.

Anne Lea.

Margaret Lea.

The eldest son having duly observed the injunction contained in his uncle's will, and broken off his engagement with the fair daughter of Mr. Edward Dyson, succeeded to the old gentleman's estates, and on the 9th Nov. 1709 he married at Himley Frances Ward, only daughter of the Hon. Wm. Ward, and sister and (in her issue) sole heiress to Wm. Lord Dudley and Ward. This lady, who was born on 5th December, 1687-8, died at the Grange on 24th January, and was buried at Himley on the 28th January 1737.

William Lea, who expended, says an old family document, large sums of money in getting his copyholds enfranchised, and in building a handsome new mansion house on the Grange estate, survived his wife, and died on the 31st January 1741, aged 64,² and was buried in the family vault in Halesowen church.

On 12th Nov. 1740, he had his arms confirmed as before-mentioned. By Frances his wife he had issue two sons and five daughters:—

1. Ferdinando Dudley Lea, baptized at Halesowen on 14th Sept. 1710, who succeeded his maternal uncle in 1740 as Lord Dudley.

2. Wiliam Lea, baptized 15th May 1722, at Halesowen;

¹ Collins.

² Coffin plate.

died unmarried Jan. 22nd, and was buried Jan. 29th 1741-2, "in his 19th year" (coffin plate).

I. Anne Lea, eldest sister and co-heiress, baptized at Halesowen 24th March 1714, married to Wm. Smith, Esq. of Ridgeacre and Stoke Prior, *see post.* p. 218.

II. Frances, baptized at Halesowen, 12th April 1717, married to Walter Woodcock, of Halesowen, esq. *see post.* p. 221.

III. Mary, married to Joseph Harvey, of Birmingham, afterwards of Stourbridge, Esq. M.D. and died s. p.¹

IV. Catherine, baptized at Halesowen, 8th Feb. 1726; married to Thomas Jordan, jun. of Birmingham, and died s. p.

V. Elizabeth, baptized Feb. 23rd 1728, at Halesowen; married at Kingswinford, 14th July 1759, to the Rev. Benjamin Briscoe, curate of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, afterwards rector of Staunton, co. Worc. (son of Benj. Briscoe, of Stourbridge, surgeon,) and had issue, with a daughter who died young, an only son, William Lea Briscoe,² LL.D. vicar of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, born at Halesowen Grange, March 7th 1760, died without issue.

Ferdinando Dudley Lea,³ the only surviving son of Wm. and Frances, succeeded his maternal uncle on 20th May 1740, as Lord Dudley. On the 26th Nov. following he took his seat in the House of Lords; and on the 19th Nov. he had a grant⁴ from Anstis, Garter, of the following supporters to his arms: on either side a lion rampant double-queued vert, armed and langued gules, gorged with a ducal coronet thereto, a cordon affixed passing between the forelegs, and reflexed over the back or.

¹ Her baptismal register has not been found.

² Dr. Briscoe bore for arms, Argent, three greyhounds courant in pale sable; quartering Lea, &c. Crest, a greyhound courant sable seizing a hare proper: motto, "Spero."

³ At the Grange House is an escutcheon painted upon vellum, purporting to be "The Atchievement of the Rt. Hon. Ferdinando Dudley Lea, Baron Dudley, of Dudley Castle," containing sixteen quarterings, viz. 1. Lea; 2. Ward; 3. Brereton; 4. Ipstones; 5. Honford; 6. Praers; 7. Azure semée de lis, a lion rampant guardant argent (qy. Holland); 8. Sutton (the green lion with two tails); 9. the cross flory; 10. Somerie; 11. Paganel (Gules, a cinquefoil ermine); 12. Tiptoft; 13. Charlton; 14. Holland; 15. Plantagenet (Thomas of Woodstock, England in a bordure argent); and 16. Wake; with crest of Lea and supporters, and the motto, "In seipso totus teres." The Brereton quarterings (3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) are here misplaced.

⁴ Ex orig. penes F. D. Lea Smith, esq.

Lord Dudley died unmarried on 21st Oct. 1757, and was buried at Halesowen on the 26th Oct. whereupon the barony fell into abeyance among his five sisters, and his estates passed under his will, dated 28th Oct. 1755, to the issue of his eldest sister, Anne Smith. This will, with a codicil dated 11th Oct. 1757, was proved at London by Dr. Charles Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter (afterwards Bishop of Carlisle), and the Rev. Pynson Wilmot the younger, of Halesowen, two of the executors therein named, on the 10th May 1758. It is attested by Will. Shennstone the poet (his friend and neighbour), Thos. Saunders, and James Shaw (of Dudley, his lordship's solicitor). One of his trustees was "the Hon. Thomas Smith, Vice-Admiral of the White." This gentleman, who resided at Hagley, was a natural brother of Lord Lyttelton, and president of the court martial that tried Admiral Byng.

THE SMITHS OF HALESOWEN GRANGE,

Senior Co-heirs to the Barony.

Mr. William Smith of Stoke Prior near Bromsgrove in Worcestershire, the husband of Anne Lea, eldest sister and co-heiress of Ferdinando Lord Dudley, derived from an ancient family long seated at Stoke Prior.¹ His father Jacob Smith, Esq. married in 1709 Elizabeth Lowe, niece of William Lea, Esq. of Halesowen Grange (*see Lea Pedigree*), and by her had issue (besides Wil-

¹ The arms of Smith of Stoke Prior are : Azure, two bars wavy ermine, on a chief or a demi-lion rampant issuant sable. Crest, an ostrich's head quarterly sable and argent, between two wings expanded gules, in the beak a horse-shoe or. With these Mr. Lea Smith quarters Lea, Ward, Sutton, Somerie, Paganel, Tiptoft, Charlton, Holland, Plantagenet, Wake, &c. He also uses the Lea Crest in addition to that of Smith, and the motto, *IN SEIPSO TOTUS TERES*. On some old seals and family plate the Smith crest is a demi-ostrich, and is placed between two ostrich feathers instead of wings. On the brass of Robert Smith (who died 23rd March, 1609-10, æt. 75, in Stoke Prior church) the lion in chief is gules, and the crest is a demi-ostrich argent, winged gules, in the beak a horse-shoe or. This Robert was a citizen and draper of London, descended from the Smiths of Cheshire. His grandson, the son of his son Robert, was created a Baronet in 1665, and resided at Upton, in the parish of West Ham, Essex, where the family continued for several generations. In the parish

liam) a daughter Mary married in 1746 to the Rev. Richard Chambers; she died 1786, having had issue a son Richard Chambers, esq. of Whitbourne Court, Herefordshire, high sheriff of that county in 1793, who died in 1809, leaving issue.

William Smith the only son, whose marriage settlement is dated 18th May 1737, died on 19th May 1784, aged 71; by Anne his wife, who died in April 1766, he had issue:—

Harry Grey Smith, died young, unmarried (buried at Halesowen 31st March 1760).

Ferdinando Smith succeeded his brother.

Frances Smith, married to her cousin Walter Woodcock the younger, and died s. p. Feb. 14th, 1821.

Anne, married to Edward Baker, Esq. of Hill Court, in the parish of Grafton Flyford, co. Worcester.

Mary, died unmarried.

Ferdinando Smith, the second but eldest surviving son, of Halesowen Grange, married at Halesowen 27th Dec. 1774, Elizabeth daughter of Humphrey Lyttelton¹ of Halesowen, and died

register of Stoke Prior, under 1610, is the following entry: "Robert Smith squire was buryed the seven and twentyth daye of March." Robert had issue no fewer than eleven sons and six daughters by his first wife Thomasine, daughter of Arthur Dedicote, esq. of Hackney, Middlesex. By his second wife, Susan, daughter of Sir Richard Pipe, knt. Lord Mayor of London, he had no issue. Of the same family were the Smiths of Hough and Hatherton, Cheshire, Barts.; the Smiths of Isfield, Sussex, Barts.; the Smiths of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire; and the Smiths of St. Giles, Cripplegate, who entered their pedigree in the Middlesex Visitation of 1663.

¹ This was a junior branch of the Lytteltons of Frankley, deriving from Roger Lyttelton of Groveley, co. Worcester, third son of John of Frankley and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Gilbert Talbot.

Humphrey Lyttelton of Kingsnorton and Halesowen had, by Elizabeth his wife, three sons and three daughters:—

1. Humphrey Lyttelton of Naunton Court, co. Worcester, died unm. 23rd July 1801.

2. Thomas Lyttelton, ob. s.p. 18th July 1789, buried at Naunton.

3. Sandys Lyttelton of Naunton, m. Elizabeth Smith of Enfield, Middlesex, and had issue an only daughter and heiress Elizabeth, married to Richard Frances, esq. of Droitwich, and has issue.

i. Mary Lyttelton died unm. 18th Oct. 1821.

ii. Dorothy Lyttelton, married to Thomas Roper, esq. and had issue a daughter, Eliza Maria, wife of George Elrington, esq.

iii. Elizabeth, wife of Ferdinando Smith, esq.

Naunton Court is a very old residence of the Lytteltons. It was given by John Lyttel-

16th Jan. 1794, having had issue by her, who died on 17th Feb. 1801:—

1. Ferdinando of Halesowen Grange, who succeeded.
2. William, capt. 11th Dragoons, born June 24th, baptized 27th August, 1785. He was present at the battle of Waterloo, and died, unmarried, of the jungle fever in India, May 4th 1824.
3. Henry Lyttelton Smith, lieut. in the army, baptized April 11th 1787, died young in Ceylon.
4. Elizabeth, born 1776, married 1805 to Joseph Carruthers of Halesowen, and died in May 1806, having had issue a son Joseph Ferdinando Carruthers, who died an infant. Mr. Carruthers married, secondly, Jane, daughter of John Crane of Halesowen, sister to Mrs. Ferdinando Woodcock, and had issue.
5. Frances Maria, born 15th May 1778, died unmarried.
6. Amelia, born 4th September 1780, living unmarried at Leamington 1867.
7. Harriet, born 15th Nov. 1781, died unmarried July 12th 1830.
8. Frances-Caroline, baptised April 15th 1783, married at Worcester, Oct. 1st 1803, to Marcus John Annesley,¹ capt. 44th Regiment, nephew of Francis Charles Earl of Annesley, and had issue—

Marcus William Annesley of Dunstall Hall, near Wolverhampton, married 29th Sept. 1846, Frances Elizabeth, widow of Henry Hordern, Esq. and sister to Sir Francis Lyttelton Holyoake-Goodricke, Bart.

Jane Amelia, unmarried.

Caroline married Mr. MacGuire.

Elizabeth-Matilda, married 1st. — Arnold of Poole, Dorset; 2nd. — Hodges of Linton, Lyndhurst, Hants.

ton of Frankley, who died 1535, to his younger son, the above-named Roger, and is now the property of Mrs. Frances. The Lytteltons of Studley Castle, now represented by the Holyoake-Goodricke family, were of this branch.

¹ His mother Mrs. Annesley, widow of the Hon. Dr. Wm. Annesley, Dean of Down, died at the advanced age of 103 in 1861.

Maria, married to Hawkins Augustus D'Alton, esq.
Catherine.

Harriet.

Capt. Annesley married, secondly, in 1853, Frances, relict
of Lambert Middleton, esq. and died Oct. 15th, 1858.

9. Matilda Smith, born 1784, died unmarried.

10 and 11. Louisa and Selina died young.

Ferdinando Smith of Halesowen Grange, the eldest son, was
born 26th March 1779. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieu-
tenant for several counties, and colonel of the Worcester Regiment
of Militia.¹ He married, first, in July 1802, Eloisa, daughter
and co-heir of Major-General Saint George Knudson, Hon. E.I.C.
Service (her sister married, 1800, John Berkeley Deane, of Berke-
ley Forest, co. Wexford); but by her, who died at Bristol Hot-
wells on 14th September 1805, aged 25, had no issue. He
married, secondly, 5th October 1830, Elizabeth, fourth daughter
of Michael Grazebrook, esq. of Audnam, near Stourbridge, and
died on 20th July 1841, having had issue—

1. Ferdinando Dudley Lea Smith, esq. born 15th June 1824,
now of Halesowen Grange, J.P. D.L. &c. called to the bar
at the Inner Temple 1858, High Sheriff of Worcestershire
in 1860, married at Great Budworth, Cheshire, on Feb.
23rd, 1865, Amy Sophia, second daughter of the late
James Heath Leigh, esq. of Belmont Hall, Cheshire.

2. William Lea Smith of Worcester, late lieutenant 13th
Foot, born 27th February 1836.

3 and 4. Henry Lea Smith and George Lea Smith, died
infants.

THE WOODCOCKS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

Smart, Wilmot, Green, and Hughes.

Walter Woodcock, Esq. a justice of the peace for the county
of Salop, resided at Halesowen. By Frances his wife, second
sister and co-heiress of Ferdinando Lord Dudley, he left issue at
his decease, in March 1794, eight children—

¹ Colonel Smith served in Ireland during the Rebellion.

1. Walter Woodcock, esq. of Ridgeacre, afterwards of Dove House Fields, near Halesowen, married his cousin Frances, daughter of Wm. Smith, esq. of Halesowen Grange, and died issueless.
2. Ferdinando Woodcock of Quarry Hill, married Mary, daughter of John Crane, of Halesowen (sister to Jane, second wife of Joseph Carruthers), and also died issueless.
3. Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress, married in 1783 to Benjamin Smart, of Halesowen. He died Oct. 2nd, 1822, æt. 74; she, Jan. 6th, 1816, æt. 65, leaving issue an only child:—

Joseph Smart, of Halesowen. He married, Jan. 1812, Susanna Hall, and by her, who died Nov. 14th 1865, æt. 80, he left issue, at his decease on 5th Sept. 1855, æt. 70:—

1. Joseph, born 20th June 1813, a tenant-farmer at Oatenfields, near Halesowen, under F. D. Lea Smith, Esq.; married, 15th May 1844, Mary Ann Jones of Halesowen, and has issue:—

Mary Ann, born 12th March 1845, ob. inf.

Susanna Jane, born 21st March 1846.

Robert, born 4th April, 1848.

Joseph, born 26th Sept. 1850.

William, born 18th Dec. 1852.

John Green, born 11th Sept. 1855.

Emily, born 28th July, 1858.

Lizzie Maria, born 11th Dec. 1860.

Edith and Alice, twins, born 25th March 1866.

2. Robert Smart of Halesowen, born April 30th 1815, married, February 10th 1856, Mary Hodgetts, and has issue:—

Edward, born December 6th, 1856.

Frances, born October 1858.

Lucy, born March 1862.

3. Jane Smart, died an infant, æt. 2 years.

4. Anne, second daughter, married to William Wilmot of Halesowen, son of the Rev. Charles Wilmot, M.A. Rector of Oddingley, co. Worcester, and had issue:—

1. George Wilmot of Dudley, died s. p. in 1846.

2. Walter of Sunderland.

1. Catherine Woodcock Wilmot,¹ married to Joseph Fereday of Enville, Staffordshire. Their daughter Elizabeth was married, in 1842, to the Rev. Thomas Tylecote, B.D. rector of Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, and has issue:—

Thomas Beaufort, born 29th November 1842.

Charles Brandon Lea.

Elizabeth Margaret Beaufort,

And two other sons.

5. Elizabeth, third daughter, married to John Green of Halesowen, and had issue:—

1. John Green, esq. J.P. of Halesowen, living 1867.

2. Elizabeth, married to Edward Walker of Kingsbury.

3. Maria, married to — Meeson of Albrighton, Salop.

4. Frances, married to — Wills of Birmingham.

5. Anne.

6. Frances Woodcock, married to Joseph Green of Dudley, and died s. p.

7. Katherine, died unmarried.

8. Sarah, youngest sister and co-heiress, married to the Rev. Thomas Hughes, M.A. of Colwall Green, co. Hereford, and had issue (with a daughter) one son, the late Thomas Hughes, solicitor, of Treadam, co. Monmouth, one of the coroners for that county, who died at Marston Moretaine Rectory, Beds. on 23rd January 1863, æt. 68.

November 1867.

H. S. G.

¹ In a pedigree in Burke's *Royal Families* (vol. ii. ped. 48) both Mrs. Fereday and her daughter Mrs. Tylecote are called *co-heirs*, and the latter is stated to be "one of the co-representatives of Edmund of Woodstock, being entitled as such to quarter the Plantagenet arms."

It would seem, therefore, that both William Wilmot and Joseph Fereday had other female issue; but if it be true that there are male descendants of William and Anne Wilmot still existing, as stated in the same writer's *Vicissitudes of Families* (see ante, p. 213.), "the right to quarter the Plantagenet arms" could not be inherited by Mrs. Tylecote.

THE REGISTERS AT BARBADOS.

I take this opportunity of asking for information on the following branches (?) of eminent families which are mentioned in the parish registers of Barbados :—

Baptisms.

1643. Bap. Christopher son of Andrew and Mary *De la Warr*.
 1646. June 12. Bap. Hellen d. of Robt. and Rose *Tudor*.
 „ Sept. 10. „ John son of John and Joan *Bullin*.¹
 1651. . . . ? „ George son of George *Ashby*.
 1694. Nov. 14. „ David son of Capt. *Butler Ramsay* and Ann his wife.
 1696. Nov. 6. Agnes d. of Major Walter *Scot* and Susan his wife.
 1698. Edmund s. of Judith and William *Gascoine*.
 1714. Thanks son of John and Dorcas *Stafford*.

Marriages.

1705. Timothy Consal and Margaret *Devereux*.
 1699. Richd. Alumbly and Grace *Knatchbull*.
 1660. Nathaniel *Trevanion* and Joan *Baldwin*.
 1721. John Wood and Thomasin *Turvill* (*Turville* elsewhere).
 1738. Samuel Antrobus and Jane *Duval*.
 1703. Gerard *Taaffe* and Christian Walton.
 1666. Peter *Walcott* and Joyce Evans.
 1671. Nicholas *Prideaux* and Jane Newbold.
 1678. Dec. 25. Mr. Wm. Michelbourne and the *Lady Isabella Byron*.
 1678. Dec. 26. Robert Archer and Alice *Shirley*.

Burials.

1701. Henry son of Turpin *Willoughby*.
 1723. Timothy *Blois*.
 1726. Colonel Thos. *Prideaux*.
 1745. Paul *Carrington*.
 1685. Wm. *Lassells*.
 1689. Judith dau. of Honble. Nich. *Prideaux*.
 1694. “Mrs. Ann Rous, dau. of Thos. Rous, Esq.”
 1659. Richd. *Vaughan*.
 1666. William *Scarlett*.

N.B. I have several annotations on these special entries in the Barbadian Records, but should like to hear the opinions of others before venturing to advance my own.

J. H. L.-A.

¹ By the Patents, Charles II., S. P. O., it would appear that these Bullins or Bullens were from Redruth, Cornwall. They were afterwards in partnership with Lascelles, ancestor of Lord Harewood.

WHO WAS WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM?

ADDENDA TO AN ARTICLE IN "THE TOPOGRAPHER AND
GENEALOGIST."

BY C. WYKEHAM MARTIN, ESQ., M.P., V.P.S.A.

IN an article which I contributed some years ago to the *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. 3, on the controverted subject of the ancestry of William of Wykeham, I summed up the argument by saying that I thought I had established the following propositions: that William of Wykeham was known at least as early as his 53rd year (1376) to the family of Swalcliffe; that he held personal intercourse with them, purchased the family living of Swalcliffe, and what had been a portion of the family property; that he settled his heir on this property, within three miles of Swalcliffe; that one of the Wykhams of Swalcliffe is recorded as founder's kin before his death, and a second about thirty-four years afterwards; that the arms attributed to them by Glover are, as Humphry Wykham stated, the Tankerville arms, and acquired by marriage with Elizabeth de Lisures; that the bishop was not the first bearer of his arms, and therefore that his father was not of the ignoble birth usually attributed to him; that the Swalcliffe family, being descended from two knights anterior to the birth of the bishop, must have had some arms; that there is not a shadow of proof that they ever bore any other, as a Wykham coat, but that which they now bear and which is that of the bishop. I proceeded to say I have shown evidence, almost amounting to actual proof, that they used that coat for the embellishment of the church windows at Swalcliffe, and impaled it with Tankerville at Banbury church, in the lifetime of Sir Robert de Wykham, who died in 1327, the bishop having been born in 1324. I have shown that at no period could they possibly have usurped it, from the close proximity of its unquestioned possessors, the family of the bishop who resided within three miles of Swalcliffe. I have shown that the bishop had numerous relations of the same name with himself, one of whom at least bore the same coat of arms. I have shown that there were collaterals from whom he might have descended, and that there was such a person as Radulf

de Wykham, from whom Harpisfield declared him to have descended. I have shown a very respectable conjecture¹ that his father's supposed name of Long was a nickname. I have produced a record nearly, nay possibly quite, as old as that relied on by his biographers, which asserts that his grandfather's name was Wykeham, which I have corroborated by the production of Nicholas Wykeham's arms. I have further shown that the pedigree itself has very slight claims to authority. I then observed that the whole of the facts of the case would be accounted for by the single supposition that Long was a nickname, given to Wykeham's father on account of his stature.

With this preliminary statement to render what I have now to say intelligible, I will proceed to describe the fresh information I have obtained on three material points. The first of these is the statement of Glover the Somerset Herald, who endeavoured to prove, or rather asserted, that William of Wykeham bore his arms differently at two different periods of his life. Glover from this inferred that he was the first bearer of them, and that he did not inherit them from any ancestor. Glover maintained that when Archdeacon of Lincoln his seal had only one chevron, but that when he became bishop he adopted two chevronels; and upon this supposed fact almost the whole of his heraldic argument was built. I now again take up my pen because an impression of Wykeham's seal, when Archdeacon of Lincoln, has



been discovered, and it does not bear the one chevron as asserted by Glover, but the two chevronels which the bishop bore beyond controversy in the latter portion of his life, and which he bequeathed to his college. I give a woodcut of this seal, lately dis-

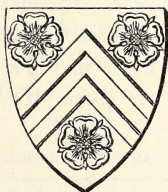
¹ That of Bishop Godwin.

covered, and I add to it the coat of his “consanguineus incertum quo gradu,” as described by Lowth (App. 18), Nicholas Wykeham, Archdeacon of Wiltshire. This appeared in my former article.

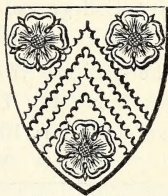
It will at once be seen on comparing these seals that there is a remarkable similarity in their taste and general design, and not the least appearance of any change from a previous habit. Hence all that Glover based upon this supposition falls to the ground, and the conjecture that I hazarded is confirmed, viz. that if any such seal of Wykeham was to be found, it must have originated in a mistake of the engraver. This would be by no means unlikely at any period, and would be abundantly probable in the case of a junior branch of an old family, who might only retain a vague and general recollection of the bearings of the ancestral coat, when settled in a distant neighbourhood, and not in circumstances to make any use of it. The official seal now produced renders it unimportant, although it is stated that such a seal was produced by Lord Say and Sele.



William Wykeham,
Archdeacon of Lin-
coln, as stated by
Glover.



William of Wyke-
ham, as Bishop of
Winton, as stated
by Glover.



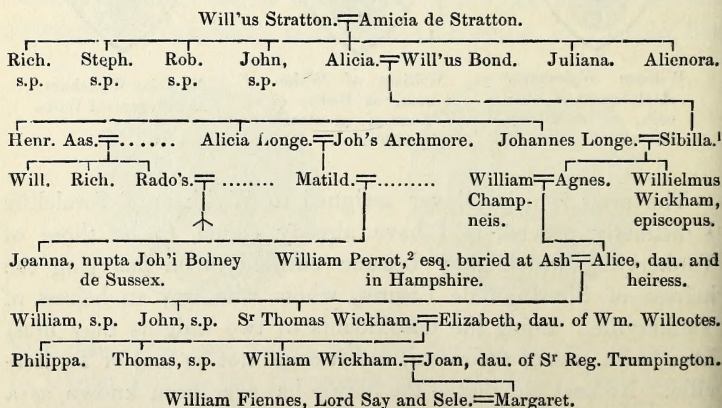
Nicholas Wykeham,
Archdeacon of Wilts.

The arms which Glover assigned to Wykham of Swalcliffe I distinctly proved, as I have already stated, to be those of Tankerville, which they became entitled to on marrying the heiress of Sir John de Lisures, whose wife was an heiress of Tankerville. Being the descendants of two knights they must have had a coat of their own, and it could not be that of Tankerville. No coat but that of the bishop has ever been known as a Wykham coat; I therefore venture to claim to the fullest extent the weight of the argument “*ab identitate armorum*,” which Glover himself admits would be entitled to grave consideration “if it were

In addition to this discovery of the bishop's early seal I have to call attention to a document which I print in extenso, namely the paper referred to by Anstis as O. 21, which has long been at the British Museum, but which has eluded the search of former investigators, because the authorities were not sure that the reference belonged to any volume in their custody, as they do not possess the whole of Anstis's collections. By the kindness of Mr. Holmes a large volume was given me which he thought might possibly be the right one, and I was fortunate enough to find the document.

[Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 14,291, f. 142.]

The pedigree from the notes in the books of Winchester College seems thus : See *Vita ac res gestæ Will. Wikeham, Ep'i Winton. Lond. excus. A.D. 1597.*



² See F. 12, f. 194, in Off. Armorum.

This Margaret brought Otterburn in South'ton, Bishop Wikeham, Ash Dene, Quidhampton Hall, Church Okely, and Otkers in that county; Burnham and Breme in Somerset; Broughton, North Newton, Bloxham, and others in Oxfordshire.

In the above pedigree the bishop's father is called Long, which probably was given to him from his stature, and that his true name might be Aas; for in 1413, not above nine years after the bishop's death, Johannes Aas was admitted into Winton College *ut de sanguine domini fundatoris*, and in 1464, John Wolstrope, *descendens de Henrico Aas ut de sanguine D'ni fundatoris*; and the bishop in his will gives a legacy to Felicia Aas his kinswoman, who was daughter of Ralf son of Henry Aas; so that if the bishop's father's name was not also Aas, but Long, his grandmother must needs have had two husbands, Long and Aas; but it is certain none of the name of Long were either admitted into the college as kinsman, or had any legacy in the bishop's will, or had any remainders limited to them upon any deeds, as the rest of his kindred have, whereas these Longs, if there had been any, would have been of the whole blood.

It will be seen that Anstis clearly thinks that Long was not the bishop's family name, but one given to his father for his stature. For several reasons, which he assigns, he thinks that the name might have been Aas, or that, for reasons also assigned in the paper, his mother might have had two husbands, and Henry Aas might have been of the half-blood, *i. e.* a son by the first husband. But it has occurred to me that Aas might also be a nickname, as it is the German for offal or carrion, and aassig (the same with hassig), means ugly or dirty, &c. And if we have "Long John," why not also "Dirty or ugly Harry"? The word may have survived Anglo-Saxon times as a conversational phrase, though I do not find it in a dictionary, now in the course of publication by M. Strattman of Crefeld, of the English language in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, as usual in literary composition. At all events, if Long be given up as a family name, it opens the whole question as to what the family name really was, and thus considerably strengthens the case which I have taken so much pains to elucidate. It will be seen by my former article that I laid some stress on the conjecture first started by Bishop Godwin, that Long was a nickname, but I attach far more importance to

the fact that Anstis also proves an ally, as he was a very distinguished and laborious antiquary.

In a less important point I have also an additional document to produce. For carrying upwards the Wykham pedigree to Richard de Stokes, who gave lands to Bruerne Abbey between 1147 and 1166 (the episcopate of Robert de Chesney, Bishop of Lincoln), and thus tracing the existence of the Radulphus Wykham from whom Harpissfield said the Bishop descended, I trusted to an extract from the plea-roll of 26 Hen. III. (1241-2), contained in a MS. in the Bodleian Library. I had inquired in vain at the Carlton Ride for the plea-roll itself, and thought it was lost, but I have since found the roll at the Record Office, and give the document at length.

(Placita de Banco 26 et 27 Hen. III. Michael. Rot. 25.)

Placita apud Westm' in octabis sancti Michaelis coram Roberto de Lexinton et sociis suis anno regni regis Henrici xxvi^{to} incipiente xxvii^{mo}.

[m. 24]. Rotel. ss. Robertus de Wykham per attornatum suum petit versus Robertum Ingelram et Johannam uxorem ejus terciam partem feodi i. militis cum pertinentiis in Stokes et versus Gilbertum de Hamnill duas partes feodi. i. militis cum pertin' exceptis i. messuagio viij. virgatis iiij^{xx} et v. acris terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et versus Ricardum de Hamnill v. acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Robertum de Hamnill tres acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Will' le Frankelain tres acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Sampsonem Carpentarium et Ceciliam uxorem ejus dimidiam virgatam terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Galfridum clericum dim. virgatam terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Simonem de Gaytinton vii. acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Barth' de Aldewynle dim. virgatam terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Matillidem Pynel xi. acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Robertum de Sunderland tres acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Robertum de Gozebertcherch x. acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Will'm filium Ivonis i. acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Ernis. filium Thomæ di. acram terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Robertum Pulment tres acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Johannem filium Amfridi i. messuagium cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Alanum filium Willielmi tres acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Willielmi de Bridekote i. virgatam v.

acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Ricardum filium Ricardi i. virgatam terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Willielmum fil. Osberti dim. virgatam terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Henricum filium Osberti et Agnetem uxorem ejus sex acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Ricardum Manfras vi. acras terræ cum pertin' in eadem villa et v. Hugonem filium Edithæ i. acras terræ et dim cum pertin' in eadem villa ut jus suum, etc. et unde quidam Ricardus de Stok antecessor suus fuit seisisus in dominico suo, etc. tempore Henrici regis avi domini Regis, capiens in espletiis ad valorem dimidiæ marcæ, et de ipso Ricardo descendit jus predictæ terræ cuidam Roberto ut filio et heredi, et de ipso Roberto isti Radulpho (Roberto?) qui nunc petit ut filio et heredi; et quod tale sit jus suum offert, etc.

Et Robertus et omnes alii veniunt, et Robertus Johanna et Gilbertus dicunt quod non debent ei ad hoc breve respondere quia non tenent integre predictum feodum i. militis cum pertin' quia prior Hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia tenet inde advocacionem ecclesiæ predictæ villæ quæ est de pertinentiis predicti feodi et quæ non excipitur in brevi suo, et Radulphus non potest hoc dedicere, et ideo ipsi inde sine die et Radulphus in misericordia.

Et Ricardus de Hamnill, Walterus de Hamnill, Robertus de Hamnill, Willielmus Frankelain, Sampson et Cecilia, Galfridus clericus, Simon de Gaytindone, Bartholomeus de Alwyncle, Matillis Pynel, Robertus de Sunderlond, Robertus de Gosebercherch, Robertus Pulment, et Hugo filius Edithæ vocant ad warrantum Gilbertum de Hamnill; et Willielmus filius Osberti vocat ad warrantum Willielmum de Diggeby; et Ernisius filius Thomæ vocat ad warrantum Simonem de Gaytintone habeant eos a die Paschæ in tres septimanas per Auxilium Curie et summoneantur in comitatu Lincolnæ. Et Johannes filius Auredi, Alanus filius Willielmi, Henricus et Agnes uxor ejus, et Ricardus Manfras veniunt et dicunt quod tenent de feodo Hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia, et quod predictus Radulphus cognovit quod remisit et quietum clamavit predicto Hospitali et omnibus tenentibus de feodo hospitalis totum jus, etc. Et ideo ipsi inde sine die, etc. Et Willielmus de Bridekote et Ricardus filius Ricardi veniunt et defendunt jus suum, etc. et totum, etc. et ponunt se in magnam assisam domini Regis, et petunt recordum fieri utrum ipsi majus jus habeant in predicta terra an predictus Radulphus.

Dies datus est eis in adventum justiciariorum. Et tunc veniunt iij^{or}. Et Robertus de Gosebercherch ponit loco suo Robertum de Sunderland.

It led me to a singular discovery. It is headed *Rotel'* (Rutlandshire), but the parties lived, and the suit arose, on the borders of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire. In trying to discover the cause of this apparent error, I found that Henry III. to gratify his brother the King of the Romans, had taken a part of Rutlandshire from Northamptonshire, to which it formerly belonged, and given it to him as a separate jurisdiction, leaving the remainder still joined to Northamptonshire. The hundred of Spelho is particularly mentioned, and other hundreds are alluded to but not named. Doubtless the part still left in Northamptonshire comprised the portion near Banbury, and as the document states that a day was fixed for the parties to appear at the assizes, (*in adventum Justic'*, before the justices on circuit,) they may have attended in the county of Rutland, part of which, on this supposition, would be close at hand. Sir Robert Wykham here apparently failed in an attempt to set aside some grants of his grandfather to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem as to a portion of the property to which this suit refers; and this attempt is probably the reason why the monks of Bruerne, in the Hundred Rolls, temp. Edw. I. (1276), took the pains, in describing the land at Swalcliffe given them by that same grandfather, to state that they had the confirmations of four kings, viz. Henry II. Richard I. John, and Henry III. From this statement I was able to shew that it was Robert de Chesney and not Robert Grossetete, to whom as "*Episcopo suo*" Richard de Stokes addressed his charter.¹

And I may observe incidentally that it is the confirmation of a grant of his father by Richard de Stokes that enabled me to supply the one missing link between him and Robert the son of Walchelin, who held Swalcliffe at the time of the Domesday Survey. The only previous grant enumerated in the charter of

¹ The charter is given in Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, No. 441, where Grossetete is given conjecturally by him. He died 1235, and Henry II. and Richard I. could not have confirmed the charter had he been the bishop intended. These confirmations are both extant, one, that of Richard I. Cart. Antiq. R. No. 1, at the Public Record Office, the other, that of Henry II. in the British Museum, Harleian MS. 6748, fol. 9. Henry II. is not so termed in the hundred rolls. He is called "*Henricus prior*," and Henry III. "*Henricus filius Regis Johannis*." Henry I. cannot be intended, as the monastery was not founded until 1147.

King John, in Dugdale, which can possibly be the one intended, is a grant of a virgate of land at Shipton. Shipton, like Swalcliffe, is a township in the hundred of Banbury, and it is Walter the son of Robert who grants the virgate of land. That this Robert was the son of Walchelin, thus bringing the whole of the facts into a consistent series, is further corroborated by the fact that Robert de Stokes still held a virgate of land at Shipton at the date of the hundred rolls of Edw. I. so that his grandfather would seem to have had two, of which he gave one to the church, and retained the other for himself. It is plain that these members of the family were called indiscriminately de Stoke, de Swalcliffe, and de Wykham, at that time, as the very individual who is stated to hold Wykham in the hundred rolls as Robert de Wykham is called Robert de Stokes in the book of fees in the Court of Exchequer temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I. as cited in Beesley's Banbury, p. 94, "Robert de Stokes, iij knights in Wykham, and in Sualclive, and in Fanflur, and in Eppewelle," whilst Richard de Stokes is named as a witness to two charters amongst the Eynsham papers in Dugdale's Monasticon (Nos. 27 and 28) as "Magister Ricardus de Sualcliffe."

And a further confirmation still is supplied by the circumstance that, when one of the intervening members of the three named in the pedigree, gave the tithe of an acre of land at Wykham to the parson of Banbury, the monks of Eynsham proved that Robert the son of Walchelin (see Dugdale, Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 16, cited by Beesley, p. 62,) had already given the tithes of the whole of his property at Wykham to them, ("totam decimam suam de Wicheam,") thus proving distinctly the identity of the estate and of the family; and this is made still more certain by the fact that the acre itself was a portion of his own demesne land, which shows that Robert the son of Walchelin had beyond a doubt held the very same lands. The dispute was compromised between Surlo, canon of Lincoln and rector of Banbury, and the abbey in 1238. See Eynsham papers, fol. 57b, at Christ Church Oxford. I have dwelt on these facts longer than I otherwise should have done, and rather fallen into a digression, because Mr. Shirley, in his *Noble and Gentle Men of England*, only carries our connection with Swalcliffe to the beginning of the fourteenth cen-

tury, which is later by more than two hundred years than its real commencement, and by more than a century and a half later than it can be traced, by the legal evidence of a pedigree established in a court of justice, and which I have here produced.

The unsettled state of the name was characteristic of the habits of the period. Our family were called indiscriminately de Stoke, de Wykham, and de Swalcliffe, from 1147 till after the compilation of the hundred rolls (1276), in which it is said "D'nus Robertus de Swalcliffe tenet tres partes unius feodi militis de D'no Roberto de Wykham *patre suo*," and each individual of the series can be shewn to have borne more than one of these names at different times. Hence it is not a matter of surprise that there should be doubt and confusion as to the real name of William of Wykham, who was born in 1324, and whose parents were contemporaries of the second Sir Robert Wykham.

In my former article I have given several more particulars as to the names borne by the early members of our family, and do not repeat them here; but one thing deserves notice. Robert de Wykham, as he is called at the commencement and in the middle of the record here produced, is five times called Radulphus in the body of the document, and either he or his father is also called Radulphus in the Eynsham papers, but he is given as de Wykham in the record, and as "tunc Dominus de Wykham" in the Eynsham papers. See compromise referred to above.

The system of the period seems to have been very like that now, or at all events very recently, prevailing in Scotland, where the lairds are known by the name of their residence. Previously the system was more like that of Wales, where a man was identified by the name of his father, as Robert is termed the son of Walchelin, and Walter the son of Robert. This accounts for a great many early surnames, as Fitz-Walter, Fitz-Hugh, and a large number of similar formations. It has been interesting to me to trace the gradual development of these different forms, in one and the same family, and as it rather throws a light on the period at which each variety prevailed, I hope it may not prove tedious to my readers. I add in a note the mode in which an esquire of a knight was remunerated for his services, being the arrangement recorded in the hundred rolls between Sir Robert

Wykham and Thomas Unfrey who served him in that capacity. I am told that the instances recorded are rare, but it is not unique.¹

As to the main purport of this paper, I hope that I shall appear to others, as well as to myself, to have strengthened the case I made out in my former essay, for the connection of William of Wykham with our family. To us it is an object of surpassing interest, but I believe it is not a matter of indifference to antiquaries or the general public.

MEMORANDA CONCERNING THE FAMILY OF PICTAVENSIS
OR PAYTEFIN, OF HEADINGLEY, NEAR LEEDS.

The only pedigree of the family of *Pictavensis* of Altofts and Headingley, a family of note and power at the time of the Conquest, is that compiled by Hopkinson, and used by Thoresby and Whitaker. It is most incomplete and incorrect; but it nevertheless contains some statements not to be found elsewhere, which Hopkinson no doubt derived from some of the original documents constantly passing through his hands. As the present effort merely aims at the production of such evidence as will best assist in the construction of a full and complete pedigree, we shall first give Hopkinson's account without alteration or comment.

PAYTEFIN, PEITEVIN, PATEFYN, OR PICTAVENSIS of Altofts.

ARMS: Ermine, three chevronels gules.²

Roger Pictavensis was in wardship to Lord Robert de Laci; married —, dau. of —, and had issue: 1. Robert; 2. Roger; 3. Thomas; 4. Hugh; 5. Walter; 6. John; and Emma, married — of London,

Roger Pictavensis, second son of Roger, married —, dau. of —, and had issue Thomas.

¹ Thomas Unfrey tenet ij. virgatas terræ de domino (*sc.* manerii) de Sualeclive faciendo domino suo servicium unius armigeri super equo domini sui et ad custum domini sui; et eodem modo ibit in nuncio domini sui quo voluerit in Anglia, et dabit sectam curiæ domini sui et hundredo de Bannebiri, et dabit v. solidos seutagii quando scutum dat xl. solidos. (Rot. Hundredorum, p. 708.)

² "Sire Roger Peytevin, de ermyne a iij cheverons de goules." Roll temp. Edw. II. edit. Nicolas, under county of Lincoln, p. 58. See also Roll of Society of Antiquaries, No. 17, as edited in Archæologia, vol. xxxix. No. 459.

Thomas Pictavensis, son and heir of Roger, married —, dau. of —, and had issue Robert who died s.p. and Roger.

Roger lived at Altofts, parish Normanton, 24th Edward I. and had issue Hugh, John, William, and Richard, who all died s.p.; and Alice, who married Roger Mallet of Normanton.

The wife of Roger Patefin was Emma, dau. and heir of William Russel, and by her he got the manor of Normanton.

In Wilson's copy of Hopkinson's MS. in the Leeds Library, there are appended the following notes, no doubt the joint production of the two :

Sir Henry Tankersley, knt. Lord of Tankersley, 10th Hen III. married Agnes, dau. and coheir of Roger Pictavensis, Lord of Burgh Wallis, formerly De Burgo, and had issue Sir Richard.

Roger Peytevin, Lord of Altoftes, gave to the Knights Hospitalers, settled at Newland, near Wakefield, the church of Normanton, and land in Altofts.¹

In 13th Edw. II. Eliz. Paytefyn granted the manor of Hedingley to her brother John (Calverley of Calverley), and he gave it to Kirkstall Abbey in 1324.²

Thomas Paytefyn of Hedingley, esq. married Eizabeth, dau. of Sir John Calverley.³

It appears by a deed, sans date, which I sent to Dr. Rawlinson 22nd April 1751, that Thomas Pictavensis and William his son were witnesses to [the grant of] Thomas son of William de Ledes, of two cultures of land in Osmundthorpe to William Clark of Osmundthorpe.

¹ See *Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. p. 808. By charter dated 40th Hen. III. 1256, Roger le Peytevin, lord of Altoftes, son and heir of Thomas le Peytevin, gave to the Knights Hospitalers of Newland, with his body, which was to be buried in the church of the brethren at Newland, or in the cemetery of the church, and for the health of his soul and those of Thomas his father, Isabella his mother, his wife, his ancestors and successors, the whole advowson of the church at Normanton, which advowson Matilda, Emma, and Isabella, the daughters and heirs of Walter le Morkar, acknowledged to be his right, &c.

² See *Mon. Ang.* vol. v. p. 540. Datum apud Heddinglay die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Ambrosii Episcopi, anno domini 1324, an. reg. 17 Edw. II.

³ Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Paytefin of Heddinglay, makes her will on the Vigil of St. Bartholomew the Apostle 1341, ordering her body to be buried in "the abbey of Eschewolde." She mentions no children, except those of her brother Wilfred, to whom she leaves small legacies. She also bequeaths to the monks of Kirkstall and other religious bodies. *Mon. Ang.* vol. v. p. 471.

William Pictavensis, temp. Edw. I. gave to the Knights Templars the mill with a culture of land in Headingley.¹

Walter Pictavensis came from Pictou in Normandy with William the Conqueror. He was the first of the family who held Headingley of Ilbert de Laci, and married Lutetia, dau. and heir of Hugh le Morkar of Normanton. Morkar, the father of Hugh, was a Saxon, who lived at Normanton at the time of the Conquest. William and other five of his sons went to the conquest of Ireland. Hugh gave half of the manor of Normanton to his daughter in free marriage. William mentioned above was the son of this Walter.²

5th Edw. II. William Patefyn held of the abbot of Kirkstall 10 acres of land in Hedingley, and half a knight's fee there.

PICTAVENSIS, another descent.

Walter Pictavensis, or of Pictou in Normandy, came into England with the Conqueror, and married Lutetia, dau. and heir of Hugh le Morkar of Normanton, and had issue William; Bertlette, dau. and heir to her mother, and who married Gilbert de Snythall.

William Pictavensis, son and heir of Walter, marr. —, dau. of —, and had issue Roger.

This is the end of Hopkinson's account as given by Wilson in his MS. now in the Leeds Library. Its worth is very little indeed, but it could not well be left out of consideration in any attempt to compile a pedigree of the Pictavenses. As it states,

¹ In 1199 there was a convention made between the Bishop of London and Thomas le Poitevin, concerning the boundary of the wood of Leeds and Headingley. William le Poitevin was a witness to the charter of Maurice de Gaunt to the burgesses of Leeds 9th John. He certainly is not the William who gave land to the Templars, but it is probable he was his father. An. gra. 1251, at the feast of All Saints: This is the final concord between William son of William Pictavensis of Headingley and the abbat and convent of Kirkstall: William gave to the abbat one toft in Burley, and it shall be lawful for the said abbat and convent to use the stone quarries of the said William at Headingley. Witness Sir Robert Stapleton. Harl. MS. 802.

² Be it remembered that Hugh Morkar, Lord of Normanton, hath given the moiety of the town of Normanton to Walter de Paytfyn, lord of Headingley, &c. Miller's *Doncaster*, p. 60. Burg (Wallis) was held at the date of the survey by William, who appears in a grant to St. Clement's of Pontefract by the name of William Pictavus. "These Pictavi, Pictavienses, or Paytefins, were a family (if one family and not rather several who emigrated here from Poictou in the train of the Laci,) who appear in several parts of the west riding, where they had great possessions." Hunter's *South Yorkshire*. William Pictavensis gave the site of Kirkstall Abbey in 1152, and two granges which were also part of his fee.

Roger Pictavensis was one of the earliest recorded members of the family, but apparently only one of them.

Roger Pictavensis is one of the witnesses of the charter of foundation of Pontefract Priory, by Robert the son of Ilbert de Laci, 1087—1100.—*Mon. Ang.* v. 120.

Roger Pictavus gave to the church of St. Clement in the Castle (of Pontefract) temp. Robert Laci (ante 1100) two *garbas* in Altoftes; and William Pictavus also gave two *garbas* in Scaleilla.

These are the earliest representatives of the family whose names are known to us; another generation must elapse before we can define any exact relationship.

Roger Pictavensis and Adam Pictavensis¹ are witnesses (with Roger de Swillington) to the charter of Jordan Foliot to the monks of Pontefract, temp. Henry de Laci and Osbert the Archdeacon (circa 1154).

Robert Pictavensis, who gave to the priory of Pontefract a bovate of land in Altofts, witnesses the charter of Henry de Laci, son of Robert and Matilda, temp. Roger, Abp. of York 1154—1181.

In the same period Robert Peytefin gave to the hospital of St. Peter's, York, the right and advowson which he held in the church of Saxton, together with lands in Saxton and Wodehus. Witnesses, Robert the dean (of York), Simon the canon, Cuthbert prior of Gisburn.

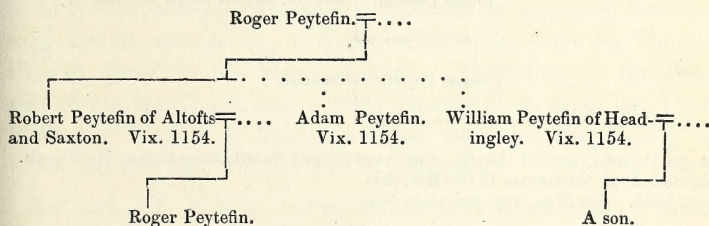
Roger Peytefin, son of the above Robert, confirms the gift of his father of the aforesaid lands. Witnesses, Robert the dean of St. Peter of York, Master Robert Scot, Hugh the canon,² son of the dean, Adam Peytefin, and William his brother.

This Robert Peytefin was the tenant and contemporary of Henry de Laci, the founder of Kirkstall Abbey, as also was William Petefin of Headingley, who, at the request of Laci, gave

¹ 9th John, 1207, we find Adam Pictavensis possessing chattels in Dorsetshire. Rot. de Fin. p. 374. We cannot prove that he was the same Adam as mentioned above, or even descended from him.

² To Roger by the Grace of God Archbishop of York, and to all the chapter of St. Peter of York, Robert Peytefin greeting. Know ye that I have granted, &c. to the canons of St. Oswald of Nostel the gift which my father Roger made to the same canons of the mill in Saxton for the health of my soul, and I will give to them yearly 12*d.* until the mill be repaired, for it was pulled down by the wars. Harl. MS. 797.

the site of the abbey. William may then be the one who, as the brother of Adam, witnesses Roger's confirmation. William Paytevin was witness to a charter of William Paynel giving land to York Cathedral, about 1167. In the foundation charter of Kirkstall, Henry de Laci confirms to the monks the donation of land which William de Hedingleia, his wife and son, gave to the monks, which gift Robert his son confirmed by charter. Among the witnesses we find Henry Archbishop of York (1147-1153), Oto de Tilli, Richard Grammaticus, and Jordan his brother, Robert Pictavensis, William de Hedingleia, &c. (*Mon. Ang.* v. 532). It is doubtful what position William de Hedingleia held as a member of the Paytefin family. In the confirmation-charter of Robert son of Henri de Laci, Robert Paytefin (Peiteuin) is mentioned as lord of the said William. (*Ibid.* p. 537.) This may mean, as it probably does mean, that the Headingley branch of the family had now become the secondary branch, and that Robert was the brother as well as the lord of William.



Further information is required to supply with accuracy the next link in the descent.

9th John 1207. Fines between Roger Birkin and Alice his wife, the widow of Robert Peytefin, for the third part of the land in Towton, for lands in Altofts and Saxton, of which Roger Peytefin was tenant. In the same year occurs the suit between the same Roger Birkin and Alice his wife, demandants, and Roger Peytefin, tenant of the third part of the town of Towton, which the same Roger and Alice claim to be the reasonable dower of the said Alice, of the free tenements which belonged to Robert Peytefin, sometime her husband, &c. Harl. MS. 797.

This Alice, who, by the nature of her suit, cannot have been long married to her second husband in 1207, is therefore not

likely to have been the widow of the Robert who had certainly arrived at manhood in 1154. Her husband may have been the one named below :

Know all men that I, Robert Peytefin, have granted to the church of St. Oswald of Nostel 10s. yearly, which I and my heirs will pay unto them yearly at the feast of St. Martin for the mill of Saxton, which Roger Peytefin gave unto them for perpetual alms.

The next three generations are fixed with tolerable certainty.

I, Thomas Peytefin, son of Roger Peytefin, have granted to the canons of Nostel 10s., which I and my heirs will yearly pay to them at the feast of St. Martin for the mill of Saxton, which Roger Peytefin gave unto them in alms. To all that shall see or hear this present writing, Roger the son of Thomas Peytefin greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I have ratified all the donations which Roger and Robert, my ancestors, have granted to the hospital of Saint Leonard of York. Dat. at York 5th kal. July 1260.

Roger Peytefin. = Isoulde, dau. of Hugh de Lelay (?)

Thomas Peytefin. = Isabella.

Roger Peytefin, lord of Altofts, who gave = Emma Russel, according to Hopkinson. the church of Normanton to the Hospitalers, 1256. See *Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. p. 808.

Isoulde, relict of Roger Peytevin, daughter of Hugh de Lelay, gave the whole village of Stainburn to Fountains Abbey, containing five carucates of land, as well in demesne as in service, which was confirmed by Roger Paytefin the younger her grandson, and by Hugh son of William de Lelay, as specified by the boundaries which Isoulde his daughter had given.¹ *Mon. Ebor.*

¹ Hugh de Lelay, by a charter dated at Ottelay, 2 non. Nov. 1221, gave the church of Weston to York Cathedral. Witnesses, Robert de Lelay, Henry de Mohaut, William de Vesey, Paulinus de Ottelay, Odo de Richmond. *Mon. Ang.* vol. viii. p. 1198. To the charter of Adam, son of Adam, son of Hugo de Lechelay, confirming to Kirkstall all the donations of his ancestors and tenants, the following are witnesses:—Sir Richard de Thornhill, Sir Richard de Janghe, William Ward, Simon his brother and parson of Gisley, Ralph de Arthington, William Pictavensis, Hugo de Lasci, Hugo de Horsford, Adam de Thornis, Serlo de Roudona, &c The charter is without date.

From the close of the thirteenth century, the Altofts branch of the Paytefins seems to have decayed. Hunter says they became extinct at too early a period to have left materials for any connected history of them; nor when we find them ending in coheirs is it easy to shew particularly the marriages made by the heiresses, or the issue from them. Johnson shews from certain pleadings respecting the manor of Burghwallis, that Robert Pictavus was the last who held it, and that he had seven daughters:

Eva, who married Richard son of Robert de Reecroft;

Dionysia, mother of Richard le Wallis;¹

Galiena, Agatha, and Matilda.

Muriel, from whom descended Henry de Rockley.²

Agnes, who married Elias de Midhope,³ and had James.

The HEADINGLEY branch of the Peytefins continued for some generations longer, but its origin in the parent stem is not easy to determine. William, the benefactor to Kirkstall, may or may not have been the founder of this branch. His successor seems to have been named Thomas, but we have no means of determining that he was his son, or distinguishing him from the Thomas already given in the Altofts branch. According to the deed sent to Dr. Rawlinson (see p. 236) Thomas Pictavensis had a son William. Thomas is known to have possessed Headingley in 1199, but in 1223 William was in possession.

8th Hen. III. William de Peytefin disinherited the Abbat of Kirkstall of common in Headingley. Harl. MS. 802.

21st Hen. III. The king confirms to the abbat and monks of Kirkstall that they and their successors may have free warren in all their demesne lands which they have of the gift of William Peitevine in Headingley and East Headingley.

William Peytefin is known to have been succeeded by William his son.

13 Edw. I. William Patefyn held a knight's fee in Headingley of the Lacis. *Kirkby's Inquest*.

¹ According to Dodsworth, Robert Wallis, seneschal of Pontefract, temp. Hen. III. married Dionysia, daughter and coheir of Robert Peytefin of Burgh.

² Henry de Rockley was a tenant of the honor of Pontefract; Robert, his son and heir, was under age in 1359. *Barnard's Survey*.

³ Elias de Midhope was a tenant of the honor in 1278. *Barnard's Survey*.

William Paytefin and Margaret his wife quit-claimed to the monks of Fountains all their right in a messuage of eight oxgangs of land in Moor Monkton; which in the 34th Edw. III. 1360, was also done by Maud, daughter and heir of John Walays, son of William Walays de Monkton. *Mon. Ebor.* 187.

5 Edw. II William Payntefin held two *placeas* and nine acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Headingley. *Abb. Rot. Orig.* 1, p 191.

On the feast of the Annunciation of the B. V. M. 1311, William Patefyn is witness to a charter of John de Calverley; as also are Simon Ward and Roger de Ledes. *Mon. Ang.* 5, p. 541.

In the evidences of the heirs of Falkingham of Leeds, Pleas Easter, 8 Hen. IV. the jurors say that one Hugh late Abbat of Kirkstall was seized of a free tenement in Heddingley and Burghley; and the jurors say also that one William Pictavensis of Heddingley, the lord of the aforesaid towns of Heddingley and Burghley near Leeds, long before William son of Roger de Ledes (who disinherited the now abbat), or any of his ancestors, ever had anything in the said towns, by a certain deed without date, which follows in these words:—This present writing doth testify, that for the pacifying the contentions moved between the abbat of Kirkstall and William son of William Pictavensis before John de Vallibus, justice, 1280, it is thus agreed, &c. the aforesaid William granted two carucates of land, with their appurtenances, in West Headingley, with the north wood, which they had of the gift of William Pictavensis the elder, and one mark yearly rent, which the said abbat, &c. had of the gift of William Pictavensis, grandfather of the aforesaid William, and a toft, &c. which Thomas Pictavensis, &c. Harl. MS. 802.

William Pictavensis married Ellen, daughter of Sir Alexander de Ledes, and had Alexander, son and heir, who lived 9 Edw. III. Harl. MS. 802.

Elizabeth Paytefin, widow of Thomas Paytefin lord of Headingley, by her will, made on the Vigil of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, 1341, leaves her body to be buried in the priory of Esholt. *Hist. Esholt Priory*, p. 20.

Alexander Paytefin surrendered his right in Headingley to Elizabeth Paytefin and John de Calverley, 6 kal. June 16 Edw. II. Harl. MS. 802.

This Alexander was the last of the Paytefins who held lands in Headingley. After his surrender the manor came into the possession of the families De Ledes and De Calverley. Thomas

Paytefin, the son and heir of William, had conceded parts of the manor of Headingley to the monks of Kirkstall for a fixed rent, and this rent was remitted by John de Calverley. And in 1324 the whole manor was conceded to the monks by John de Calverley (*Mon Ang.* vol. v. p. 540) shortly after Alexander de Paytefin had surrendered his claim. The total extinction of their race followed the loss of their lands, and now their name is unknown where they once ruled as lords.

A. E. W.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE DUNBARS, EARLS OF MARCH.

Some time since an inquiry was made in *Notes and Queries* (third series, vol. xii. p. 129) respecting the origin of this princely Saxon house, in reply to which the present writer contributed a brief outline, from authentic sources, of its rise and decadence (p. 231). In so doing he found incidental notices, which attracted his attention, and was led to further researches on the question of its present representation, which show that on this point there is much obscurity and misapprehension, and perhaps a little assumption, in some quarters. What has been collected is now submitted to those qualified to speak with authority.

Taking the male representation first, there are no fewer than five Baronetcies of the name, in their order of creation thus—of Mochrum, 1694; of Durn, 1697; of Northfield, 1698; of Hempriggs, 1706 (all of Nova Scotia); and lastly Boath, 1814. Their lineages are all deduced, with more or less variation, in Burke, Debrett, and Lodge, from James Dunbar, called the fifth, and certainly the last, Earl of Moray of this surname, who died before 1450; and it is in addition stated by Debrett that Dunbar of Mochrum “represents the Sheriffs of Moray, and is chief of the name.” But in every one of these five “lineages” there is a great absence of exact detail just at the point where it is most wanted, viz. the precise links between this Earl of Moray and their respective ancestors. A gap of three or more generations is left to be filled up, and there is reason to believe that such omissions are not without a purpose, which will be seen afterwards. In addition to the chiefship, Mochrum carries the lion and roses of March, quartered with the cushions and tressure of Randolph, and the

knightly crest of the horse's head and neck, bridled [with the unmeaning addition of a hand coupé, holding the bridle], besides the lions sejant as supporters, all without a single abatement. Three of the other baronets more modestly exhibit an additional bordure on their shields, Durn carrying it nebulée, Northfield plain, and Hempriggs vairée.¹ Why, is a fair subject for discussion.

Among the early male cadets of the main stem of March were the



DUNBAR OF NORTHFIELD.

Earls of Home, the Dundases of Dundas, the Edgars of Wedderlie, and the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, whose arms all allude to the fact, being respectively a white lion on a field vert (Home); a red lion on a white field (Dundas); a white lion on a field sable (Edgar); and argent, a saltire and chief azure, the last charged with three cushions or (Kirk-

patrick). With regard to the latest legitimate male cadets, the following it is thought will be found tolerably correct so far as it goes. By charter, dated at Stirling on 25th July 1368, David Bruce granted and confirmed to his beloved cousin, "George of Dumbarr," the lands of Cumnok within the shire of Ayr, of Blantyre within the shire of Lanark, and the lands of Glenken and Mochrum within the shire of Dumfries, &c. all as they had been possessed by "Sir Patrick of Dunbarr, knight, the last Earl of March." (Reg. Mag. Sig. No. 195, p. 62.) The grantee was George the eleventh Earl, "the scourge of the Douglasses," in whom the lustre of his race culminated before its extinction. From Man and Wigtown on the west, his domains stretched through Annandale to the Merse or Lothian on the east of Scotland. From his younger brother John, the Dunbars, Earls of Moray, descended. Six years later the baronies of Blantyre and Cumnock were resigned by Earl George in the hands of Robert II. and by



ARMS OF BOATH.

¹ Boath, who bears the plain unquartered lion and roses of March, exhibits a most extraordinary crest, "a dexter hand paumé, reaching to two earl's coronets tied together." This may certainly be classed with the "unsuitable figures" condemned by Mr. Seton (*Scottish Heraldry*, p. 222). Does it symbolise a latent claim to the earldoms of March and Moray?

The engravings are kindly lent to us from Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*. (EDIT. H. & G.)

that King granted to "David de Dunbarr," styled "fidelis noster" in the charter, dated Perth, 3rd February 1374. (Reg. Mag. Sig. No. 54, p. 136.) What the relationship of David to Earl George was is not stated; but, while clearly a favoured individual, he was not so near in blood as to receive the epithet of "consanguineus noster," given to the Earl by the King in the same charter. He founded, however, (apparently) a powerful branch—the Barons of Cumnock, who are shown by retours to have flourished till 1604, when the last of their direct male line, "Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield, Sheriff of Moray," died s.p. leaving three sisters and coheirresses, "Darrothea, Joneta, and Marjoria," who, while they succeeded him in Westfield and other lands in the shires of Nairn and Elgin, do not appear (from the retours at least) to have acquired the barony of Cumnock, or the dignified (but of course unfeminine) office of hereditary Sheriff of Moray. In this office another Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, a cousin, was served heir male (28th Dec. 1604) to their common grandfather Patrick Dunbar "of Cumnock;" and with his descendants the printed retours show that the lands of Westfield and office of Sheriff remained till the end of the seventeenth century, the last service being on July 27th 1686—"Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, heir male of Robert Dunbar of Westfield, his father, in the castle of Forres, Customs of Sant Geilis day, and lands of Westfield." Burke says they ended with Ludovic Dunbar of Westfield, who died in 1747, "when Sir George Dunbar of Mochrum succeeded to the chiefship." (Peerage and Baronetage.)

But a curious circumstance must here be noticed. How did the Dunbars of "Cumnock" and those of "Westfield" come to be united? The former we see commenced with David de Dunbar, alive in 1374; the latter family had a different and rather remarkable origin in the following century. Mr. Riddell gives it thus (in *Peerage and Consistorial Law*, vol. i. p. 500):

It is stated by Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie, in his history, compiled in the reign of Queen Mary, that James Dunbar, Earl of Moray, who was alive before the middle of the fifteenth century, had been "handfast" with Isabel Innes, daughter of the laird of Innes, and "begat" upon her Alexander Dunbar, a man of singular wit and courage. But the lady having unfortunately, (as he [Pitscottie] informs us) "deceased before" marriage this Alexander was worthy of a greater living than he might succeed to by the *laws* and *practices* of this realm.

In other words, Alexander was illegitimate; and on the death of his father Earl James did not succeed to the Earldom of Moray, which went to Lady Janet Dunbar, his legitimate half-sister, who carried it

to her husband James Lord Crichton for life. The seal of this Alexander, stated to be appended to a letter of reversion by him and Isabel Sutherland his spouse in 1488, to his sister Janet Dunbar, "Countess of Moray and Frendraught," (Laing's *Catalogue*, No. 298,) is described as "a fesse between three cushions, all within a double tressure flory and counterflory. Crest: On a helmet a talbot's head." With all deference this description seems erroneous. On a minute examination of the woodcut, which is very indistinct, the fesse is rather a bar, or the shield may be described as party per fesse, between three cushions, 2 in chief and 1 in base, and the tressure is far more like a plain bordure. If this reading is the correct one, then the bar and bordure differences on Alexander's seal are quite in accordance with his position as a natural son. From him the distinguished race of the hereditary Sheriffs of Moray traced their origin, and so do all the five baronets already mentioned, not one of whom pays his ancestor the compliment of naming him in his pedigree.¹ Three of these, however, carry the bordure properly, to show their descent; one, (Mochrum) flies at higher game, and carries unabated the chief insignia of March and Randolph. These pretensions are a fair subject of examination now that the bordure has been so far explained, and we shall proceed to do so. The barony of Mochrum was, as has been seen, the property of Earl George in 1368. We may conclude it had been given to a cadet before the forfeiture of his son in 1435, if the following is correct. Sir B. Burke (*Dormant and Extinct Peerage*, 1866, art. MARCH) says :

Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, the son of the forfeited Earl, married Janet, youngest of the three coheirs of Patrick Dunbar of Mochrum, and got as his share Mochrum Loch. [We shall discuss their descendants afterwards under the female representation.] Other Dunbars descend from Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Sheriff of Moray, which estate he got from his sister, heir to her father James Dunbar, fifth Earl of Moray, grandson of John first Earl thereof. The two eldest of Sir Alexander's six sons married Ann-Euphame and Margaret, the two eldest daughters and coheirs of Patrick Dunbar of Mochrum, and founded the families of Westfield and Mochrum.

If we follow Sir Bernard, then, Westfield is extinct in the principal male line, and the family which is now styled of "Mochrum" is the next cadet of Westfield, allied to the second coheiress of Mochrum.

¹ The surname of Dunbar struck its roots deeply in the shire of Moray. The minor families of Tarbet, Tarrie, Askliesk, Blerie, Grange, Newton, and many more, appear in the retours of the seventeenth century. If descended of the first sheriff, he left quite a patriarchal "following."

We cannot see then on what grounds the baronets of Mochrum claim any superiority over their kinsmen. All descend from Westfield, the first of whom was illegitimate; and all, we think, should carry, what three only do at present, a difference to mark this in their arms. The descent, though not the chief, is an honourable one, and ought not to be forgotten.

None of these, therefore, can lay claim to the legitimate male representation of March. Does it then rest among some one of the early cadets—of Home, Dundas, Edgar, or Kirkpatrick?

Let us now consider the lineal female representation. For this there are many claimants. Sir B. Burke (*Dormant and Extinct Peerage, sup. cit.*) states it thus:—The grandson of Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar¹ and Janet youngest coheir of Mochrum, “Andrew Dunbar, died s.p.; and his eldest sister Margaret is now represented, through the MacDowalls of Freugh and the Earls of Dumfries, by the Marquess of Bute, who is thus the lineal heir of Cospatrick Earl of Northumberland.” This is explicit enough, but its value is rather lessened when we consult another and certainly not less learned authority. Mr. Riddell (*Tracts, &c.* 1835, p. 192) says that the above Andrew Dunbar “was indisputably the heir male and direct representative” of the Earls of March. He died s.p. about 1568, when his four sisters became his heirs-portioners. The above Margaret, known to have been the eldest of these, was divorced on 25th May 1568, by her husband “John Wemis, sone to David Wemis of Clair,” for adultery with a person named “John Gifford at Kirkyat,” whom she afterwards married. “In this degraded line, so meanly married,” says Mr. Riddell, “supposing Margaret to have left lawful descendants, which may be doubtful in every view, must now centre the senior and direct representation of confessedly the noblest and most ancient family in Scotland.” These remarks bode ill for Margaret’s alleged descendant, the Marquess of Bute.² Another sister, equally immoral, Janet, the wife of a William Mundale of Portounsake, figured in a similar way, in an action of bastardy in 1573, pursued by a third sister, Alison

¹ For the benefit of our “southron” friends this name is thus pronounced—Kinnewchar.

² The Marquess of Bute, however, is owner of the barony of *Cumnock*. He represents, lineally, the old Crichtons of Sanquhar, created, in 1633, Earls of Dumfries, and Barons *Crichton of Cumnock*, and enjoys these titles. If the Crichtons acquired Cumnock by marriage of a Dunbar coheirress, possibly the Marquess represents that line; but if so, Sir Bernard has confounded them with the Dunbars of Kilconquhar and Loch of Mochrum.

Dunbar, and David McCulloch of Druchtan her husband, against Christina Adair, daughter of Janet (then deceased) by a William Adair; the result of which was that Christina was adjudged to be an adulterous bastard, and, as a necessary consequence, incapable of succeeding to any part of her mother's estate. Yet it is singular that nine years later—on 11th March 1582—Christina Adair is served heir of her mother, "Joneta Dumbar," in the fourth part of various lands of considerable extent, which had belonged to "Andrew Dunbar of Loch, brother of the said Jonet," in the parish of Mochrum; and shortly afterwards—on April 30th 1583—Christina is served heir-portioner of Andrew Dunbar her uncle in the third part of the five merk lands of Bar, of old extent, with the principal mansion thereof in the parish of Mochrum." (Inq. Spec. Wigtown.) She is also served heir to her aunt, Elizabeth Dunbar, in the latter's third part of same lands.

It is hazardous to surmise that these services have escaped the notice of so acute an investigator as Mr. Riddell. And yet, unless Christina was legitimate, she could not have been so served. For a legitimated bastard would have been in no better case as regarded succession to ancestors,¹ and yet here she is found uniting in her person the interests of two of these four coheiresses. The fourth sister, Alison Dunbar or MacCulloch, does not, so far as I find, appear in the retours. In the descendants of some one of these persons, however, must rest the lineal representation of the great Dunbars. Their portion of the barony, viz. the Loch of Mochrum, seems soon after to have passed into the hands of the Dunbars (cadets of Westfield), who had acquired the remaining part, as before stated, by marriage; for on 18th April, 1650, "John Dumbar" is served "heir of Sir John Dumbar of Mochryme, knight, his guidschir" [grandfather], "in the half of the barony of Mochryme, called Mochrome Loch, &c. &c. and the uthir half of the same, called Mochrome Park," &c. &c. "Sir John" and Christina must have been almost contemporary. From the knight's descendants, however, the entire barony, with the historic ruins of its castle, whereon (as a friend informs me) the arms of Dunbar and Randolph may still be traced, passed away last century, and are now the property of the Marquess of Bute, who thus (being also Baron of Cunnock) unites in

¹ Royal legitimations of bastards, generally speaking, only conferred on them the power of making wills and having collateral heirs, failing issue of their own bodies. Legitimated bastards were certainly not held capable of succession to peerages, nor to the full privileges of lawful children.

one ownership a large portion of the old Dunbar estates in the south and west of Scotland.

Another noble family, that of Lauderdale, made a claim to be the lineal heirs of the Dunbars so far back as 1697. In that year, when Lord William Douglas was created "Earl of March, Viscount Peebles," &c. several peers objected, among others the then Earl of Lauderdale, "in respect that he himself is heir of lyne of the last Earl of March." (Riddell, *Peerage and Consistorial Law*, vol. ii. *Addenda*, p. 1058.) Mr. Riddell adds that "this noble family, though female descendants of the ancient Dunbars, Earls of March, through an intermarriage, were not their heirs of line. *That status and representation assuredly vested elsewhere, as it still does.*" To what family does this last sentence apply?

The last claimant to be considered is the respectable old family of Spens, formerly of Lathallan, Fifeshire, whose case is thus made out in their pedigree (*Landed Gentry*, 1846), in which by the way there are not a few errors :

John Spens of Lathallan was served and retoured heir to his father Robert in 1474. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, son and heir of George, 12th Earl of March, and had two sons, &c.

The following note is added :

Sir Robert Douglas in his *Baronage* states that the Spens of Lathallan are undoubtedly heirs of line of the Dunbars, Earls of March. "The descent of those Earls," says that able writer, "from their origin to their forfeiture in the reign of James I. is fully set forth in Douglas's *Peerage*, pp. 437, 438, &c. It is there also sufficiently documented that Patrick, only son and heir of the last Earl, was in possession of the lands and barony of Kilconquhar, in Fife . . . and, as we [i.e. the acute Sir Robert] can discover no descendant of that family now existing, excepting those of the said Margaret, they have undoubtedly become heirs of line of that great and illustrious family."

Very flimsy reasoning, we must add. The worthy baronet was no Solomon, and his genealogical works are chiefly remarkable for their gross errors. Being also a connection by marriage, according to the Spens pedigree, Sir Robert must be held as an interested party. The arms assigned in the pedigree are, "1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant within a bordure gules charged with eight roses argent, for Spens" [the other quarterings do not concern us at present]. It is added, "the roses are borne by Mr. Spens as heir of line of the Dunbars, Earls of March (See Burke's *Heraldic Illustrations*)." So that the claim is fully believed by the family; but, if what has been previously stated in this article be correct, without proper grounds. It is not

said, nor is it material, when the Spens family adopted the Dunbar bordure and roses. There is evidence that one at least of the name bore roses on his shield before any matrimonial alliance took place. In a charter, dated at Dunbar, October 10th 1423, by "Georgius de Dunbar, Comes Marchie [the 12th and last Earl], consanguineo nostro Georgio de Kyrkepatrik, filio Thome de Kyrkepatrik militis, domini de Kylosbern" [Closeburn], of certain lands in Nithsdale; the last witness is "Hugone de Spens scutifero nostro."¹ There is little doubt, from other evidence, that this is the "Hugo Spens" whose seal appears (in Laing's *Catalogue*, No. 753, and *Supplementary Catalogue*, No. 915) respectively in the years 1431 and 1444, as "Fretty, on a chief dancetté three roses." These are called cinquefoils in the former instance, but every one who has studied seals knows the difference to be immaterial. Hugo no doubt bore them as arms of vassalage, just as another old family in the Merse, the Blackadders of that Ilk, did; the latter's arms being three roses on a chevron.

It will afford the writer much pleasure if the foregoing remarks are productive of some enlightenment on this interesting subject. He ventures to put them forward, not as any solution, but rather to show the numerous conflicting claims awaiting the decision of experts.

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

THE DUDLEYS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—It is very gratifying to me, being a descendant of these Dudleys, to see your learned and excellent criticisms.²

Governor Thomas Dudley, our good ancestor, was a lover of English laws, English literature, and English customs; but he certainly did not leave many evidences of his love for the noble science of English Heraldry and Genealogy.

¹ Original in the Drumlanrig Charter Chest. (Riddell, *Stewartiana*, p. 98.) The first five witnesses are "Patricio de Dunbar filio nostro et herede, Columba de Dunbar fratre nostro Episcopo Moraviensi, Patricio de Dunbar milite domino de Bele, Patricio de Dunbar filio suo, Gilberto Grem (? Graham) ballivo nostro de Tyberis." Hugo bringing up the rear, in company with his fellow-official, the "baron bailie" of Tibbers.

² Vol. ii. pp. 411-426, 494-499; and vol. iii. pp. 308-315, besides a notice of the Suttons, vol. ii. pp. 488-493, who bore the same arms as the Massachusetts Dudleys. [Our correspondent's letter was written before seeing Mr. Grazebrook's paper on the Descent of the Barony of Dudley in our present volume.]

His philosophy saw perhaps too much vanity displayed by such things. His daughter, the first American poetess, in some verses upon his character, has the following ideas:

High thoughts he gave no harbour in his heart,
Those titles loathed which some too much do love.
His humble mind so loved humility,
He left it to his race for legacy.
No ostentation seen in all his ways, &c.

This lady, however, allowed herself the vain pleasure of declaring in her Elegy upon the Death of Sir Philip Sidney, that she had

----- the self-same blood within her veins.¹

Probably in allusion to Sidney's Dudley blood.

Another early writer quoted by Cotton Mather said of Governor Thomas Dudley: "He was a man of great spirit as well as great understanding, suitable to the family he was by his father descended from."

In regard to the seal of Governor Thomas Dudley upon his will, I suppose it was an heir-loom, because he was an only son, whereas the crescent represents a second son.² It is possible that Mather errs in saying Dudley was an only son; but I prefer to take the statement as true until it shall be proved false. Mather was a grandson of the Rev. John Cotton, the vicar of Boston, in Lincolnshire, sometime Governor Thomas Dudley's pastor. Mather's father, the Rev. Increase

¹ In all records his name I ever see
Put with an epithet of dignity,
Which shows his worth was great, his honour such,
The love his country ow'd him was as much.
Then let none disallow of these my strains
Who have the self-same blood within my veins.

Poems of Mrs. Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet, First Edition, London, 1650. This elegy on Sidney was written in the year 1638.

² Our American friends know little of armorial differences but what they read in books, and what they find there is the strict law, not the practice. In England differences are, in fact, the distinction of "houses," *i.e.* of branches of families, not of the brothers of successive generations. Thus the crescent in the arms of the Marquess of Salisbury, which alone distinguishes his coat from that of the Marquess of Exeter, has subsisted for nearly three centuries, from the time when it was assumed by the younger son of the great Lord Burghley. Possibly, however, our Correspondent may be understood as adopting this line of argument:—Governor Dudley bore a crescent difference. He was *not* a second son; *therefore*, the difference was not personal but hereditary, the badge of a younger *house* not a younger *son*. [EDIT. H. & G.]

Mather, was intimately acquainted with Dudley. The anonymous manuscript account of Governor Dudley, which was evidently the basis of Mather's sketch, does not appear to me to be the production of that pedantic writer.

It differs from Mather's sketch in fact as well as in style. The manuscript says: "His father Capt. Roger Dudley, who was slain in the wars, *when this his son* and an only daughter were very young." But Mather's words are "*the only son* of Capt. Roger Dudley, who being slain in the wars, left this our Thomas with his only sister," &c. The words "father of the orphans"—"take them up," which Mr. Adlard¹ relies upon partly to prove the manuscript a production of Mather, are put by Mather in quotation marks, as being taken from some other book. Mather gives one of the lines, said to have been found in Governor Dudley's pocket after his decease, thus:

My sun is set, my *day* is done.

But the MS. has it—

My sun is set, my *deed* is done.

Another line Mather gives thus:

So shall we *live* with joy again.

But the MS. has—

So shall we *meet* with joy again.

Another line in Mather is:

To *poison* all with heresy and vice:

Which the MS. has—

To *pay* you all with heresy and vice.

Mather finally has the last and most important line thus:

My epitaph's—I DIED NO LIBERTINE.

Whereas the old MS. has it—

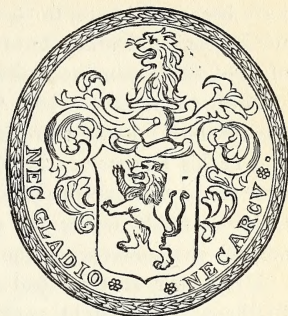
Mine epitaph's—I *did no hurt to Thine.*

Mather was about fifteen years younger than Governor Joseph Dudley. Is it probable he would use such language as the following, which I quote from the MS. in reference to Governor Joseph Dudley? "who may be likely to inherit his father's honour and dignity, as well as his name, place, and virtues."

However, Cotton Mather takes such liberties with the old MS. that we must suppose it the work of his father, who died here in 1723, aged 84.

¹ The Sutton-Dudleys of England, p. 23.

There is no doubt that Governor Joseph Dudley bore the Sutton-Dudley arms and crest, and used them for his official seal. We have official documents still preserved, thus signed and sealed by him when Governor and President of New England. How much evidence these seals are of his descent from the Suttons of Dudley Castle is doubtless to be estimated by the circumstances under which the arms were borne, as well as the character of the bearers.



Both of the Governors Dudley were conspicuous for their love of law and order. Both were prominent men in England and New England. The younger had excellent opportunities while residing in England to study his family history. Lord Ward, Baron of Dudley, was in Parliament with him; also Lord Sidney, who was a personal friend, as appears by a letter of Sir Henry Ashurst to Dr. Cotton Mather, dated 5 May 1695. Sir Matthew Dudley, of the Clopton family, was also a member of Parliament and an intimate friend of Dudley. The honourable Simon Bradstreet, who married Governor Thomas Dudley's eldest daughter about 1628, had been eight years previously under the care of Dudley, and therefore had good opportunities to learn his history.

Bradstreet was educated at Cambridge University, and became at length Governor of Massachusetts, living till 1697, being then 95 years of age, and retaining all his faculties to the last. He saw Governor Joseph Dudley in his great offices. He could have given him correct information probably on the subject of his family pedigree, arms, &c. Bradstreet was of the Suffolk family of his name, and stamped his seal upon his will, which is plain to this day. On a fess three crescents, in base a greyhound passant. CREST: An arm couped at the shoulder embowed and vambraced, flourishing a cutlass.



Mather nowhere asserts that the elder Governor Dudley had "a repugnance to make known any particulars of his ancestry." This idea was manufactured by Mr. Adlard without the least authority.

Governor Thomas Dudley was 11 years old when Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, died. The latter's life, character, lineage, &c. must

have been well known to Governor Dudley in his later years. Would the honest old Puritan have usurped his arms, and yet kept them out of sight till he came to make his last will?

Mather says he was born "at the town of Northampton," in Northamptonshire. I was there in 1849-50, but could find no records of him or his ancestors. Mr. Baker, the county historian, went round with me to examine the parish registers, and then he accompanied me to Castle Ashby to see the records there. We did not see them on account of the absence of the steward or chaplain.

Mr. Baker said he had sold all his old papers to Sir Thomas Phillipps, or he might perhaps have found some information about Governor Dudley's family among them.

I found the arms of Dudley with a mullet for difference among the arms carved on the old market-house at Rowell alias Rothwell (built by Sir Thomas Tresham in 1577). Baker gives an engraving of it in his *History of Northamptonshire*. "Or, a lion rampant for Dudley." The tail is not forked. There is a mullet for difference.

The Sutton-Dudleys owned the manor of Aston, and George Dudley, LL.D.¹ a priest, died there in 1562-3. He married a wife, but afterwards rejected her. Perhaps he left posterity. Among the wills at Northampton I found one of John Duddley of Little Brington, dated Aug. 9, 1598. He mentions no wife or other person of the name of Dudley.

At Pointon I found the old Sempringham registers in the care of the Rev. Mr. Hilliard. One of the entries is as follows: "Sarah, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Dudley, baptised July 23d 1620." This was Governor Thomas Dudley. The old book began in 1598. John Buckminster, Registrar. At Hardwick, "Frances Dudley was baptised 10 June 1583."

The rector of Clipsham, in Rutlandshire, informed me that the oldest register of that parish had been destroyed by fire.

¹ This George Dudley was uncle of John of Stoke Newington. George had a brother Richard, who, as I think, was a clergyman of Northamptonshire, being sometime incumbent of Harrowden Magna, and sometime of Brington. They were sons of Edmund Sutton, Lord Dudley, and grandsons of Sir John Sutton, K.G. who died in 1487, aged 86 years. Was there a Roger Dudley of Shrewsbury in 1522?

Dr. Richard Dudley, M.A. probably brother of George Dudley above mentioned, was a clergyman at St. Margaret's church, Humberston, 1507-1536. Was this the same Richard who was the incumbent of the church at Harrowden Magna, co. Northampton, mentioned by Bridges? Dr. Richard is mentioned in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. i. p. 561.

There are wills of the Clopton Dudleys only at Peterborough, Northamptonshire. The earliest will in that collection is dated 1608.

Your correspondent Mr. F. Nichols (vol. iii. pp. 308-315) gleans well in regard to the Nicolls and Purefey families. I visited Faxton in 1850. The chapel of Judge Nicolls is there with many inscriptions. One of them is as follows :

Tres successivi possessores, Anna, Augustinus, & Franciscus.

Thus indicating that Faxton was owned by the wife of Richard Purefey and her sons, Augustin and Francis Nicolls, successively. This inscription is on one side of the gate. The judge's effigies and inscription were well preserved. In the latter he is said to have been in the fifty-seventh year of his age at the time of his decease, and it is stated that he had been keeper of the great seal to Prince Charles. The papers of Judge Nicolls, if they have been preserved by his family, will probably throw much light on this subject.

Sir James Langham owned the manor of Faxton in 1850, and resided at Shortwood House, a mile from Faxton. Richard Purefey of Faxton had a nephew Edward Purefey, whose daughter Jane married William Purefey, M.P. of Coventry, at St. Dunstan's in the West of London, 23 Jan. 1611. This William Purefey was son of William of Caldecote and his wife Catherine, daughter of William Wigston of Woolston, in Warwickshire, knt. It was this James's brother, George Purefey, eldest son of Edward, nephew of Richard Purefey of Faxon, that married Mary, daughter of Sir Valentine Knightley of Fawsley and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Unton, K.B., whose wife was Anne Seymour, widow of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, son of John Duke of Northumberland. There was a shield of Seymour at Faxon among the coats of arms depicted in the chapel,—Two wings conjoined in lure or. This was probably for David Seymour's daughter Anne, who married Francis Nicolls of Hardwick, brother to the judge. She died 13 Nov. 1591.

John Purefey of Shalston, brother to Richard of Faxon, married Anne Windsor, niece of Anne Windsor, who married Roger Corbet¹ of Moseton, and grand-niece of Anne Windsor, who married Edmund

¹ "William son of William Corbett of Lee, in the parish of Worth, co. Salop, esq. deceased, baptised out of Mr. Dudley's house, Jan. 17, 1604." (*Coll. Top. et Gen.* vol. v.) I should think those Dudleys at St. Dunstan's were of one family. They may have been cousins to Governor Thomas, but Adlard does not prove even so much as that. He says nothing of their arms, although they are called "gents" in the records and might have borne arms. It would be interesting to know whether they were belonged to the Clopton or the Dudley Castle family.

Dudley, the lawyer of Henry VII. father of Northumberland. The above Roger Corbet named his sons, apparently, from the Dudleys,—one, Andrew; another, Jerome; and another, Robert. Edmund Dudley had sons, Andrew and Jerome, and a grandson Robert, that is, the Earl of Leicester.

It is to be observed that, at the time of Governor Thomas Dudley's childhood, William Nicolls of Clay Coton, esq. was dead, and his son Thomas of Pitchley was also dead. Augustine Nicolls, afterwards judge, was only about eighteen years of age when Dudley was born, and Richard Purefey was perhaps married to Anne (Pell) Nicolls, the judge's mother. I see no reason to suppose that Governor Thomas's mother was a Purefey rather than a Pell. The names of the Purefey's were not used by Governor Thomas or his children in naming their children. But it is possible Governor Dudley might have been connected with some of Judge Nicolls's wife's relatives, the Bagshaw or Hemings family, both of London. As we never find any Roger Dudley in other parts of England, I see no reason to reject the proposition that Governor Thomas sprang from a London family. Mather's words respecting the relationship of Judge Nicolls to Dudley are, "who being his kinsman, by the mother's side." He makes no allusion to Mrs. Purefey's kinship, which would be strange if Dudley's mother was a Pell.

Edward Bagshaw, the first husband of Judge Nicolls's wife, was of a Derbyshire family. His son Edward, born in London in 1604, was a commoner of Brazenose College, Oxford, under tuition of Robert Bolton, the celebrated Puritan divine, whose life he wrote and published. Bagshaw was also a Puritan clergyman, and died in 1662 in Northamptonshire. The wills of Bagshaw and Hemings might furnish some information about the Dudleys.

Governor Dudley was a good writer of prose. His letter to the Countess of Lincoln is considered very valuable in an historical point of view. It is well edited in Young's *Chronicles of the Massachusetts Bay Colony*. His daughter Mrs. Bradstreet extols his poetry very highly. Of one poem he had written upon the *Four Parts of the World*, she thus sings:

Dear sir, of late delighted with the sight
Of your four sisters decked in black and white—
Of fairer dames the sun ne'er saw the face,
Though made a pedestal for Adam's race;
Their worth so shines in those rich lines you show,
Their parallels to find I scarcely know.

A poem by Governor Dudley is mentioned in the MS. life above referred to, which "had passed the Royal test in King James's time." Neither of these poems are known to exist in America at the present time. I should think it probable that many of his letters may be found in the archives of those ancient Puritan families of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire with whom he corresponded.

There may have been a tradition in the eldest branch of Governor Thomas Dudley's family that he was descended from the historic Dudleys of England. Moore, who makes this statement in his *Lives of the Governors of New England*, says also, that the Rev. Samuel Dudley himself, the eldest son of Governor Thomas, believed his family descended from John Duke of Northumberland. The Rev. Samuel was born about 1610, and educated in England. He had eighteen children, but not one of them seem to have been named from Governor Dudley's English relations.

My grandfather, Nathaniel Dudley, writes that he began to make inquiries respecting the history of his family at a very early age, and his father, Judge John Dudley, who was a great-grandson of the Rev. Samuel Dudley, gave him much information concerning the generations before him, even back to the pilgrim who came over from England. Yet he does not mention the tradition referred to by Mr. Moore as one he had received from his father. I do not find evidence in any of his writings that he had heard of such a tradition.

But he supposed, from what he had read of the Northumberland and Leicester Dudleys, that our Governor Thomas was a descendant of their line. He had no idea what numbers of Dudleys were cotemporary with them in England. Is it known that Sir Andrew and Jerome Dudley, brothers of Northumberland, left no issue?

The crest and motto of the Tipton Dudleys prove their descent from the Clopton family, if they prove anything, because the Clopton Dudleys acquired that crest from an heiress of Hotot, by whom they also acquired, in 1395, Hotfte Manor, as we are told by Bridges in his *History of Northamptonshire*.

As to the right of the Suttons of Dudley Castle to bear the lion rampant, queue fourchée, vert, on a field of gold, evidence is given by Thoroton, in his *Antiquities of Notts*, that the green lion with the forked tail was borne by Sir Richard de Sutton, ancestor of the Dudley Castle Suttons, in the time of Edward I.; and this Sir Richard married the heiress of the barony of Malpas, whose arms were, Argent, a cross patonce azure, according to Ormerod; therefore this blue cross

came to be borne by some of the Sutton-Dudleys. As late as the time of Henry VII. William Dudley, Bishop of Durham, bore the blue cross. This William was son of Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley, K.G. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. who was born 3 Hen. IV. and died 1487.

It is not safe to assert that the Dudleys of Dudley Castle had no right to the Sutton lion. They appear to have displayed the insignia of Malpas and Somerie generally as being indicative of higher honours, but not as the only arms they were entitled to bear.

The Northumberland branch seem to have taken extraordinary pains to ascertain their hereditary rights. Edmund Dudley, father of John Duke of Northumberland, claimed the Malpas and Shocklach estates in company with his first cousin, Richard Dudley, son of Edmund Sutton, Lord Dudley, 23 Hen. VII. (*See Ormerod, ii. 376.*) In the next reign we find Northumberland obtaining Dudley Castle from John Sutton, lord "quondam."

Erdeswicke was evidently writing in the interest of his local lord, when he repeated the story he had from some one, who had it from somebody else, that Edmund Dudley was son of a carpenter of the town of Dudley. He must have been a great carpenter to have originated such a house as that of Dudley in the brilliant reigns of the Tudors.

That this family was of the Dudley Castle stock is unquestionable, Dugdale did indeed at first question it, but in his later works he dismissed all doubts on the subject.

Then there is the masterly argument of Sir Philip Sidney. Who can answer it? Dr. Kippis, in the *Biographia Britannica*, says, "The malicious report, raised by the enemies of the Duke of Northumberland, that Edmund Dudley was son of another person, a mechanic, of the same name, is equally groundless and ridiculous."

See also a notice of this question in the *British Bibliographer*, by Samuel E. Brydges, vol. i. p. 91.

Mr. Adlard has omitted in his book the principal lines of descent from Governor Thomas Dudley in America. The branches he traces descend mostly from Governor Joseph, who inherited nearly all his father's estate, and probably his papers, as he had the homestead of his father at Roxbury. A great-grandson of Governor Joseph, called "Col. Joseph Dudley," was born in 1780, and died in 1827. He is the man who proposed in 1820 to prosecute his claims to the peerage, as mentioned in your vol. ii. p. 414. He was a very illiterate and dissolute man,

but inherited much landed property from Governor Joseph Dudley. The lawyers got around him, and advised him into eccentric suits and proceedings, so that in a short time they had stripped him completely, and he was obliged to go to work for a livelihood. He sent all his ancestral papers to London as evidence of his claims by some lawyer, and never heard of them again. Among them were letters, deeds, wills, &c. of both governors and of their correspondents. His son, who is an estimable man, informs me that all these papers were entirely lost. By them he feels sure Governor Thomas Dudley's ancestry could have been discovered clearly and satisfactorily.¹

Twenty years ago Mr. Adlard advertised that he would look up the immense Dudley inheritance in England, if the heirs-at-law and descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley would furnish him with funds to pursue the undertaking. I opposed him, and denounced it as a bad speculation; so he ignores me, but copies from my writings, errors and all.

The Paul Dudleys mentioned in your notices of the Dudley family were probably all of the Clapton and Sedgely line, as appears by their arms. So were several of the Humberston clergymen by the name of Dudley. That branch of the Suttons of Dudley Castle was the first to assume the surname of Dudley, one of them going from Dudley Castle to Barnwell, where his father owned lands, and marrying a daughter of Hotot, a great landholder of Clopton-on-the-Wold, near to Barnwell, about A.D. 1395. By this marriage, as before mentioned, the manor of Hotot came to the Suttons or Dudleys, as they were subsequently called. How they obtained their coat of arms I know not. One of them bore it in 1465, quartering Hotot, Grantkort, and Martell. Perhaps the first bearer, being descended from both Somerie and Sutton, composed for himself a new coat that might indicate his descent by taking the heads of the Somerie lions and the head of Sutton's lion.

I suppose new coats were often made in this way; but it should be mentioned that this same coat has been borne by Denman of London, Stark, Stewart, and Wyndham. (See Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

Boston, Mass. U.S. March 16, 1868.

DEAN DUDLEY.

¹ Col. William Dudley, son of Governor Joseph, had a book entitled *Life of the Earl of Leicester*, which is mentioned in his inventory.

DOUBTFUL PEDIGREES.

Having, quite by accident, come upon the following pedigree, when in search of something else, I was so much surprised at the assumptions and misstatements contained in it, that I have been tempted for once to make an *Excursus* into the honourable Order of Baronets, and leave the doubtful Commoners a little breathing space.

I feel satisfied that the estimable Baronet, whose name will be mentioned with all respect, or his immediate predecessors, must, without proper deliberation, have entrusted the compilation of the following family history to some unprincipled individual of the Dakyns order, who richly deserves a similar punishment to that awarded to his prototype in the 16th century. (See *Popular Genealogists*, p. 50.) It is that of

STUART-MENTETH, OF CLOSEBURN, CO. DUMFRIES.

Sir Bernard Burke (*Peerage and Baronetage* 1864) states its representative thus,

Stuart-Menteth, Sir James, of Closeburn, Bart., &c. &c. He claims to be chief of the ancient house of Menteth, and heir male of that of Stuart, but these claims are disputed by the family of Dalzell of Binns.

One pauses here, rather amazed at the splendour of these claims, especially the latter, the *Male* representation of the House of Stuart! An honour, the pursuit of which called forth all the acuteness and research of the eminent Andrew Stuart of Torrance,¹ and which has been pronounced by the greatest genealogist of this century, John Riddell, to have as yet been made good by none of the many claimants who have essayed it. The utter worthlessness of the present claim will be seen further on. As for the chiefship of Menteth, (as the name is throughout rather affectedly spelt,) by which is presumed must be meant that of the Stirlings, afterwards by marriage Menteiths of Kerse or Carse, it is known that representatives yet exist, among whom the family of Closeburn cannot be numbered. But to proceed with the lineage, (the earliest portion of which is simply that of the ancient Earls of Menteith,) it is correct enough till we reach the personage on whom

¹ A W. S. in Edinburgh, one of the guardians of the Duke of Hamilton, and their agent in the "*Douglas Cause*." Author of the famous *Letters to Lord Mansfield*, which were by many attributed to Junius; and of the well-known *Genealogical History of the Family of Stuart*. His aim in this latter work was to claim the male representation for the Stewarts of Castlemilk (to which he himself belonged), an old and distinguished branch, now extinct in the male line.

so much undeserved obloquy has been thrown, and who has been well styled "the much maligned" Sir John de Menteith, the supposed double-dyed traitor and betrayer of Wallace. He is here styled "of Ruskey," an estate which he never possessed, and has been gratuitously presented with three sons—

1. Sir Walter, his heir, slain by the Drummonds.
2. Sir John, of Strathgartney.
3. Sir Alexander.

The second son, Sir John, also designed "of Arran," is proved, by authentic evidence, to have been the *only* son of Sir John, the governor of Dumbarton Castle for Edward I. and supposed traitor. The Menteiths of Ruskie and Carse sprang from an earlier scion of the main stem, and neither of these families was descended from or represented the "maligned" knight, whose lineal representative was the late Earl of Mar, as correctly stated (though somewhat contradictory of the above) in Sir B. Burke's *Dormant and Extinct Peerage*, 1866. The Menteiths of Carse were a distinguished and baronial family, and acquired these baronies by marriage with the heiress of a "Sir John Strivelyn del Carse," so designed in the Ragman Roll, who flourished before 1296, (presumed of the same stock as the ancient Stirlings of Cadder,) by which alliance the Menteiths became entitled to quarter the Stirling cognizance, three round buckles on a chief (sometimes a bend).

The lineage (now that of Carse) proceeds for six generations, during which one knight of the family, "living in 1426, marries Elizabeth, daughter of James Graham, afterwards Marquis of Montrose;" (curious, as this title was not conferred till 1644!) and two other "Sir Johns," father and son, with politic impartiality, ally themselves to daughters of the rival houses of Livingstone and Crichton, till the ninth of the name is reached—

Sir William Menteth of West Kerse, in Stirlingshire, and of Alva in Clackmannanshire, of which co. he was hereditary sheriff. He married Helen Bruce, daughter of the Laird of Airth, and had two sons, 1. William (Sir, Knt.) of West Kerse, who continued the senior line, of which the last male, Sir William, sold Kerse in 1631, to Sir William Livingstone, Lord Kilsyth.

This last statement it is believed is correct, as the retours show that the Livingstones were in possession of the Barony before 1647.

The second son, James Menteth, Esq. of Randifoord, Stirlingshire, on whose descendant the representation of the Menteths eventually centered, married in 1501 Janet Simpson, daughter of the Laird of Aichinlire, and left at his death (being slain at Flodden) with other issue, 1, Patrick Menteth of Randifoord, whose line became extinct in Charles Menteth; and 2, Andrew Menteth, Esq. of Coalheughburn, co. Stirling;

of which latter personage, as the phrase is, "presently." But let us first examine into the Menteths of Randifoord, who, as the records show, *really did exist*, which it is shrewdly suspected is more than can be said of the fraternal "House of Coalheughburn." In the Gen. Retours, 6 Nov. 1607; "William Menteith of Randyfuid" is served "heir of William Menteith of Randyfuid his uncle." In the Special Retours, Fifeshire, 31 Oct. 1646, "Charles Monteith of Randifurd" is served "heir of William Monteith of Randifurd his father," in certain lands near Dunfermline. In the Spec. Retours, Stirlingshire, 17 Dec. 1674, "Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, knight baronet," is served "heir of Sir Alexander Hope of Carse, knight baronet, his father," in the lands and baronies of Kerse, &c. including that of West Kerse, and the lands of Randifurd. Thus showing that they had passed out of the hands both of the Menteiths and Livingstones. Lastly, in the Gen. Retours, 27 June, 1677, "Sir John Henderson of Fordel, knight baronet," is served "heir of Charles Monteath of Randefuid his uncle." "Reverting," then to "Andrew Menteth, Esq. of Coalheughburn," who there is little doubt heads as motley a company as that which followed the fortunes of Sir John Falstaff to Shrewsbury field, we find that he

Married Margaret, daughter of Kinkead of Warriston, Mid Lothian; and was father of

Robert Menteth, Esq. of Coalheughburn, who m. Janet, daughter of David Kinkead of that ilk, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Livingston of Mangerston; and was father of

Alexander Menteth, Esq. of Salmonet, who left, by Rachael Sandilands his wife 3 sons,

- (1.) Andrew, of Salmonet, who died abroad s. p.
- (2.) William (of whom presently).
- (3.) Patrick (Sir) Lieut.-Col. in Dumbarton's Regiment then in the service of France, where he was killed. Sir Patrick, as well as his brother the Canon, enjoyed the friendship of Cardinal de Retz, and are mentioned in the Prelate's Memoirs under the name of "Montet."

- (4.) Robert, Canon of Nôtre Dame, Paris.

We cannot but feel amazed at the coolness with which these statements are made, while at the same time the charlatan who has so ingeniously dovetailed the fictitious branches of *Coalheughburn* and *Salmonet* on the Barons of Kerse must be complimented on his skill, worthy of a better cause. The estate of Coalheughburn is an absurd nonentity, and the title of "Salmonet" was simply the invention of the notorious "Mr. Robert Monteith,"¹ Ex-Minister of Duddingston, Jesuit, Public Secre-

¹ The curious in ancient scandal will find the history of this singular character in Riddell's "Reply to the Partition of the Lennox," 1835, p. 75, and Appendix No. IV.

tary, Canon of Paris, Historian," &c. &c. (for he filled all these characters). Having been obliged in 1633 to fly to France for gross immorality, he wormed himself into the favour of Cardinal Richelieu, and, being questioned as to his family, said he was one of the Menteiths of Salmonet, his father, Alexander Monteith, an obscure Edinburgh burgess, having '*netted salmon*' on the banks of the Forth! Neither had the remotest connection with the House of Kerse, till, by the interest of their patron Cardinal de Retz, "Salmonet" and his brother Patrick obtained, in 1648, a bore brief¹ (*i.e.* certificate of noble descent) from Scotland, "planting them," (says Mr. Riddell,) "to the surprise of their countrymen, in the house of Menteith." Whereupon the Canon (and no doubt his brother) had the boldness to assume the Menteith arms, as is proved by his portraits. In which proceeding some of his later (so-called) relatives have copied his example. M. Michel, (*Les Ecossais en France*, ii. pp. 300-2) gives an account of Salmonet; and, while evidently quite unaware of the deep depravity of the "Ancien Ministre de Daddiston," (as he styles him,) says that he "was a refugee in France on account of the troubles" [not *national* ones but *personal* to himself however,] "of which he has left a fine history."² M. Michel also gives a copy of the epitaph on Sir Patrick³, who was buried in the chapel of the Scots College at Paris in 1675, which falsely asserts that he was "In Lothianâ Scotiæ provinciâ, ex Baronum de Kers nobili familiâ oriundus," &c. Sir Patrick, however, was a brave soldier, and an honour to any pedigree, while few would be found willing to claim his brother as a scion; and it is clear that nothing but the profoundest ignorance of the latter's true character has prompted his insertion in the Closeburn lineage.

The asserted surviving *brother* of these worthies, for which relationship there is not, it is believed, any evidence, "William Menteth, Esq. of Carrubber, Linlithgow," which estate (it is said truly enough) "he acquired from James Gibb in 1640, married Christian Boyd of Kipps," alleged to be "niece of the Earl of Kilmarnock" [for which

¹ The value of these attestations of family descent is well known to antiquaries. They were mere *ex parte* proceedings, "abounding in error and misrepresentation," generally got up to flatter some influential foreigner, who desired to attach himself to some ancient Scottish family.

² "Histoire des Troubles de la Grande Bretagne depuis l'an 1633, jusque au 1649." Paris 1661. Par Robert Mentet de Salmonet." A work said to be remarkable for the purity of its French.

³ This epitaph will also be found in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*, vol. vii. p. 39.

there is no foundation, as her Retour, (Inq. Spec. Linlithgow 22nd January 1646,) merely styles her "heir portioner of Master Robert Boyd of Kippis advocate, her father," and the *Earldom* of Kilmarnock was not created till 1661] "by whom he had issue, 1, Robert of Car-rubber, on whom *Charles (last of Randifoord)* settled that estate as his next heir." This must have been an empty form, for, as we have seen above, Sir John Henderson, a Fifeshire baronet, succeeded his uncle Charles in any property the latter had to leave.

He (Robert) left three sons and a daughter—

(1.) Charles, killed in Queen Anne's wars. He squandered the greatest part of his inheritance, and died unmarried.

(2.) Archibald, died young and unmarried.

(3.) Robert, killed at Dettingen. He never married.

(1.) Elizabeth, died unmarried.

II. Alexander, whose only child died s. p.

These persons being thus all conveniently slain, without issue, the family succession opens to the third brother,

III. James Menteth, Esq. of Burrowine, Perthshire, married (contract dated 10 Dec. 1684) Gyles, daughter of James Durie of Craigluscar, Fifeshire, and, dying between the years 1712 and 1715, left a son and heir

William Menteth, Esq. of Burrowine, who married (1) Anna Morrison, by whom he had an only child Anne, heiress to Robert Morrison; and (2) Janet, daughter of James Murray of East Grange, co. Perth, by whom he left at his death, about 1747, a son and successor

The Rev. James Stuart¹ Menteth of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire, rector of Barrowby, co. Lincoln.

Of this reverend gentleman, in whom the fortunes of Menteth, so long dimmed, were thus auspiciously restored, we shall speak presently. But first it is to be observed, that neither the name "Menteth," nor any lands called "Burrowine," occur, *in conjunction*, in the retours for Perthshire, whence it may be concluded that his two immediate prede-

¹ In the *Landed Gentry* 1848, art. "Steuart of Dalguise, co. Perth," the assumption of this name is thus accounted for: From a Laird of Dalguise, who died in 1669, "a Charles Stuart, Esq. M.D. who died in 1770, aged 88," is said to have been "*probably* descended; his father was a clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and his mother a daughter of Durie of Craigluscar, co. Fife. He left a large fortune to his relative *by the mother's side*, the Rev. J. Menteath rector of Barrowby in Lincolnshire, who purchased the estate of Closeburn, co. Dumfries, now possessed by his respected son, Sir Charles Stuart Menteath, Bart." Is it possible that on such a title the family claim to represent the house of Stuart? For the Steuarts of Dalguise, though an ancient and respectable Perthshire family, descend from a *bastard* son of Robert II., and their pedigree honestly states the fact.

cessors were at best but obscure, and in all probability the first of their race. There is nothing but mere assertion to shew any *bonâ fide* connection between the several links of the chain by which Coalheughburn, Salmonet, Carrubber, and Burrowine, are attempted to be fastened on the house of Kerse. Indeed there is the strongest negative proof to the contrary.

The rector of Barrowby, who, somewhat strangely, thus turns up among the rich pastures of Lincolnshire, was the grandfather of the present Baronet. He died on 15th July 1802, and left a son and heir, "Charles Granville Stuart Menteth, Esq. of Closeburn, who was created a Baronet in 1838;" and, we may observe, most deservedly, for he was a public-spirited country gentleman, and in the course of a long life did much to improve the agriculture of Dumfries-shire, where the estates which his father had purchased from the ancient family of Kirkpatrick were situated.

The readers who have followed thus far can be at no difficulty in forming an estimate of the futility of the claims to represent the Menteiths and Stuarts put forth at the outset of the lineage. We say, with all delicacy, but at the same time without fear of contradiction, that these are empty boasts; and feel confident that the honourable Baronet will do himself no more than justice by causing them to be expunged from his pedigree, now that the matter has been brought under his notice. His honours, fortunately, rest on a surer basis.

The arms assigned are equally pretentious and (it is thought) unwarrantable. They are said to be

those of the Menteths of West Kerse and Alva, of whom, as well as Ruskey,¹ the Menteths of Closeburn are now the representatives. And they might also (it is added) if they chose, adopt the supporters used by the family of Dalrymple. The arms are, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a bend chequy sable and argent (being the Stuart Royal (?) arms, differentiated by a change of colour to denote a younger branch); 2nd and 3rd, Azure, a lymphad proper, in chief three buckles or. The shield borne on the breast of an eagle displayed gules, being the ancient bearing of the house of Menteth.

Crests. An eagle proper, looking at the sun in its glory, for Ruskey. 2nd, A lymphad proper with flags, for Kerse. 3rd, A dexter hand holding a scymitar pp. for Randifoord.

Mottos. DUM VIVO SPERO, and SUB SOLE NIIL.

Truly enough the arms of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Menteith, in 1296, were, A fesse chequy, in chief a label of five points, the shield borne on

¹ What will Mr. Mark Napier say to this? That learned gentleman, himself among the female descendants of Ruskie, also claimed descent from the 'maligned Knight,' for which he was taken to task by Mr. Riddell, in their "Lennox Controversy," which elicited so much curious and forgotten family history.

the breast of an eagle displayed, (Seton's Heraldry, plate xii. No. 4), but it does not follow that any self-styled scion is entitled to adopt this somewhat remarkable supporter. This earl's successors, of the name of Stewart, placed the cheque on a simple bend dexter, a bearing afterwards used by their cadets the Menteiths of West Carse, as shewn by several examples in Laing's *Cat. of Scottish Seals*, vol. ii. Nos. 724-5, one of which (in 1496) is engraved, and thus blazoned: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, A bend chequé, for Menteith; 2nd and 3rd, On a bend three buckles, for Stirling of Cadder (? Carse). The Crest, the chivalrous "impresa" of a swan's head and neck with expanded wings, issuing from a coronet; which also appears about the same time (1492) on the seal of William Stirling of Cadder (No. 923).

There is here no appearance of the lymphad, which therefore may be presumed an *invention*; equally with the differencing of the tinctures of the Stewart fesse, "to denote a younger branch." This Mr. Seton (*Heraldry* p. 115) says was done by various families, the Sempills, Houstouns, and others in the counties of Renfrew and Ayr, where the Stewart possessions lay, no doubt in token of vassalage. That any younger branch so varied them is indeed a novelty.

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

CAMPBELL OF ABERUCHILL.

It will be remembered that under the head of DOUBTFUL BARONETRIES, in the article contributed by Mr. Serjeant Burke to our number published in August 1866, was mentioned the title of Campbell of Aberuchill, and that in our succeeding Part (at vol. iii. p. 176) we inserted a letter from the present Sir James Campbell, expressing his surprise that any doubt was entertained respecting his succession. Although the statements of Sir James appeared perfectly satisfactory, we ventured to add a note showing the obscurities that had arisen from the inattention and inaccuracy of the printed Baronetages, and adding that no entry relating to this Baronetcy had been made in the Lyon Office subsequently to the year 1694.

We have the pleasure to state that this deficiency has now been supplied. Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill has registered his pedigree in the Lyon Office, and has thus put his title beyond dispute. We sincerely wish that other Baronets who have, like Sir James, real grounds for their pretensions, would adopt the same honourable course.

Sir James's pedigree (as registered in the Lyon Office) is as follows :—

CAMPBELL OF ABERUCHILL.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL of Lawers, co. Perth, grandson of JOHN CAMPBELL of Lawers, younger son of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, first of Glenarthy, married his cousin Beatrix, dau. of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenarthy, and had three sons:

1. Sir James Campbell of Lawers, father of John Earl of Loudoun, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. He is represented as heir-general by the Marquess of Hastings, Earl of Loudoun, and as heir male by Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, Bart.

2. COLIN CAMPBELL, of Aberuchill.

3. Archibald Campbell, Prior of Strathfillan.

In 1594 Sir John acquired Aberuchill and other lands from the family of Murray of Abercairny, and the following year resigned them in favour of his second son.

COLIN CAMPBELL of Aberuchill had a Crown Charter of Confirmation in that estate July 12th 1596, and acquired Craiguich, Leonards, and other lands. In 1612 Archibald Earl of Argyll, Justice-General of Scotland, granted a commission to "my Lord Colin Campbell of Aberuchill" to apprehend or pursue to the death all persons of "that most unhappie and barbarous raice of the name of McGregor," his Majesty's rebels. An Act of Parliament 1617 against the clan Gregor mentions depredations committed by them on the estate of Aberuchill.

He had issue by his wife, who appears to have been a dau. of the family of Colville :

JAMES.

John of Foordie, a member of the Committee of War 1647, died in or before 1683, leaving issue.

Mary, married Henry Stewart, advocate, fourth son of Sir William Stewart of Grandtally. From this marriage descends the present Sir W. D. Stewart, Bart.

JAMES CAMPBELL of Aberuchill succeeded his father in 1618, and was a firm adherent of the royal cause. He married Ann, dau. of Patrick Hepburn of Woolling, and Janet Napier, his wife; and, dying in November 1640, was succeeded by his son :

I. COLIN CAMPBELL of Aberuchill then a minor. This gentleman was a lawyer and politician of note, and held various high appointments, sheriff depute of Argyllshire 1668, senator of the College of Justice,

under the title of Lord Aberuchill, 1689, Lord of Justiciary and Privy Councillor 1690. He represented the county of Perth in Parliament from 1690 to 1702. In 1669 Sir Colin acquired the Barony of Kilbryde with its fine old castle, the seat of the Earls of Monteith, still the property of his representative. A crown charter a few months later erected all his lands into one free Barony, holding direct of the King, to be called Aberuchill, and made Inveruchill into a burgh of Barony. Lord Aberuchill suffered losses amounting to 17,201*l.* Scots from the Highland army under Lord Dundee, and had an Act of Parliament granting him compensation, which he appears never to have received. The precise date at which the Baronetcy was conferred cannot now be ascertained as the patent is lost, and was, like many others in favour of gentlemen on whom the Baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred about this period, never registered. It appears however to have been between 23rd January 1667 and 16th May 1668, and his arms appear no less than four times from 1672 to 1703 in the Lyon Register in each instance with the title and the Nova Scotia badge. Sir Colin married, first, Margaret dau. of Alexander Foulis of Batho, and had one son,

Archibald, died unmarried *v.p.*

Secondly, Catherine, dau. of Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbat, Bart. sister of George first Earl of Cromarty, by whom he had

1. JAMES, his successor.

2. Colin, Commissioner of Customs, father of Colin Campbell and Jean, wife of Alexander Lord Lindores.

1. Anna, married Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Cromarty, Bart. and had issue.

He died at Edinburgh 16th February 1704.

II. SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, second Baronet, succeeded his father 1704; married, first, Jean dau. and heir of Sir John Dempster of Pitliver, co. Fife, and had a son and daughter, viz.:

1. Colin of Pitliver, which estate he sold. He was an advocate, and married in 1722 Catherine, dau. of William Nisbet of Dirleton, in East Lothian; he predeceased his father about 1738, leaving a son and two daughters:

JAMES, third Baronet.

Catherine.

Colina, married Thomas Hogg, banker in Edinburgh, and had issue.

1. Catherine, married in 1721 George Drummond, Commissioner of Excise and Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and had issue.

Sir James married, secondly, his cousin Lady Jane Campbell, dau. of James Earl of Loudoun, by whom he had no issue; and died before June 1754.

III. SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, third Baronet, born 1723, married, first, in 1754 Margaret, dau. and heir of Captain William Conductor Ball, Hatton Garden, London, and had, with others, who died young—

1. Colin, Captain 19th Regiment of Foot, Brevet-Major and Lieut.-Colonel of the Perth Militia, died unmarried 1811.

2. ALEXANDER, fourth Baronet.

1. Jane, married William Pearson of Kippenross, co. Perth, and had issue.

Sir James married, secondly, Mary Ann, dau. of Joseph Burn, esq. and had by her—

1. Thomas, died unmarried 1799.

2. William, W.S. married first Eliza, dau. of William Hunter of Glenarmiston, co. Peebles; secondly, Jane, dau. of — Cleghorn of Stravithie, co. Fife, and had issue.

3. Frederick, married Miss Caroline Mount, and had issue.

4. John, M.D. and F.R.C.S. Edinburgh, married Catherine, dau. of John Logan of Knockshinnoch, co. Ayr, and had issue.

1. Marianne, married, first, Sir William Cuninghame Fairlie of Robertland and Fairlie, Baronet; secondly, James Hathorn, esq. died s.p.

2. Catherine, married Alexander Wight, W.S. died s.p.

3. Margaret, married Lawrence Dinwiddie of Germiston, co. Lanark, and had issue.

4. Helen, married, first, John Barclay, M.D.; secondly, Charles Oliphant, W.S. died s.p.

Sir James Campbell in early life served in the Scots Greys, and was present at the Battle of Fontenoy; he sold the estate of Aberuchill in 1772, and in 1800 executed an entail of the Barony and estate of Kilbryde. On his death, March 1812, these and the title passed to his eldest surviving son,

IV. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, fourth Baronet, born 16th August 1757, married in 1816 Miss Margaret Coldstream of Crieff, and had issue—

JAMES, present Baronet.

Alexander-le-Grand, born 18th July 1819, married 26th July 1853 Hester Anne, youngest daughter of the late Edward B. Copeman, esq. of Coltishall, Norfolk, and has two sons and three daughters.

John Coldstream, born 1st December 1821.

Frederick Hugh, Ceylon Civil Service, born 3rd September 1823, married in April 1848 Mary Spencer, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Price, esq. Ceylon Civil Service, and has three sons and one daughter.

V. SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, the present Baronet, of Aberuchill, co. Perth, J.P. for the counties of Gloucester and Perth, born 5th May 1818, succeeded on the death of his father in 1824 as fifth Baronet, married 28th July 1840 Caroline, second daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart. and has

Alexander, Lieut. R.A. born 10th August 1841.

Arms : Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gyronny of eight or and sable ; 2, Argent, a lymphad, her oars in action, sable ; 3, Or, a fess chequy azure and argent; all within a bordure ermine.

Crest : A lion guardant gules crowned with laurel, and holding in his dexter paw a sword proper, hilted and pommelled or, and in the sinister a dag, or highland pistol.

Supporters : Two bloodhounds guardant, collared and leished or.

Motto : SEQUITUR FORTUNA FORTES.

Seats : Kilbryde Castle, co. Perth ; Whitemead Park, co. Gloucester.

THE JACKSONS OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Dear Sir,—The genealogy of South Yorkshire being a favourite subject with me, my attention has been drawn to the commencement of the pedigrees of Sir George Floyd Duckett, Baronet (whose family name was formerly Jackson), and Jackson of Normanby Hall and Greetham Hall in the North Riding of Yorkshire, as given in Betham's *Baronetage*, also in the last edition of Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* and his *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*.

In Burke the genealogical statement commences thus:

The Jacksons of Richmond and Thirsk, Yorkshire, derive from a common ancestor with the Jacksons of Hickleton (created Baronets temp. Charles I.), of whom George Jackson, of Thirsk, co. York, esq. who married, &c.

and from thence the descent is derived.

In the second instance we have,

Lineage. Sir John Jackson of Hickleton received the honour of knighthood in the year 1619, and on the dissolution of Parliament in 1621 was one of the candidates to represent the borough of Pontefract. Sir John left two sons, Bradwardine and George. Bradwardine died without issue. George had three wives, &c.

and then from the marriage with the first of them the pedigrees are deduced.

In Betham, vol. iv. p. 232, George Jackson of Thirsk forms the starting point in the account of the family without any reference to his being descended of the Hickleton family; but, subsequently, in the Appendix, vol. v. p. 33, we are told in a footnote that, the former account of the family being very short, a much more perfect one, which had been since obtained by favour of Sir George Duckett, was there inserted. Then we have John, afterwards Sir John Jackson of Hickleton, knight, set forth as the father of the George Jackson of Thirsk, as afterwards followed by Burke.

On these assertions I have here to remark:

1. The above-mentioned Sir John Jackson of Hickleton, co. York, knt. M.P. for Pontefract, who died 2nd July 1637, was the grandfather, and not the father, of Bradwardine, afterwards Sir Bradwardine Jackson, the last known Baronet, who is named in the baronetage of 1727 as then living and unmarried.

2. Sir Bradwardine Jackson succeeded Sir John his father and Sir John his half-brother (the latter dying 6th February 1679, aged 27) in the title of Baronet; but that he had a younger brother named George requires, I think, some stronger and more accurate proof than the unsupported statement in Betham and Burke. On this point I may observe that Mr. Hunter, the eminent historian of South Yorkshire, who, in the compilation of that work had occasion to look very fully into this descent, has not only in the pedigree there printed¹ not given to Sir Bradwardine Jackson a brother of the name of George, but he has, in a private manuscript marginal note written some years after the publication of his book, thought right to place on record his own decided opinion of that alleged brotherhood in the following remarkable terms. He says,

One of the boldest instances of genealogical falsification with which I am acquainted is in the account of the descent of Sir George Duckett (by such descent Jackson) in Betham's *Baronetage*, vol. v. p. 33. His great-grandfather, George Jackson, is represented as son of Sir John and brother of Bradwardine. *There never was any such person.*

Mr. Hunter, who was a writer of considerable experience and caution, would scarcely have been induced to hazard so emphatic a contradiction of any statement had not his information rendered him as confi-

¹ Vol. ii. p. 136.

dent as he well could be of anything in this world that what he thus wrote was nothing more than the fact.

3. When Sir George Jackson, afterwards Duckett, the great-grandson of the George above named, was created a Baronet 21st June 1791, he took out a grant of arms, in the memorial for which he averred that "his ancestors had long borne armorial ensigns as a branch, according to family tradition, of the Jacksons of Hickleton, co. York; but, not being regularly deduced," &c. there was assigned to him by the heralds of that day a coat of arms which in figure resembled those anciently borne by Jackson of Hickleton, but of different colours.¹ His pedigree as then entered was carried up to his ancestor, George Jackson of Thirsk; but no attempt was made to connect that individual with Sir Bradwardine Jackson, or any other ancestor of the Hickleton family, a relationship which, had such ever existed, could not have been at that time difficult of proof.

And here the question naturally arises,

4. How came it to pass that if, as is represented, Sir Bradwardine Jackson "died without issue," the original title of Baronet (created 1661) did not devolve as a matter of right upon his said alleged brother George; or, if he was dead, upon one of his descendants? Surely that would have been the case.²

The statement at present looks like an erroneous one, but of course I shall be glad *alteram partem audire*. Yours, &c. C. J.

¹ Azure, a fess erminois between three sheldrakes proper, collared gules. Crest, a sheldrake as in the arms, on the breast a saltire gules. The arms of Jackson of Hickleton were, Gules, a fess between three sheldrakes argent. Crest, a sheldrake.

² *Apropos* of Sir Bradwardine Jackson, the third and last Baronet, the writer is desirous of ascertaining the date of his death and the place of his burial, with any other facts relating to him. Hunter says of him that but little of the family property remained for him, so encumbered and consumed had it been by those from whom he inherited it. "By deed, dated 16 Nov. 1704, he assigned what remained of his estate to Henry Rayney of London for the discharge of a debt and interest, and to raise an annuity of 40*l.* for Lucy Countess of Londonderry, and 40*l.* for himself. His name appears among a host of the gentlemen of the county in a Land Tax Act of the reign of Anne; but after that notice of him I have found no trace of his existence except that he is named in the Baronetage of 1727 as then living and unmarried."

From some private letters of the period it appears that in 1706 he was in prison for debt "without hopes of getting his liberty," and that in 1712 he was "still under a cloud," but that "there was a probability of his marrying a good fortune if he will but be advised." In a MS note Hunter observes, "I have heard a faint echo of a tradition that he was in some way connected with the affairs of the Pretender."

REVIEW.

Parochial and Family History of the Parish of Blisland, in the County of Cornwall. By JOHN MACLEAN, Esq., F.S.A., Member of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. 1868. 4to. London: Nichols and Sons, 25 Parliament Street; John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75 Piccadilly. Bodmin: Liddell and Son. 1868. 4to. pp. iii. 99.

We have to congratulate the antiquarian world on the appearance of this first portion of a substantial History of Cornwall. Notwithstanding the existence of several previous books that have assumed that title, there is none that fully deserves it. The conspectus given by Lysons in his *Magna Britannia* is perhaps the most complete in its execution, though necessarily summary in its plan. The earliest survey by John Norden is of course brief, and that by Carew is little fuller than the "Cornwall" of Camden's *Britannia*. The manorial history by Hals, which was edited by Mr. Davies Gilbert, is imperfect, and now approaching an arrear of two centuries. Borlase gives a description of antiquities and natural history only. Tonkin, Polwhele, and C. S. Gilbert are all superficial. So that Mr. Herman Merivale was quite justified when he remarked in his excellent *Essay on the Scenery and Antiquities of Cornwall*, that "Notwithstanding the attention which this interesting region deserves, and has amply received from mere cursory visitors, and notwithstanding the profound attachment professed for it by its own children, it is absolutely destitute of any work deserving the name of a County History at all."

Mr. Maclean is justly impressed with a sense of the magnitude of such a work, when directed to so large a district as the County of Cornwall, more particularly in consequence of the large stores of information which have now become accessible by the opening of our record offices; and he therefore devotes himself in the first instance to a more limited sphere. He has undertaken to elucidate the antiquities and history, both family and territorial, of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, which contains some twenty parishes; and he has commenced the publication of his work by the production of this history of the Parish of Blisland. It is executed in a very thorough and workmanlike manner: and, so far as his future labours may extend, Mr. Maclean has every prospect to be regarded by posterity as the standard Historian of Cornwall.

The Parish of Blisland, which extends five miles one way and two-

and-a-half the other, and contains 6338 acres, sparsely peopled by less than 600 inhabitants, is situated near Bodmin. It was a royal manor, held by the King in demesne at the Domesday survey. It is there called Glustone,—a remarkable error in the initial letter, probably made by the original transcriber. It continued to be called Bluston for many centuries. Its descent conducts the reader to the family history of the Tonys, the Beauchamps, and the Nevilles; and in later times to the Stanhopes, the Parkers, the Sprys, and others; and finally to the family of Molesworth, the manor being now vested in the trustees of the will of the late Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.

Mr. Maclean merits our particular notice and commendation by his attention to genealogy. His plan includes the insertion of careful pedigrees of all families which have possessed manors and lands, or which may have been resident within the Deanery.

With respect to local families whose pedigrees and arms were allowed at the Heralds' Visitations, it is proposed to print them as recorded (unless found upon evidence to be, in any detail, erroneous), and to extend them to the present time, provided satisfactory documentary proof can be obtained; and this, notwithstanding that in some instances the representatives of such families may have fallen to a lower station in the social scale than that held by their ancestors.

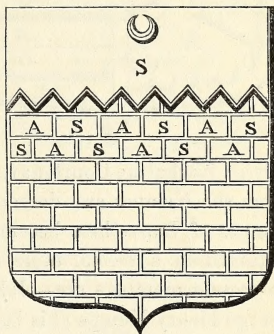
There are, however, many families of undoubted gentle descent whose representatives at the time of the Heralds' Visitation of 1620, either from carelessness, indifference, age, or other causes, failed to appear at the Heralds' summons; and hence their genealogies and arms do not appear in the records of the Heralds' College. The pedigrees of such families, also, it is designed to compile from authentic evidence; and, further, those of families which within the last two hundred and fifty years may, from a somewhat obscure station, have risen to wealth and eminence.

In pursuance of this plan, Mr. Maclean has given an ample and elaborate pedigree of the family of DE TOENI or TONY, although "it is very clear that they never lived on this small fee (as it is termed in the *Testa de Neville*), and probably not one of them ever personally visited his Cornish possessions." The descent is brought down to Richard Duke of Gloucester (afterwards King Richard III.), who was lord of the manors of Bliston, Helston, and Carneton, in right of his wife Lady Anne Neville.

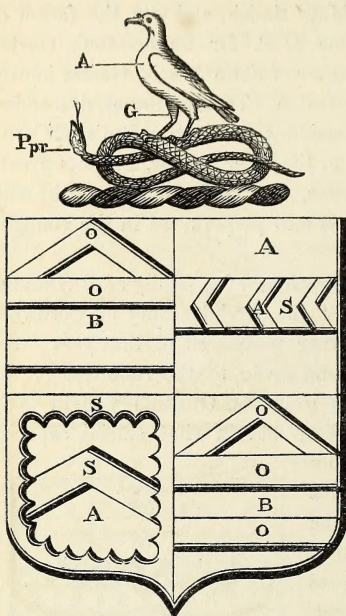
The next pedigree is that of PARKER, descended from Parker of Browsholme, in the county of York, &c. It is combined with that of SMYTH, of Lantewy and Lunna; and conducts to those of ANSTIS and BEWES. John Anstis (the grandson of a gentleman of the same name that had taken the estate of Whiteland in Duloe, in right of his wife Dorothy, daughter and heir of Edward Sowdon), became pos-

sessed of Lunna by marriage with Mary Smith, and was the father of the learned John Anstis (some time M.P. for Launceston), Garter principal King of Arms, and grandfather of John Anstis, Garter jointly with his father. Both were buried at Duloe. Thomas Bewes, descended from a family resident for some generations at St. Stephen's in Cornwall, married Hannah Anstis, sister to the elder Garter, and was great-grandfather of the late Thomas Bewes, esq. M.P. for Plymouth, who died in 1858. The name of Anstis is still perpetuated in the younger members of this family.

Mr. Maclean next gives four generations of a family of REYNOLDS. Obadiah Reynolds, gent. Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, settled at Blisland about 1627, having purchased in that year "the Farmer's House," which was the name given to the residence of the bailiff of the principal manor. His grandson Obadiah was in 1685 described as "of the Tower of London," but in what official capacity does not appear. The arms used by the first Obadiah in the execution of a deed dated 1627, were those of the ancient family of Reynell of Devon, viz. this singular device,—Masonry argent and sable, a chief indented of the second, differenced by a crescent. The same arms were used by his grandson Francis Reynolds in 1702.



The family of SPRY is deduced from the ancient Cornish names of Trenowth, Trewarthenick, and Trejago. Sir Henry Spry, a captain of foot in the Low Countries, died in 1627. Arthur Spry, esq. of Place near Truro, was M.P. for St. Mawes in 1660. He was grandfather of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Spry, who died in 1775 unmarried; and whose nephew Thomas Davy took the name and arms of Spry only, and was father of Sir Samuel Thomas Spry, of Place and Tregolls, sometime M.P. for Bodmin, who is still living. The Sprys of Blisland were a junior branch, and from them is deduced the probable descent of George Spry of Titchfield, whose will was proved at Winchester in 1768,—the father of Lieut.-General Horatio Spry, R.M. who died in 1811, and Lieut.-General William Spry, R. Eng. who died 1802; and grandfather of Major-General Wm. Fred. Spry, Colonel 77th foot, who died in 1814, from wounds received at San Sebastian. This branch is also now extinct in the male line. General Horatio Spry is now



represented by his great-grandson Lt.-Col. Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulkner, of the Bombay army: and Gen. William Spry by his great-great-grandson Charles Edward Spry Campbell Horwood, Ensign 48th regt. The arms of Spry, as allowed at the Visitation of Cornwall, in 1620, and here engraved, quarter Trenowth and Trewarthenick.¹

The genealogy of KEMPE is very completely set forth. It commences with William Kempe, said to be the grandson of Edmund Kempe, citizen of London, son of Sir Thomas Kempe of Olantye in Kent. He married Grace, daughter of John Boscawen of Tregothnan in Cornwall, and settled at Lavethan. Thomas his grandson

married Katharine Courtenay, of the Ethy branch of that family, through whom the Kempes are descended from King Edward the First. The Kempes of Lanvethan became extinct in 1738; but the pedigree is continued in a second table to a younger branch, of whom some of the present members are—John Kempe, Commander R.N.; the Rev. George Henry Kempe (his brother), Rector of Bicton, co. Devon; the Rev. James Cory Kempe (a third brother), Rector of Huish and Merton, co. Devon; the Rev. Edward Marshall Kempe, Vicar of Linkinhorn, Cornwall; and John Kempe, Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford; in a third table, of which the most eminent member is the Rev. John Edward Kempe, Rector of Saint James's Westminster, the eldest son of our old friend Alfred John Kempe, esq. F.S.A.; and in a fourth table to a Blisland branch, of which the last died in 1742.

The pedigrees of MORSHEAD² and TREISE are combined. Both commence in the reign of James I. Leonard Treise, born in 1574,

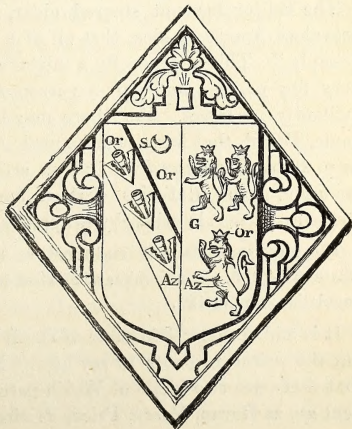
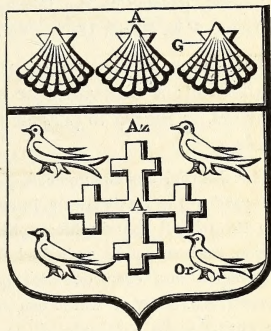
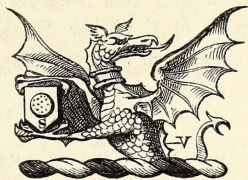
¹ Mr. Maclean (p. 71) says "Trevarthian or Trejago:" but we find for their coats:—*Trevarthian*: Argent, a boar passant gules armed or between three mullets of the second.

Trejago, Argent, on a chevron sable between three torteaux five bezants [or plates?]

² Upon the etymology of the name of Morshead (*sc.* Moor's herd) we have already inserted a note in p. 189 of our present volume.

was Recorder of Launceston. Sir Christopher Treise, baptized at Blisland in 1728, was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1760, and in that capacity was knighted on presenting the county address on the accession of George the Third. He was afterwards M.P. for Bodmin, and died in 1780; when his sister Olympia, the wife of William Morshead, esq. (Sheriff of Cornwall 1753), became his sole heir. These were the parents of Sir John Morshead, Lord Warden of the Stanneries, who was created a Baronet in 1784; and was grandfather of the present Sir Warwick Charles Morshead, Bart. Mr. Maclean states that Sir Warwick now possesses no property in Cornwall, though his grandfather was one of the largest landowners in the West of England. (p. 80.) The grant of arms to William Morshead, esq. of Catuther, the husband of Olympia Treise, dated in 1744, is printed in the work before us. The arms it conferred are, Azure, a cross-crosslet argent between four martlets or, on a chief of the second three escallop shells gules; and for the crest, on a wreath of the colours a demy dragon regardant vert, collared or, holding between his paws an escutcheon sable, charged with a bezant.

The family of ROBYNS was settled in Blisland early in the sixteenth century. The pedigree comes down to Robert Robyns of Trewardale, who was buried at Blisland in 1711. In the house of Trewardale, now rebuilt, remains this coat in painted glass, of Thistlethwaite impaling Robyns, in which it is supposed the position of the coats is reversed by mistake of the artist, for Robert Robyns, the head of the family in the reign of Charles II. married Elizabeth Thistlethwaite.



A family of MARRETT held a respectable position in Blisland as wealthy yeomen, and Mr. Maclean presents three generations of their genealogy; and he appends notices of some other families of the same position.

We have thus shewn that in respect of genealogy Mr. Maclean's undertaking has been very diligently performed: and we have seen enough of the other divisions of his work to be assured that they are all elaborated with the like sedulous care.

The Davis Family Record. Edited by CHAS. H. S. DAVIS, M.D. A Monthly Journal, devoted to the History and Genealogy of the Davis Family. Meriden, Conn. Feb. March 1868. Vol. I. Nos. 4 and 5. Octavo, pp. 25—40.

This is an example of a new and remarkable species of genealogical publication: a magazine for the reception of communications from all quarters, in regard to persons bearing the same name. In the Editor's own words,

This Journal was commenced, Nov. 1867, for the purpose of collecting information in regard to the Davis family, in order that a complete genealogy might be published. The *Record* will contain biographical sketches, anecdotes, and much valuable information, that cannot be embodied in a genealogy; thus making it worth preserving. It is hoped that every one bearing the name, not only of Davis, but Davy, Davies, Davison, &c. many of which can be traced back to a Davis, will take an interest in the work.

We have had only two numbers presented to us, and they are occupied with various articles regarding persons of the name of Davis (only), though it might be presumed from the above intimation that others on the various names alluded to will hereafter be admitted.

The Editor has not steered clear, in the very title of his work, of the prevalent American idea, that all of a name must be of an original *gens* or "family." This is generally a mistake. Such is necessarily the case with very few names; but with a patronymic like Davis or Davies, it is most evidently incorrect. For there may have been hundreds of the personal name, David, that have each handed down its inflection to their posterity. In p. 28 of this *Record* we find an article, entitled "Origin of our Name," including some statistics derived from the XVI. Annual Report of the Registrar-general; whereby it appears that

The number of Davises registered in England and Wales was 6,206; and of Daviëses 14,983. The number of Davises in England, in 1853, 43,700; of the entire population, one in 421.

It is added that "The name of Davis is undoubtedly derived from David;" but the writer neglects to say how. Now, it is perfectly well recognised that there are two kinds of Welsh patronymics, those formed with a precedent *ap*, as Bevan, Parry, Price, Prichard, &c. and those with the addition

of *es* or *s*, as Evans, Edwards, Harris, Richards, &c. Davis or Davies appears to be of the latter kind; for we do not recollect any name formed from *ap David*, which we presume has become merely David by the dropping of *ap*; but *Davids* has evidently softened into Davies and Davis.

To give an idea of this Davis miscellany, we will briefly state the contents of the numbers before us—No. 4. The Davis's of Concord, Mass.; Dolor Davis, and his wife Margery Willard; Soldiers (named Davis) from Massachusetts who died in Southern prisons; Graduates of Bowdoin College, 1806 to 1858; Graduates of Williams College, 1799—1858; The Posterity of William Davis, of Freetown, Mass.; recent Marriages and Deaths (confined to the form *Davis*). No. 5:—A History of the Davis family of Maryland, by Rev. Thomas J. Davis, of Philadelphia; The Davises of Stafford, Conn.; Graduates of Harvard University, 1651—1854; and various miscellaneous matters.

We shall be very glad to see this work continued, for we have no doubt that it will be useful in forming collections, not for one grand "Family History," which is simply impossible, but for several. The name of Davis has won a melancholy interest in the person of the late President of the Southern Confederation; and we must confess that we should find more than ordinary attraction in what might relate to him or his family. Whether he and they have hitherto been ignored in the *Davis Record* we do not for certain perceive.

DEBRETT'S *Illustrated House of Commons and the Judicial Bench*. 1868.
Compiled and Edited by ROBERT HENRY MAIR. 12mo.

This manual is this year increased in size, so that its exterior appearance corresponds with its companion volumes, DebreTT's *Peerage* and DebreTT's *Baronetage*. It has, says the Editor, "been entirely rewritten, the details have been materially amplified, and upwards of one hundred and twenty heraldic illustrations have been added, as have also numerous genealogical, historical, or traditional anecdotes." He further states that the proofs have been corrected by nearly the whole 631 members of the House of Commons; while the like assistance has been given by eighteen-twentieths of the noblemen and gentlemen who are described as "the Judicial Bench." This part of the work includes not only our English Judges, but also those of Ireland, the Scottish Lords of Session, the Judges of County Courts, the District Commissioners of Bankruptcy, and the Recorders.

Every article, with few exceptions, is "illustrated" with armorial bearings. In most of the cases where a blank shield appears it is honestly stated that the M.P. "does not bear any." Among these non-armorial gentlemen are John Bright and his brother Jacob; Mr. Professor Fawcett, M.P. for Brighton; Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P. for Northampton, who "was for many years a publisher and bookseller in Bishopsgate Street," but has since been Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, and a director

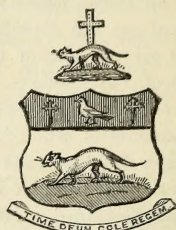
of many railways; and in the same predicament we are surprised to meet with a county member, Mr. Gregory, M.P. for co. Galway.



READ.



BRIGHT.



COLERIDGE.

It is otherwise with Mr. Clare Sewell Read, the agricultural member for East Norfolk, whose boast it is that he is a tenant-farmer, and that his yeomen ancestors have followed the plough in that county for nearly 300 years. He has acquired this most appropriate coat—Gules, a saltire between four garbs or; and for crest, A garb between two olive branches proper.

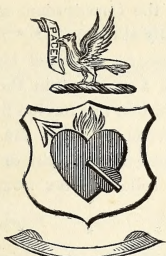
That the name of Bright can be typified most vividly in armory is shown by the coat of Sir Charles Tilston Bright, M.P. for Greenwich, which is, Party per pale azure and gules, a bend or between two mullets argent; Crest, the sun issuant from clouds proper.

We will make one other interesting extract of the arms of Coleridge, the member for Exeter being the eldest son of Sir John Duke Coleridge, formerly Judge of the Queen's Bench. Argent, on a mount vert an otter proper, on a chief gules a dove of the field between two crosslets fitchée or. Crest, a cross or, rising from an otter, standing amidst bullrushes. These devices were granted in 1824 to Dr. William Hart Coleridge, Bishop of Barbados; and the otter alludes to Ottery St. Mary in Devonshire, where the family had resided and his grandfather was Rector; but the crosslets are properly patée fitché, not cross-crosslets.

For the absence of the arms of the Premier the excuse is assigned that "None are registered at the Heralds' College." But does Mr. Disraeli display none on his carriages?

For another right honourable gentleman, and we presume also of Jewish descent, a device is given which has much of a religious character—but most familiar perhaps to the devotees of Saint Valentine. Mr. Goschen is a son of the late William Henry Goschen, merchant, of Austin Friars.

Lastly, we extract the interesting historical coat of Sir John Gray, M.P. for the city of Kilkenny, who was knighted in 1863 by the Earl of Carlisle, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in recognition of his services in procuring a supply of water for the city of Dublin from the Vartry rivers. The field is Argent, the anchor proper; the canton is part of the arms of the city of Dublin, which bears Gules, three castles with flames issuant proper.



GOSCHEN.



GRAY.

We are obliged to add that the engravings are of unequal execution, and that many of them still require material corrections, as does the blazon of others. The Editor appears to be partly aware of their defects, and offers this apology: "Armorial insignia are engraved, or described, in *the manner they are borne*. As some of these are assumptive bearings, critical heralds may object to their publication: the Editor, however, excuses the insertion of such on the plea that he has in every case taken as correct the particulars that have been furnished to him." Many have evidently been engraved from impressions of seals, having impalements or escutcheons of pretence derived from the member's matrimonial alliance. They are not the worse for this, but on the contrary more informing. It adds however to the want of uniformity, and occasionally may introduce an error, as where Mr. Verner, M.P. for Lisburn, is represented as bearing the inescutcheon of Wingfield, as well as his father Colonel Verner, M.P. for the co. Armagh, who married Harriett, only daughter and heiress of the Hon. Edward Wingfield.

Reasons for the Regulation of the use of Coat-Armor in the United States, including a plan for Taxing the employment of such Insignia. By W. H. WHITMORE. Boston: David Clapp and Son, Printers, 334, Washington Street. 1868. 8vo. pp. 8.

A proposal, made by the Hon. John W. Chandler in the House of Representatives, to levy a tax upon Armorial Bearings, has brought the subject of their use to a practical consideration: and Mr. Whitmore, who is foremost among his countrymen for the attention he has paid to Armory, and for his just estimation of its historical and social value, takes this opportunity to propose some legislative measures by which it may be at once honourably sanctioned and legitimately restrained. If he can succeed in making Coat-armor respected as the personal property of individuals and their descendants, as it was *ab origine*, his object will be attained. We extract some of his more cogent arguments:—

The use of coat-armor is not prohibited by the Constitution, and yet, from some unwritten prohibition, it has never been officially allowed. * * *

We laugh at Soulouque and his sable peerage, his Dukes of Marmalade and Marquises of Lemonade, because we acknowledge a standard in the peerage of Great Britain, France, or Prussia. Is it not possible that our foreign friends will laugh at a government which gives John Smith a licence to display the coat-armor of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Derby, of Prince Metternich, or Count Bismarck? Can any one deny that the government which collects a tax from the impostor has assumed the greater portion of the disgrace?

* * * * *

One thing is evident; everywhere in our cities the assumption of coat-armor is daily growing more frequent. We can no more avoid the imputation of being delinquents in this respect than we can repel the criticisms formerly justly made on our national peculiarities. It is useless for our Government to treat the matter as beneath its notice, for the subject of the costumes of its representatives abroad has been acted upon by Congress. It is certainly the wisest plan for our government to take, to prohibit the use or to insist upon proper regulations.

Mr. Whitmore's plan is to put the use of Armorial Insignia on the same basis as trade-marks or copyrights.

Let it be enacted briefly that, as the use of certain devices is common in civilised countries to denote certain facts, and such use is restricted by certain well-known rules, this government prohibits the use of armorial devices except on the following conditions:—

1. The use of coat-armor shall be prohibited to all but those who pay an annual tax.

2. The description of the arms shall be filed in the District Court, and a fee of at least fifty dollars paid therefor; the record being always open for inspection. Officers now or formerly in the military or naval service of the United States to be allowed to record their arms without paying such fee; and in the case of an officer deceased his children should be allowed the privilege of entering arms in their father's name.

3. The date of entry at the Court is in all cases to decide the ownership, if two persons have entered the same arms; unless one party prove inheritance, in which case he shall have the exclusive right. In all cases the person dispossessed may amend his first description, and thus obtain a new coat of arms without further charge.

4. The date of the year when the arms were assumed to be a necessary part of them, except that the date of an inherited shield may be used instead; or by an officer of the United States the name of any battle, &c.

5. These provisions to apply only to personal use, and not to refer to existing monuments or records.

6. After the record at the Court the right shall remain although no use is made. The tax is to be only for such years as personal use is intended.

7. In all cases where persons have paintings of arms, or engraved plate or seals, they must take out a licence annually, though they need not file a description, nor alter the existing shield by adding the date.

THE LATE PEERAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons during the present session by Sir Colman O'Loughlen, "To limit the further Creation of Peers of Ireland, and to amend the Representation of the Peerage of that part of the United Kingdom." It contained clauses to the following effect:—

Part I.—*As to the creation of new Peers.*

1. After the passing of this Act no new Peer of Ireland shall be created.

2. Promotions may still be made in the Peerage of Ireland.

Part II.—*As to the tenure of, and disqualification for, a Representative Peerage.*

3. Representative Peers elected after the passing of this Act shall not sit for Life, but only for the Parliament for which they shall be created.

4. A Representative Peer, becoming a British Peer, shall cease to be, and shall not be qualified to be, a Representative Peer.

5. In case a Representative Peer shall become incapable of discharging his duties through infirmity of mind, an election for a new Representative Peer shall be held.

6. A Representative Peer may resign his seat, and if he shall do so a new election shall be held to fill up the vacancy.

Part III.—*As to the election of Representative Peers.*

7. Fifteen days shall be the time in future for the holding of an election for a Representative Peer, and new forms of writs shall be framed.

8. In future cumulative voting shall be allowed at an election for Representative Peers, and every Peer shall have as many votes as there may be vacancies to be filled up at any election.

9. In future no peer of Ireland who shall be a Peer of the United Kingdom, or who shall be a member of the House of Commons at the time of the election, shall be entitled to vote.

The second reading of this Bill was moved by Sir Colman O'Loughlen on the 29th of April, which he accompanied by the following observations:—

Many persons had asked, "What has the House of Commons to do with the Irish Peerage?" forgetting that it was constituted and regulated by an Act of which they had heard much during the last few

weeks—viz. the Act of Union; and no alteration of the existing arrangements could be made without an Act of Parliament. There was nothing in the objection that this Bill ought to have been introduced into the House of Lords in the first instance. The Act of Union was brought forward first in the Houses of Commons of England and Ireland, and passed through them before it went to the Upper Houses.

The first object of the Bill was to prevent the creation of any more Irish Peers. At the time of the Union the Irish Peerage was placed in the same position as the Scotch Peerage at the time of the Union with Scotland in this respect; instead of all Irish Peers having seats in the other House, it was arranged that the Irish Peerage should be represented by the election of a number of Peers. There was, however, this difference, that at the time of the Union with Scotland the creation of any more Scotch Peers was prevented, while at the time of the Union with Ireland the right to create Irish Peers was preserved to a certain limited extent. The power of the Crown to create Irish peers was forced upon the Irish House of Lords by the Duke of Portland. Their objections were so strong that Lord Cornwallis wrote to the Duke of Portland expressing fears lest the Act of Union should be imperilled, and suggesting the compromise which was ultimately adopted. It was that the Crown should be at liberty to create one Peer for every three peerages that might become extinct, and that when the number of Peers was reduced to 100 the Crown might create as many as it pleased to keep the number up at 100. It was popularly believed that the number must be kept up at 100; but the maintenance of that number was discretionary and not compulsory.

He hoped the peerages of Scotland and Ireland would ultimately be united with the peerage of England. At the time of the Union with Scotland there were 154 Peers of Scotland. Since then 76 peerages had expired; and, deducting those that had been made British peerages, there remained 36 Scotch Peers, of whom 16 were Representative Peers, leaving a small residue without seats in the Upper House. At the time of the Union with Ireland there were 228 Irish peerages, of which 60 had become extinct, leaving a remainder of 168, of which about 80 had been made British peerages. He believed there were now 106 pure Peers of Ireland, and, 23 being Representative Peers, 83 had no seats. Since the Act of Union 18 peers had been created.

To prevent any further creations was the first object of the Bill. If any Irishman was worthy of being created a Peer, he was worthy of the full rights of the peerage and of a seat in the House of Lords. The

Irish Peer occupied an extraordinary position. He had only the right of voting for one of the 23 Representative Peers, and he was deprived of the ordinary privileges of citizenship, because he could not take part in the financial business of his country, and he could not be a member of the House of Commons for any place in Ireland, although he might represent an English constituency. Therefore, unless he could secure election in England, it was impossible for him to discharge any of the ordinary duties of his position. For these reasons the Irish peerage ought not to be maintained, and to limit its continuance he proposed to prevent any new creations.

He did not propose to interfere with promotion in the Irish peerage.

The Representative Irish Peers were at present elected for life; but in Scotland the Representative Peers were elected for one Parliament. Although an Irish Representative Peer might succeed to a British peerage, he still remained a Representative Peer; and a case had occurred in which a Representative Peer was for nearly two years in a lunatic asylum, there being no power to elect another until his death. No Scotch peer who succeeded to a British peerage could remain a Representative Peer. If the representative peerage of Ireland were to remain, as it must until the whole Irish peerage became extinct or was absorbed in the British peerage, it ought to be made truly representative, as it was in Scotland; and he therefore proposed, without interfering with the existing rights of life peers, that all elections after the passing of the Bill should be for a Parliament only; that any Representative Peer becoming a British Peer by creation or succession, should, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Representative Peer; and that, if any Representative Peer become mentally incapacitated, his seat should be declared vacant. He also proposed that a Representative Peer might resign his position if he chose to do so. At present an elected peer could not resign, but must hold office for life, even although he might be elected against his will. He further proposed that in the election of Representative Peers cumulative voting should be introduced, so as to secure the representation of the minority. He would enable any peer to give to one candidate as many votes as there were vacancies. At present the minority was wholly unrepresented, and it was impossible that injustice could be remedied—as it was said to be in the House of Commons—by the member for one constituency representing the minority in another. At present he believed the election to the Irish Peerage was a mere matter of nomination, and the late Prime Minister appointed all the Irish Peers. Whether that were so or not, no one could be elected unless he

professed those extreme Radical opinions which found favour on the Treasury bench (laughter), and a moderate Conservative like himself had not the slightest chance of being elected.

If this proposal were adopted with respect to the Irish Peerage, he hoped it would be applied to the Scotch Peerage. A Scotch peer could not sit for any place in England, Scotland, or Ireland;¹ and if he did not belong to the dominant party he had no chance of being elected a representative peer. The noble lord the Secretary for Ireland² could hardly favour the continued creation of Irish peers, which was only forced upon the Irish peers at the time of the Union that the Crown might have an additional means of conferring favour upon English supporters; for if the noble lord could not find a seat in England or Scotland he would be excluded from public life, could take no part in the public business of his country, and would be compelled to vegetate upon his property. Prevent the further creation of peers, and in time the Irish peerage would become extinct naturally and by the creation of British peers, and in this way the peerages of the three kingdoms would become amalgamated. Even if the House of Lords were increased by the number of the Scotch and Irish peers (which he did not purpose), it would not be a large body compared with others. There were 466 peers, including the recent creations; deducting Irish and Scotch Representative Peers, Peers of the Blood Royal, and Bishops, the whole British Peerage consisted of 385 persons; and the House of Com-

¹ "A Scotch Peer cannot sit in the House of Commons—unlike the Irish Peers, who can, except for Ireland. Not only personal hardship, but public loss, has thus arisen. Some Scotch Peers of known abilities, but who could neither obtain British Peerages from the Government, nor get elected as Representative Peers, have been totally sequestered from public life. The most conspicuous example in point is undoubtedly the Earl of Marchmont, in the last century, who, on succeeding to a Scotch Peerage, was thenceforth, as a public man, extinguished. I might also refer to the late Lord Kinnaird, who was undoubtedly fit to adorn either House; while each, from the accident of his position, was alike debarred to him. I further well remember a deputation of Westminster electors, ignorant of the law of the case, desiring their former representative, become Lord Dundonald, again to stand for their suffrages. But, as he replied, he was precluded from this particular and very desirable reparation of the injustice he had suffered.

"The Reform Act freed the Scotch Peers from the previous very absurd disqualification of their eldest sons to represent Scotland.

"When in the last Reform Bill of Lord Russell it was proposed to permit Irish Peers to represent Irish places, I wonder that the much greater disability of the Scotch peerage was left unnoticed." (From a letter in *The Times*, signed K. and dated *Paris*, Nov. 28, 1863.)

² The Earl of Mayo.

mons consisted of 658 members, whom it was proposed to increase to 666. It was a curious fact that there remained only 97 peerages that were created before the accession of George III. Even if a large addition were made to the House of Lords, it was unlikely that it would be cumbersome or too large for the transaction of public business. The number of Representative Peers ought to be increased, and if the Bill reached the House of Lords it would be competent for their lordships to introduce a clause increasing their number. In conclusion he moved that the Bill be read a second time.

Colonel FRENCH opposed the motion, which was an invasion of Her Majesty's prerogative, and a violation of the agreement made between the two countries at the time of the Union. His hon. and learned friend proposed to amalgamate the English and Irish Peerages, but the two Peerages were totally distinct. Some objections, however, which had been raised by the hon. and learned baronet were sound, and ought to be considered by the Government. He did not think that the abolition of the Irish Peerage would be received with approval in Ireland. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir G. BOWYER said the House ought to hear from the Speaker whether a Bill of this sort, which directly limited the prerogative of the Crown, could be entertained without the assent of the Crown.

Mr. HARDY was about to ask the same question. He believed that the practice was settled, and that, though this Bill might go up to the last stage without receiving the Royal assent, it could not go further.

The SPEAKER.—The right hon. gentleman is quite correct in stating that, according to the practice of Parliament, a measure to limit the prerogative of the Crown could not pass a third reading unless the consent of the Crown had first been obtained.

Sir C. O'LOGHLEN said that if the Government had determined not to advise Her Majesty to assent to this measure it was useless to proceed to a division.

The Bill was then withdrawn.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

FITZ-PATRICK.—There was living in 1760 at Aghavoe, Queen's County, a John Fitz-Patrick. Can any of your Correspondents tell me to which branch he belonged? Was he a descendant of John of Bardwell or James of Grantstown, younger sons of the Hon. John Fitz-Patrick, the second son of Florence Fitz-Patrick third Baron of Upper Ossory? Was not Bardwell another name for Aghavoe?

HENRICUS.

THE MANOR, &c. OF BASILDON, BERKS.—The following remarks refer to a statement printed in vol. iv. p. 576, Rachael, widow, 1st of Henry Bourchier, Earl of Bath, and 2ndly of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, died 11th Nov. 1680, bequeathing the manor of Basildon to her nephew Sir Henry Fane, K.B., from whom it descended to the sisters and co-heirs of the last Viscount Fane, who died 24th Jan. 1766, and of them it was purchased by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Francis Sykes. The manor and *principal* mansion were sold about the year 1839 by Sir Francis Sykes, third Baronet; but his surviving brother, the Rev. William Sykes, M.A. is still alternatopatron of the living and owner of an estate in the parish. The residence on this estate is called The Grotto, and was built by Mary Viscountess Fane, sometime Maid of Honour to Queen Anne; and the present Vicar of Basildon, the Rev. Edward John Sykes, M.A. is a son of the alternatopatron. Since 1839 the manor has been in the possession of the Morrison family; Basildon House being now inhabited by the widow of James Morrison, Esq. M.P.

Q. F. V. F.

BENGER.—T. W. suggests the inquiry whether the name BENDENGES in p. 140 may be taken for the same as Bendeger, one of which family came into Ireland temp. Hen. II. as a royal commissioner along with le Poer the third, was taken ill at Chester, and went back to London. A reputed descendant of this Bendeger lived in the county of Cork 1640-60, the name then Benger. It is well known that much greater changes or corruptions have taken place in surnames in Ireland. The Bengers, now extinct in the male line, were said to have been highly descended. The writer of this had and perhaps yet has their seal, bearing, Quarterly and , over all a bend gules; crest, perhaps a cockatrice head (but this is written from memory).

[We may remark in reply that Bendenges resembles a French *local* name, whilst Benger may possibly have come from the personal name Berenger, in Latin *Berengarius*. Our correspondent's armorial blason is partially confirmed by Burke's *General Armory*, where the only coat for the name is, "Or, a cross vert, over all a bendlet gules. Crest, a cockatrice, per pale or and vert, the wings expanded, counterchanged. BENER, of Kent." Miss Elizabeth Ogilvy Benger, the biographer, who died in 1827, at the age of 48, was a native of Wells, co. Somerset. EDIT.]

ARMS OF LENTON PRIORY, CO. NOTTINGHAM (vol. iv. p. 168). The arms of this priory are thus described in Cole's MSS. (Brit. Mus.) vol. xviii. f. 215b.: Quarterly, or and azure, over all on a greece of three steps a holy cross of the first, fulfylled sable, otherwise blazoned as a cross sable fimbriated gold. It was therefore, it will be observed, the cross that was "bordered gold" (as blasoned in the Harl. MS. 1499,) or fimbriated,—not the shield; consequently the coat formerly seen in Saint Mary's church, Nottingham, with its engrailed bordure, and mullets in the four quarters, is very different from the coat of Lenton Priory.

N.

THE ARMORIAL BATTLEMENTS OF HARPLEY CHURCH, NORFOLK.

THE church of Harpley, a handsome building in the Decorated style, is traditionally said to have been erected by Sir Robert Knolles, whose name is prominent in the martial annals of Edward the Third; and its south aisle, which is of somewhat later date than the rest of the structure, is very highly enriched with the sculptured decorations shown in the accompanying engravings,¹ including a series of armorial shields which are evidently commemorative of Sir Robert and his friends.

John Knolles, prior of Cokesford or Coxford, in Norfolk, was rector of Harpley in 1474: he is inadvertently designated by the county historian² as "brother of Sir Robert," disregarding the fact that Sir Robert was in middle life a full century before that date. It is at the same time most probable that this "John Knowles, alias Clement," (as he is named in the *Monasticon*,) was a relative of the knight, and in consequence obtained the rectory of Harpley. Sir Robert, when he founded his college at Pontefract hereafter mentioned, nominated as his trustees John Drew then parson of Harpley, and John Seymour of London.

The south aisle at Harpley may therefore have been erected either by Sir Robert Knolles's immediate trustees, or by the prior of Cokesford. We should feel obliged by receiving from an architectural antiquary a critical opinion upon this point.

We are not aware that any biographer has traced the career of Sir Robert Knolles in detail: though it might be made to take a conspicuous place amongst those of the most famous captains in the noon-day of chivalry.³ In military renown he may be ranked with Sir John Chandos, Sir Walter Manny, and others of his well-known contemporaries: his success in accumulating great

¹ We are indebted to Daniel Gurney, Esq. F.S.A. for these engravings, which were made for his *Record of the House of Gournay*.

² "John Knowles occurs Rector in 1474, and Prior then of Coxford in Norfolk, brother of Sir Robert Knowles." (Blomefield, folio edit. iv. 561.) John Knollys, alias Clement, was elected Prior of Cokesford in 1463, and died in 1478. (Dugdale's *Monasticon*, New Edition.) He is said to have borne the same arms as Sir Robert Knolles, with an additional rose in sinister chief as a difference: see the armorial notes from Mundford at the close of this article.

³ He is partially commemorated by Grafton, *Chronicle*, ann. 1407; by Stowe, *Chro-*

wealth,¹ and his enjoyment of a prolonged life, render him a parallel to the fortunate Sir John Fastolfe, who flourished in the eastern counties soon after him.

He was certainly of Cheshire extraction, and probably the kinsman as well as the comrade of Sir Hugh Calveley, of Bunbury in that county, another great captain in the continental wars. Around the tomb of Sir Hugh, which, supporting his recumbent effigy, still exists in Bunbury church, is a row of shields, now defaced, but which formerly² bore alternately these two coats:

Argent, a fess gules between three calves passant.

Gules, on a chevron argent three roses of the field.

The former is the coat of Calveley; the latter the same which Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk, repeatedly attributes to Sir Robert Knolles. Lysons,³ however, states that these arms were also borne by Sir Hugh Browe; and it is remarkable that they are attributed in the ordinaries to the name of Drew, which was that of the rector of Harpley, who occurs in various records as Sir Robert Knolles's trustee.

nicle, ann. 1357 and 1407; Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent, under Rochester bridge; Weever's Funerall Monuments, p. 436; Fuller's Worthies, in Cheshire; Dugdale, Baronage, ii. 412; Blomefield, History of Norfolk, under Sculthorp; Anstis, Introduction to the Register of the Garter; J. C. Brooke, in Archæologia, vi. 146; Lysons, Cheshire, p. 543; Boothroyd, History of Pontefract, 1807, p. 383; and Banks, Dormant and Extinct Peerage, 1812, i. 316. The last, though at some length, merely compiles from Dugdale and Fuller, and commits several errors.

¹ "Robertus Knolles ex paupere mediocrique valetto mox factus ductor militum, ad divitias usque regales excrevit." Walsingham, Historia, p. 165.

² Notes by Randle Holme, accompanied by a drawing of the monument, in Harl. MS. 2151, fol. 65. Now the shields are so far defaced that only the fess on the one, and the chevron on the other, are visible. (Lysons, Cheshire, p. 544.) Lysons gives an engraving of the monument, p. 446; and another of the effigy. The monument is also represented in Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. ii. p. 142, and the effigy in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

³ "Both families (remarks Lysons) appear to have been in some sort connected with that of Calveley. Sir Hugh Browe's name occurs in some family conveyances relating to the Calveley estate: see Woodnoth's Collections, p. 25, and in p. 101 the seal of Sir Hugh Browe, with his arms as before described. It is most probable, if Sir Hugh Calveley was married, that his wife was the sister of Sir Hugh Browe: it appears by Woodnoth's Collections, p. 22, that the latter had two sisters, but the names of their husbands do not appear. The arms on Sir Hugh Calveley's tomb, not being impaled, might have been those of his executor, and might have been either Browe or Knollys. It is remarkable that (although they do not follow alphabetically) the arms of Calveley, Browe, and Knollys are placed together in some collections of Cheshire arms in

Again, in Sir Robert Knolles's own church at Sculthorp in Norfolk the arms of Calveley accompanied those of Knolles: so that armorial records attest to that connection which is also to be traced in the historic memorials of these two great captains.

It is even stated by Lysons¹ that Sir Hugh Calveley had a nephew named Robert Knolles, the son of his sister Eve, who married Richard Knolles, on which Robert the manor of Lea, in case of the failure of issue male from Sir Hugh and his brother David, was entailed by a deed of the 10th April 1354; and he adds, "Did not the circumstance of their being evidently so nearly of an age render it improbable, there would be strong reason for supposing that the two celebrated Cheshire warriors were uncle and nephew: they certainly both went to the continent about the same time; but the name of Sir Robert Knolles is first mentioned by our historians as one who accompanied the Black Prince to France in 1356. Sir Hugh Calveley died at an advanced age in 1394; Sir Robert Knolles in 1407, aged 92."

But the military career of both these warriors is really carried back to the year 1351; when their names occur first in association in the famous combat between Thirty Bretons and Thirty English, which was fought at Ploermel on the 15th March in that year. At the close of that sanguinary conflict they were both taken prisoners, and carried to the castle of Josselin.²

It was only a few years after that Sir Robert Knolles suddenly rose to great martial fame. In 1356 the Black Prince entrusted to him the command of part of his army during his march from Bourdeaux, and in the victory of Poitiers he highly distinguished himself:—

In isto bello de Roberto Knollis milite Cestrie sic canebatur metricè—

O Robert Knollis, per te fit Francia mollis,

Ense tuo tollis prædas dans vulnera collis.

(*Register of Bermondsey*, in Bibl. Harl. p. 57.)

the Heralds' college. Sir Hugh Calveley, Sir Robert Knolles, and Sir Hugh Browe accompanied the Duke of Gloucester to the continent in 1380. (Holinshed). Ormerod, in his pedigree of Calveley, gives no wife to Sir Hugh.

¹ Cheshire, p. 543. We cannot account for the silence of Ormerod in regard to Sir Robert Knolles. He describes the career of Sir Hugh Calveley in his vol. ii. p. 418. Lysons (p. 542) states that Sir Hugh Calveley was a younger son of Kenric de Calveley, of Calveley in Bunbury. In Ormerod's pedigree he appears as the son of David second son of Kenric.

² See a note to Johnes's Froissart, from Lobineau, Hist. de Bretagne.

He next took an active part in the irregular warfare carried on against France in the name of the King of Navarre, for whom he captured in 1358 the city of Auxerre and the town of Chastelon sur Loigne. This lasted (as related by the historian Walsingham) for the space of three years or more, and was closed by the peace of Bretigny in 1360. But Sir Robert Knolles was now a soldier by profession, and with Sir Hugh Calveley he found similar occupation in a military association known by the name of *The Companions*, who held themselves in readiness to serve in any cause for which they might be duly retained. Having engaged to assist John de Montfort in his claim to the duchy of Britany, they fought at the battle of Auray in 1364, under Sir John Chandos. The fortune of that day was turned in favour of Montfort by the bravery of Sir Hugh Calveley, who had the command of the rear, Sir Robert Knolles commanding the van, in conjunction with Sir Richard Burley and Sir Walter Hewitt.

The Companions after this assisted in expelling Peter the Cruel from the throne of Spain; but when the Black Prince had been induced to espouse the cause of the dethroned sovereign, they ranged themselves under his banner; and the great victory of Najara in 1367, which for a while reinstated Peter in his throne, was mainly attributed to the valiant prowess of Sir John Chandos—Sir Hugh Calveley and Sir Robert Knolles both bearing their part.

Sir Robert's success having now established his claims to employment from his own sovereign, he was in 1370 sent from England into Gascony, with the chief command of an army, which invaded France, burned several towns, and laid waste the country, up to the gates of Paris. It was then, as related by Lambarde in his *Perambulation of Kent*, that Sir Robert effected such destruction, that for many years after the gable ends of the ruined houses were popularly known as *Knolles's mitres*.

But towards the winter of that year disaffection arose in his camp. Some of the young lords who were serving under him were too proud it would seem to obey a mere soldier of fortune,¹ and so separated themselves from him: whereupon Sir Robert

¹ Such is the representation made by Froissart in his account of these events.

departed to the estates he had acquired in Britany.¹ The ruin of the Prince of Wales's command in Gascony was the consequence.

In the first year of Richard II. (1377), Sir Robert Knolles was governor of the castle of Brest in Britany. Blomefield says, "In the second year of King Richard II. he was with John Duke of Lancaster in his Spanish expedition, and had letters of protection, then dated July 16, being a Knight of the Garter," but the document from which this information was derived is not stated. It has been a prevalent habit with historical writers to style Sir Robert Knolles a Knight of the Garter: but Anstis and Beltz have pronounced in the negative upon that point.² It was a distinction which in its early days certainly depended more upon the suffrages of the Knights Companions, and less upon the dictation of the sovereign, than it has in subsequent times; and perhaps his want of favour among the high nobility, and their disdain of his humble extraction, to which reference has already been made, may have influenced his exclusion from the Most Noble Order.

In 1380 he was a principal leader in the army which invaded France under the command of the prince Thomas of Woodstock, then Earl of Buckingham.

At the rebellion of Wat Tyler in 1381, we read of this veteran, being then in London, contributing to the defence of the city: for which service he was, on the triumph of the royal authority, made a freeman by the king's commandment.³

Such is a brief, and probably a very imperfect, account of the career of Sir Robert Knolles. Living to an advanced age, his wealth appears to have increased with his years, and he devoted it to public purposes according to the sentiments of his age. Fuller declares, that "His charity was as great as his valour, and he rendered himself no less loved by the English than feared by the French."

One of the English hospitals at Rome is said to have been

¹ The castles of Derval and de Rouge were conveyed to him and his heirs in fee, by a treaty described by Lobineau, *Hist. de Bretagne*, p. 381.

² See the argument against the presumed election of Knolles, in Anstis, *Register of the Garter*, vol. i. p. 31.

³ Stowe's Chronicle, p. 290.

founded, or refounded, in the year 1380, by Sir Hugh Calveley, Sir Robert Knolles, and Sir John Hawkwood. The last had, like his associates, been one of the Great Company already mentioned: and, afterwards carrying his services into Italy, was for nearly thirty years a very prominent captain of *condottieri* in the wars of that country.¹

Another remarkable work of Sir Robert Knolles was his concern in the rebuilding of Rochester Bridge, which he undertook in conjunction with Sir John Cobham in 11 Rich. II.²

He founded a collegiate hospital at Pontefract, to consist of a master, six chaplains, and thirteen poor men and women; and it is remarkable that this was a foundation exactly parallel to one which Sir Hugh Calveley made at Bunbury. It is thus noticed in Leland's Itinerary:

Syr Robert Knolles, that was the notable warrior yn Fraunce, builded in this part of Pontefract *Trinity College*, having a hospital joined to it. . . . Syr Robert Knolles was ons myndid to have made this college at his manor of Skouthorp, 3 miles from Walsingham: but at the desier of Constance his wife, a woman of mene birth and sumtyme of dissolute lyving before mariage, he turnid his purpose, and made it yn the very place of Pontfract where his wife was borne, endowing the college with a 180 *li.* land by the yere.³

One of the estates purchased by Sir Robert Knolles was the

¹ The life of Sir John Hawkwood was written by Mr. Gough, and published in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. There is an abstract of it in Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*. See also Granger's *Biographical History of England*, edit. 1824, vol. i. p. 74.

² In conjunction with Sir John de Cobham and others Sir Robert Knolles was one of the rebuilders of Rochester Bridge circ. 15 Ric. II.; and in the foundation charter of Allsoules Chapel, thereon established, the chaplains were directed to pray (*inter alia*) for Sir Robert, and the soul of his wife Constance (then deceased). Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, p. 555. The seals of the wardens of the bridge still bear the arms of Knolles and Cobham (who were apparently the two first wardens) impaled, under a chief of the leopard passant of England (as in the arms of the city of Rochester, which are the cross of St. George under the like chief); but the coat given for Knolles is that of the later family of Knollys, Earls of Banbury, viz. Azure semée of crosslets, a cross moline voided or, and not the coat described in the present paper as once existing in so many Norfolk churches. See the seals engraved in Hasted's *History of Kent*, folio edit. ii. 21.

³ Itinerary, vol. i. fol. 43.

manor of Pancras in the county of Middlesex,—from Robert lord Ferrers of Groby, in 1378. It was probably bought as a benefaction to the Carthusians; for in 1381 the reversion, which belonged to the crown, was granted, after the death of Sir Robert and his wife Constance, to the prior and convent of the Carthusian monks, built in honour of the holy salutation.¹ The church of the Carmelites, or White Friars, near London was entirely rebuilt by Sir Robert Knolles: his wife Constance was there buried: and on his own death he was there laid by her side. It is recorded by some contemporary chronicler that he died on the 15th of August 1407 at his manor of Sculthorp in Norfolk; from whence his body was brought in a litter to London, and honourably interred in the body of the said Whitefriars' church.² Blomefield³ asserts that he was then ninety-two years of age. His will is not to be found in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Regarding the wife of Sir Robert Knolles no more has been ascertained, in addition to the tradition mentioned by Leland, than that her name was probably Beverley, for the arms *Argent, a fess dancette between three leopard's heads or*, which will frequently occur in the subsequent details, were borne by a Yorkshire family of that name.

It does not appear that Sir Robert Knolles left children; nor is it clear who became the heirs of his property.

Dugdale, in his Baronage, (ii. 412,) asserted that the Earls of Banbury descended from Sir Robert Knolles; and both Banks and Sir Bernard Burke in their Extinct Peerages repeat that statement. But to all appearance there is no foundation for it: the Earls of Banbury bore the different coat of arms already described in a note: and, though they sometimes quartered the arms of Sir Robert Knolles, such quartering cannot be received as proof of descent, when it is remembered how frequently ancient coats were unduly assumed for quarterings in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

It may be doubted whether greater credit is due to an old

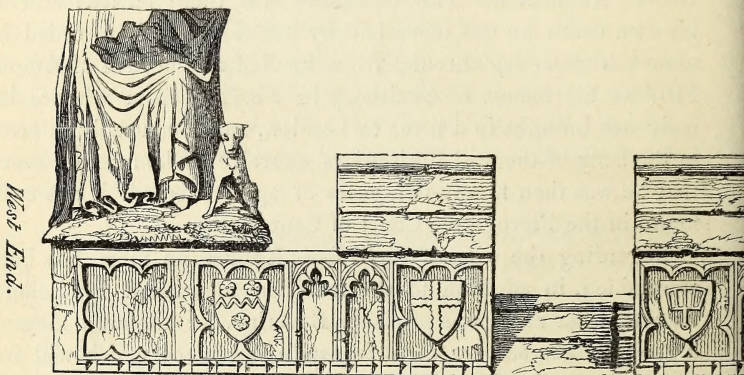
¹ Lysons's *Environs of London*, from Claus. 2 Ric. II. m. 21 d. and Pat. 4 Ric. II. m. 15.

² Stowe's *Survey of London*, p. 438. Grafton states that he died in London.

³ *History of Norfolk*, folio edit. iii. 847.

pedigree¹ which states that Sir Robert left a daughter and heir, Emma, married to John Babington.²

We proceed to describe the armorial battlements of the south aisle of Harpley church. Their form is shown in the two larger engravings, which represent the two terminations, west and east.



There are nineteen battlements, and two shields are placed upon each. On most of the battlements the same shield is carved twice together; this is indicated in the engravings by an asterisk (*), the figures applying to the order of the battlements. It is an armorial puzzle to appropriate the shields: but this we shall now attempt to do to the best of our ability.

First battlement. First shield, a fess dancettée between three

¹ Compiled by Henry Chitting, Chester herald, in 1633, and now in the possession of Benj. W. Greenfield, esq. (see our vol. i. p. 74). It was compiled for a family of Knolles seated in Hampshire, which bore the arms of Sir Robert Knolles with a canton ermine, and claimed to be "descended of a younger branch of the above-sayd Sir Robert Knolles," but without being able to show any link of connection.

² "John Babington, fifth son of Sir John Babington by Benetta daughter and heiress of Simon Ward of Cambridgeshire." He will be found in his place in the Babington pedigree, in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*, vol. viii. p. 321: but "Sir Robert Knowle," the father of Benetta, is there styled of Knowle and Aldrington, co. Devon; and it is stated that *Matilda que fuit uxor Johan' Babington*, died seized of a third part of the manor of Inglepenne, Devon, a third part of Grindon, Bucks, and of Cotes, Beds, and a third part of the advowson of Alhecote (Edgecote), Bucks, supposed to have formed her dower. (*Inquis. p. m.* 5 Hen. VI.) These names do not seem to identify her as the daughter of our Sir Robert Knolles.

roses. This was considered by Blomefield¹ to be the arms of

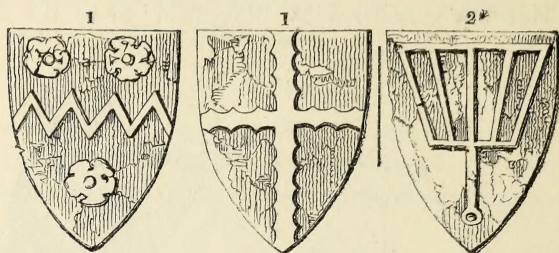


East End, shewing the whole depth of the Frieze.

Lady Knolles, and the charges leopard's heads instead of roses, for BEVERLEY. His words are:

The church has a nave, a north and south isle, and a chancel, and was built by Sir Robert Knowls, a famous general in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. in the wars of France, who was Knight of the Garter, and bore *Gules, on a chevron argent three roses of the first*; which arms are painted on the screens on the left hand as you enter the chancel; and on the right hand *Argent, a fess dauncy between three leopard's faces sable*, the arms of Sir Robert's wife, probably a Beverley.

¹ History of Norfolk, folio edit. iv. 560.



Second shield, An engrailed cross, GURNEY. The Gurneys had great interest in Harpley for many generations, having acquired a manor there about the 30th Henry II. on the marriage of Matthew de Gurney with Rose daughter of Reginald de Burnham; and they held the same until the beginning of the sixteenth century. An annual fair at Harpley on the 25th July was granted in 35 Edw. I. to John de Gournay, lord, patron, and rector of the town. Having built the present chancel of Harpley church, he was buried therein, dying in the 6th Edw. III. 1332, and was commemorated by a portraiture in brass plate, now unfortunately torn away, but the stone and its inscription are represented in the *Record of the House of Gournay*, p. 344.

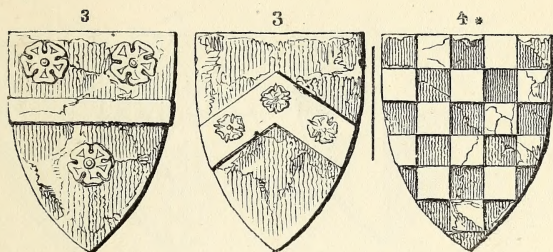
Edmund de Gurnay held his first manorial court in 1354, and was lord and patron in 1360; and John Gournay presented in 1387. He died in 9 Hen. IV. and Alice his widow held her first court in the tenth of that reign.

Thomas Gurney esquire senior, of West Barsham, by will dated 9th Edw. IV. desires to be buried in the chancel of this church, if he died at Harpley; and, at a still later date, 1620, Edmund Gurney, B.D. became Rector, presented by Sir William Yelverton.

Second battlement. Both shields a gridiron: evidently for SAINT LAURENCE, to whom the church is dedicated.

Third battlement. First shield, A fess between three roses, or cinquefoils. Second, On a chevron three roses. This was the coat of Sir Robert Knolles himself. It is blazoned by Chitting and others as Gules, on a chevron argent three roses of the field.

Mr. Gurney assigned this shield to Drew, supposing it to be commemorative of John Drew who was Rector of Harpley in



1389 and in 1421.¹ He desired to be buried there between two pillars by the pulpit. But though it is true that this coat has been assigned to Drew as well as Knolles,² yet the Drews of Norfolk appear to have borne totally different insignia: see in Dashwood's *Sigilla Antiqua*, 2d series, plate 4, No. 8, the seal of Thomas Dru, attached to a deed dated 12 Hen. IV. 1410-11, the period when the Rector of Harpley was living, which displays a griffin segreant within a bordure. And further, Chitting in his *Norfolk Armory* gives for the arms of Drew, Sa. a griffon segr^t bordure arg^t, and no other arms to that name. This herald made a visitation of the churches of Norfolk between 1600 and 1620. Unfortunately he does not appear to have been at Harpley: but his notes of some other Norfolk churches, which are appended to this paper, will be found to render material aid to the present inquiry.

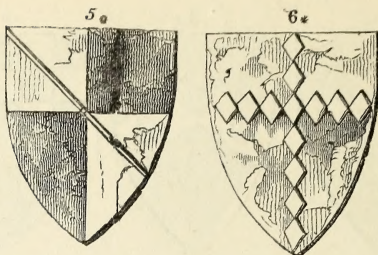
The arms of Knolles and Beverley still remain on the chancel screen of Harpley church, which has been lately restored and repainted.

Fourth battlement. Both shields, Checky, for WARREN, the capital lord of the fee.

Fifth battlement. Both shields, Quarterly, a bendlet. Perhaps for Clavering, a family much connected with Norfolk, and which bore *Quarterly or and gules, a bend sable*; but, as the Claverings had no special connection with Harpley, it may have been meant

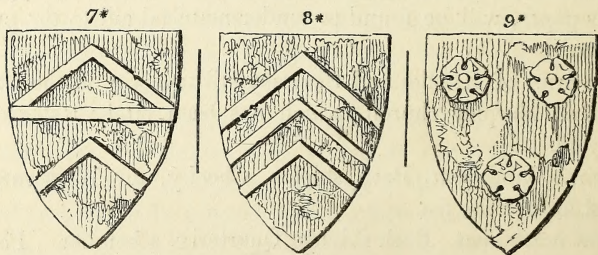
¹ Blomefield, iv. 560. He was also Rector of Northwold in Norfolk: and (adds Blomefield) of Therfield in Hertfordshire on the gift of the abbot of Ramsey: but his name does not occur in the institutions to Therfield, printed in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire.

² DREW (1426). Gu. on a chev. ar. three roses of the field, seeded and barbed ppr. Burke's General Armory.



for LACY, Earl of Lincoln, who was the chief lord to whom Sir Robert Knolles owed service at Pontefract.

Sixth battlement. Both shields, A cross lozengy. The very decided difference between this cross and the engrailed cross of Gurney will be seen on comparing the engravings. In blazon the lozengy form has frequently coincided with the engrailed, the latter being in fact the modern treatment of the former. The coat of Ufford is an example (see Burke's General Armory), and we are disposed to think we have the arms of UFFORD in the present instance. The coat of Robert Ufforde (by a clerical error Gifforde) is drawn as *Or, a cross fusilly sable*, in the thirteenth century rolls, edited by Walford and Perceval.¹ The Uffords, Earls of Suffolk, had large estates in Norfolk.

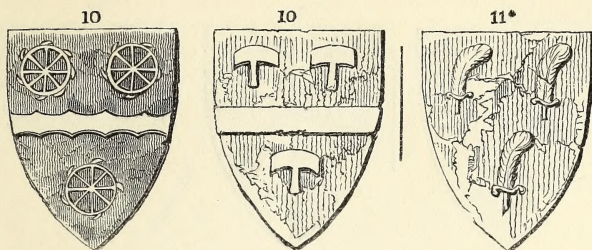


Seventh battlement. Both shields, A fess between two chevronels. This may be FITZWALTER or TENDRING; but it was possibly intended for WALPOLE, the original coat of that family being *Or, a fess between two chevronels or*, and the cross-crosslets of the Earls of Orford the difference of a junior line. Houghton, the

¹ At the same time it was blazoned as "engrailed":—

Monsire de Ufford, Counte de Suffolk, port de sable, un crois engrele or.

Monsire de Moun [*or* Mohun] port le mesmes, le revers. Roll of Edward III.



well-known seat of the Walpoles during many centuries, where Henry de Walpole held a knight's fee in the reign of Henry II. is within a very short distance of Harpley. At a later date (1642) Gurney's Manor in Harpley was purchased by John Walpole, Esq. from whom it descended to the Earls of Orford.

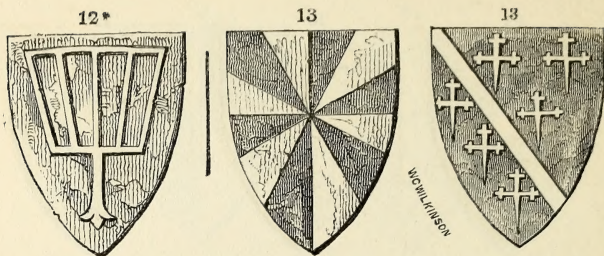
Eighth battlement. Both shields, Three chevronels, CLARE.

Ninth battlement. Both shields, Three cinquefoils, BARDOLFE.

Tenth battlement. First shield, A fess engrailed between three Katharine wheels. These arms, the field argent, the charges sable, are attributed to Casteler in Glover's Ordinary, and the same arms with those tinctures were in the churches of Sculthorp, Mundford, North Barsham, and Cromer, in each case accompanying Knolles, and at Mundford quartered by Tindall (see p. 307); but neither Chitting nor Blomefield assign a name to the coat. The name of Casteler does not occur in Mr. Chadwick's *Index Nominum* to Blomefield: of the nearly similar name of Castell or de Castello there are many entries, but the armorial bearing of this family was three castles.

Second shield, A fess between three mallets. Perhaps for FIGOTT, Gules, a fess between three picks or. A family of that name was early seated at Framlingham Picot in Norfolk, and one branch in 1434 removed to Stradset, near Downham Market.

Eleventh battlement. Both shields, Three ostrich feathers, with escrolls. This is what was called by the Black Prince in his will,—when describing his intended tomb at Canterbury, his *arms for peace*: and it doubtless was erected at Harpley in commemoration of the same gallant chieftain, the friend and patron of Sir Robert Knolles.



Twelfth battlement. Both shields, the gridiron of Saint Lawrence repeated.

Thirteenth battlement. First shield, Gyronny (or and azure), for BASSINGBOURNE, which was in the windows of the church, with the arms of Gourney, Noiers,¹ and Calthorpe. Herald's in their blazon have been accustomed to distinguish between Gyronny of six pieces, of eight, or of twelve: but it is probable that families using this device would in early times represent it in each way. There is evidence that such was the case with the Bassingbournes. In the Roll temp. Hen. III. (edit. Nicolas), and in that of the same period edited by Mr. Walford, Warin de Bassingburne bears "geronné d'or et d'azure" *unnumbered*; and so in the Roll of Edward III. under Norfolk, does his descendant of the same name; whilst Sire Johan de Basingebourne of Hertfordshire had *Gyronny or and gules*; and Sir Humphrey de Bassingbourne of Cambridgeshire, *Gyronny argent and gules*. (Ibid.) But in the reign of Edward the Third we find the number of *six* pieces specified.

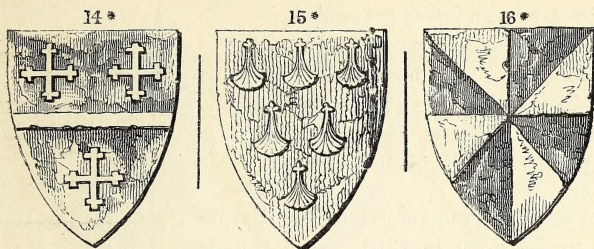
Monsire Humphrie de Basingborne port gerone de vj. pees argent et gules.

Monsire Giles Bassingbourne son Fitz port les armes Monsire Humfrie son pere, a une bastone d'asure.

Monsire Warren de Bassingbourn port gerone de verre et gules.

Whilst, next following, in the same roll, Monsire Brinzon *port gerone d'argent et d'asur de xij. peeces*," and the same name again occurs, with *twelve* peeces, in the Society of Antiquaries' Roll,

¹ Vairy argent and gules, as given for Sir Simon de Noiers of Norfolk in the roll temp. Edward III. This is in one of the windows of the chancel, and is the only coat in glass now remaining. Record of the House of Gournay, p. 354.



and the Roll of Acre, as Bartholomew de Brienson, or Briancon. Now, as described by Blomefield, the arms of Bassingborne in the windows of Harpley church were Gyronny of *eight*. This would correspond with the Sixteenth Buttress. But the question arises, Were the coat of twelve pieces gyronny and that of eight pieces intended for different families? “Gyronny of eight azure and ermine” was a coat of Trusbut, and occurs for that name in the churches of Marham and Fincham St. Martin’s, co. Norfolk.¹

Second shield, A bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée, for HOWARD.

Fourteenth battlement. Both shields, a fess between three cross-crosslets, probably intended for BEAUCHAMP Earl of Warwick, though there are only three cross-crosslets instead of six.²

Fifteenth battlement. Both shields, six escallop shells, for SCALES, Gules, six escallops or.

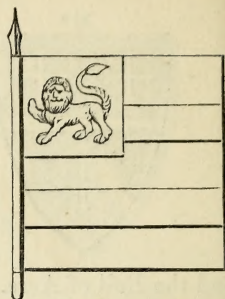
Sixteenth battlement. Both shields, Gyronny of eight pieces. TRUSBUT. (See the previous remarks on this bearing.)

Seventeenth battlement. Paly, and on a sinister canton a leopard passant. This nearly coincides with a coat drawn in Glover’s Ordinary for DE LONGCASTER, Paly argent and gules, on a canton of the second a leopard passant or, but the canton dexter. A similar coat of Lancaster, but Barry not Paly, is given for Roger de Lancastre in St. George’s Roll; and occurs for John de Langcaster in the *Siege of Carlaverock*, 1300. The latter is associated by the poet of that event with Thomas de Multon—who bore Argent, three bars gules—in the following lines:

¹ Chitting’s MS.

² St. Omer, of Norfolk, was also a fess between six cross-crosslets; or, as blasoned in Sir R. St. George’s Roll, Azure crusilly a fess or.

Ses armes ne furent pas soules
 D'esiente en le apparelement,
 Car teles ot ressemblantment
 Johans de Langcastre entre mein,
 Mes ke en lieu de une barre meins
 Quartier rouge e jaune lupart.



The same person joined in the Barons' letter to the Pope in 1301, under the designation of *Johannes de Lancastre dominus de Grisdale*; and Sir Harris Nicolas states that his surname "is conjectured to have been derived from his ancestor having been Governor of Lancaster castle in the reign of Henry the Second.¹" But on this Baron's seal² (attached to the letter to the Pope) we have again the other orthography, SIGILLVM JOHANNIS DE LONGCASTER.

The arms appear there as engraved above: the three sides of the shield being cotised by dimidiated fleurs de lis.

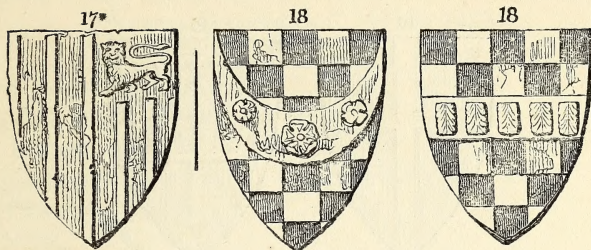
Eighteenth battlement. First shield, Checky, on a crescent fesswise³ three cinquefoils, DE BURNHAM. This family is considered to be a younger branch of the noble house of Warren. Philip de Burnham was lord of Burnham Thorpe and Harpley in the reign of Stephen. An ancient pedigree of the Lestranges states that the de Burnhams descended from the first Earl Warren,—of course by a younger son; and it appears by the charters of that earl that he had two sons, William his successor, and Reginald; which Reginald adhered to Robert Curthose in 1090, and was taken prisoner at Dive in 1106. Camden, and after him Dr. Watson (in his *House of Warren*, i. 67), confound this Reginald with his nephew of the same name, and state that he married the heiress of Wirmegay; but Dugdale more correctly gives that heiress to the second Reginald, who died in 31 Hen. II. Mr. Daniel Gurney⁴ arrives at the conclusion that the former Reginald was the progenitor of the de Burnhams. William, the

¹ Memoirs appended to *The Siege of Carlaverock*, 1828, 4to. p. 111.

² Engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. i. pl. xxxi.

³ This is the term employed in the blason of this coat by Mr. Gurney. It does not seem satisfactory; but the bearing is anomalous, and perfectly *sui generis*.

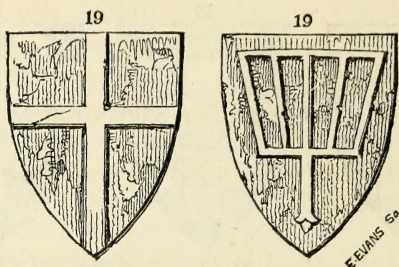
⁴ Record of the House of Gournay, p. 311.



son of Philip above mentioned, had a brother Reginald, to whom he gave a moiety of Harpley by a charter made between the years 1141 and 1148, and this Reginald left an heiress Rose, who was bestowed in marriage by her feudal lord, Hameline Earl Warren, on Matthew de Gournay, whereby the Gurneys thenceforth became lords of the manor of Harpley-Gurney. The Gurneys usually quartered for Burnham the arms of Warren differenced by a crescent surmounted by a mullet, "Reginald de Burnham, whose daughter married Matthew de Gurney, having been third son of Philip de Burnham of the second house of Warren."¹ It is so represented in the Armorial Pedigree of Gurney engraved in our last volume, pp. 322, 323. But in the present instance the same coat bears a crescent of unusual size, and charged with three cinquefoils, alluding probably to a tenure of land under the Bardolfes. It does not appear to have been discovered in this form anywhere else.

Second shield, Checky, a fess ermine, CALTHORPE. The shields representing the two coheirs between whom Harpley was divided were thus placed together; for Cecilia de Burnham, (two generations lower than Rose,) being the daughter and heir of Philip grandson of William FitzPhilip, was married to Sir William Calthorpe, who in 45 Hen. III. was found to hold half a fee of the Earl of Warren in Harpley. The Calthorpes continued lords of that manor till the reign of Edward VI., when the only daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe conveyed it by marriage to Sir Henry Parker. The Calthorpes always bore the arms of Warren, differenced by a fess ermine. It is remarkable

¹ Gournay Record, *ut supra*.



that in the Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II., under Norfolk, the name is Thorp only,—

Sire Johan de Thorp, chekeré de or e de goules, a une fesse de ermyne.

Sire Jorge de Thorp, chekeré de or e de goules, a une fesse de argent a iij merelos de sable. (Roll, edit. Nicolas, p. 45.)

In the roll temp. Edw. III. we find:

Monsire William de Calthorpe port chequere d'or et d'asur, une fes d'ermin.

Monsire George de Thorp port chequere d'or et gules, a une fes d'argent, trois merlotts de sable en la fes. (Edit. Nicolas, p. 27.)

Nineteenth battlement. First shield, the cross of Saint George, or that of the Priory of Norwich, which was sable; or, again, the white cross of the Hospitallers.

Second, the gridiron of St. Laurence again.

As in other examples of ancient armorial decorations, these coats were evidently chosen from a variety of motives. Some were intimately connected with the place, as has been shown. Others seem to have been adopted on public, or what we should now call political, grounds, as the arms of the Black Prince, the Earl of Warwick, Scales, and Howard. Some were of the class of religious heraldry, as the gridiron and the cross.

There is another church decorated in like manner at Little Wenham, near Dedham in Suffolk, of which we hope to give some account.

EXTRACTS FROM HENRY CHITTING'S VISITATION OF NORFOLK AND
SUFFOLK CHURCHES A.D. 1600 TO 1620.¹

SCULTHORPE.

In the rooffe of the church,—

Norwich, Azure and gules per pale, a lion ermine.

St. Edward.

England and England with a label of five points argent.

E. [Baron ?] Morley.

Norwich.

Mortimer of Attleburgh sideth [*i.e.* impales], Or, a cross gules.

Knowles, Gules, on a cheveron argent three roses gules.

Shelton or Mawtby.

England quartereth Castile and Arragon. [John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, and King of Castile.]

Beauchamp, Gules, a fesse inter six cross-crosslets or.

Erpingham.

Ingloys, Gules, six barlets or, on a canton argent five billets sable.

Thomas Woostok [Duke of Gloucester], a border argent, England. Stafford.

Felbrig, Or, a lion gules.

Woodhowse, Sable, a cheveron gutté [de sang] or inter three cinquefoiles ermine.

[Tyes], Gules, a cheveron argent with a labell of three points mesme.

Argent, a fesse ingrailed inter three Katherine wheelles sable.

Knowles, within a border azure bezanted. Orate p' aia Rob'ti Knowles milit'.

[Calveley], Argent, a fesse gules inter three caulves trippant sable.

Knowles without a border sideth Argent, a fesse dancy inter three leopard's heads sable. [Beverley.]

Knowles sideth the same coat round about the churche.

MOUNDFORD.¹

Knowles, Gules, on a chevron argent 3 roses gules.

Sir Robert Knowlls, ut 1^s, his Crest a ram's head argent horned sinister azure and dexter or.

Knolls, John, parson of Harple, mesme les armes, on the sinister a rose or.

This valuable MS. formerly belonged to John Gage Rokewode, esq. Director S.A. It has been recently purchased by the Earl of Orford.

¹ Sir John Plais, being the last heir male of that family, left the manor of Moundford to William Beauchamp and others his feoffees, to be alienated to his priory of Bromhill; and in 1396 Sir Robert Knolles and John Drew, Rector of Harpley, presented to this church as feoffees of the manor. (Blomefield, fol. edit. i. 536.)

Quartered by Tindall,¹ Argent, a fesse engrailed inter 3 Katherine wheels sable.

Mounford, Argent, 3 flourdeluces gules. His crest a bull head.

NORTHWOLD.

Knowles, ut prius, sideth Argent, a fess dauncy between 3 leopard's heads sable [Beverley].

NORTH BARSHAM.

[] Argent, a fess engrailed between 3 Katherine wheels sable. Knowles.

Savoy, [or the Knights Hospitallers,] Gules, a cross argent.

France and England quarterly.

CROMER.

Drayton or Knowles. Gules, on a chevron argent three roses gules. His crest set on a torse or and azure, a ram's head argent, horned or and azure. [The crest shows the arms to be those of Knolles.]

Argent, a fess engrailed between three catherine wheels sable.

Felbrigge and

Thorpe. Checky or and gules, a fesse ermine.

Blomefield notes besides, in the windows of Cromer, the arms of Erpingham and Ufford Earl of Suffolk.

Nicholas Charles found the arms of Knolles "In Wythiham church in Sussex near Buckhurst," accompanying the coats of Sackville, Burghersh, Poynings, Molines, Holland, Pelham, and others; as thus—

"Sir John Devereux, a Knight of the Garter in R. 2. tyme," Argent, on a fess gules a mullet or, in chief three torteaux.

"Sir Rob't Knolles, a Knight of the Garter in R. 2. tyme," Gules, on a chevron argent three roses gules. (See the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. iv. p. 397.)

Knolles, as borne by Sir Robert, differenced by a crescent, occurs among the quarterings of Newdigate. (*Collect. Top. et Geneal.* iii. 87.)

Blomefield appears to have seen a seal of Sir Robert Knolles: the arms (which, it may be presumed, were the same as he has elsewhere described,) were supported by two naked savages, standing by two trees:² the crest a ram's head. (*History of Norfolk*).

¹ Sir William Tyndale acquired the manor of Mundford by marriage with the daughter and heir of Osbert de Mundford, [of Hockwold, co. Norfolk,] who died in 1456. (*Ibid.* p. 537.)

² Blomefield supposed that Sir Robert had these supporters "as a Knight of the Garter;" but it is certain that supporters had then no such exclusive appropriation.

THE LANDED GENTRY OF HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 161.)

Grimsworth Hundred extends in a westerly direction from Hereford, having the river Wye as its southern boundary. In the immediate neighbourhood of the city the land is chiefly in the hands of small owners, except in Holmer and Tupsley, where the Ecclesiastical Commissioners possess considerable estates.

The manor of Stretton Sugwas was for several centuries held by the Breintons, who in the year 1650 sold it to Edward Barber, merchant. It was purchased by the Governors of Guy's Hospital in the last century, and is still held by them. In Kenchester, which Leland describes as "far more auncient than Hereford, and celebrated in the Romans' tyme," is the Weir, an estate purchased from the Parrys about 40 years ago by Mr. John Griffiths, an East India merchant, and now enjoyed by his son. Credenhill belonged for several generations to the Smyths, but at the close of the last century was bought by Mr. John Eckley, the descendant of an old yeoman family. His son has recently died without male issue surviving, and the estate is now vested in trustees for the benefit of his widow and married daughters.

Breynton, the property of the Booths in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and Brinsop, that of the Danseys for a still longer period, now belong to Messrs. J. E. Jones and David Ricardo respectively.

None of these estates, however, are of any great magnitude, the chief owners in the hundred being Sir Henry Geers Cotterell, bart. Sir Velters Cornewall, bart. the Revs. J. Birch Peploe and G. H. Davenport.

The nucleus of the extensive property of Sir H. G. Cotterell was the estate of Garnons, which he inherited from his grandfather, Sir J. G. Cotterell, whose father, a native of Broadway in Worcestershire, had married about the year 1755 the heiress of John Geers of Garnons and of the Marsh in Bridge Solers. Garnons, which sometime belonged to a family of that ilk, was acquired by the Geers before the time of the Commonwealth, and during

the present century has received many important additions. Mansel Gamage, which now forms a part of the estate, belonged in the seventeenth century to the Westphalings, from whom it passed to the Geers.

The Garnstone property was purchased from Sir Thomas Tomkyns about the year 1650 by Colonel John Birch, the Parliamentary commander. From him it descended to the issue of his younger brother, viz. to John Peploe, eldest son of the Rev. Archdeacon Samuel Peploe, warden of Manchester, by his wife Anne daughter of the Rev. Thomas Birch.¹ Mr. Peploe on succeeding to the estates in 1752 took the name of Birch; and on the death of his only son and successor, without issue, Garnstone devolved on the eldest son of his daughter, who had married Mr. Daniel Webb. Mr. D. P. Webb took the additional name of Peploe, and was succeeded in 1866 by his brother, the Rev. J. Birch Webb, who has assumed the name of Peploe instead of that of Webb.

The adjoining manor of Weobley was granted to the Lacys after the Conquest, and went with the heiress of that family to the Verdens, with whom it continued till about 1317, when a co-heiress carried it into the Crophull family. Sir Walter Devereux married the heiress of Crophull, and became possessed of Weobley, which remained in his line until the marriage of Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, with the second Duke of Somerset. It is now the property of the Marquis of Bath.

Foxley, well known as the place in which Sir Uvedale Price wrote and made his *Essays on the Picturesque*, came into that gentleman's family by the marriage of Robert Price (Baron of the Exchequer from 1701 to 1726) with the heiress of Rodd, whose ancestor acquired the estate at or shortly after the dissolution of monasteries. The trustees of the late Sir Robert Price sold it a few years ago to Mr. John Davenport, of Staffordshire, whose son

¹ Colonel Birch had issue by his first wife three sons (who all died without male issue) and three daughters, upon the youngest of whom, Sarah, he settled his estates, on condition that she should marry her cousin John, second son of her uncle the Rev. Thomas Birch. The marriage took place, but was without issue. John Birch was therefore succeeded by his brother Samuel; who dying without issue in 1752 devised his estates to his nephew John Peploe, whose relationship is explained in the text.

now enjoys it, together with the manor of Bishopstone, which was for many years in the Berrington family.

Burghill gave its name to an ancient and now extinct family which was seated during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in that and the adjoining parish of Withington. The Masters family held the manor until the commencement of the last century, and it is now possessed by Colonel Myddleton Biddulph, of Chirk Castle, who inherited it from his relative the late Mr. Benj. Biddulph.

The manor of Wellington was divided in the reign of Henry VI. One moiety was then the property of John Walweyn, whose co-heir carried it in marriage to Richard Monington, by whom it was soon after sold. The other moiety belonged in 1670 to Sir Herbert Perrott; but both of them now form part of the property of Mr. Kevill Davies, of Croft Castle. Burhope in the same parish was sold by Rich. Clarke to Geo. More about the year 1650. His co-heiresses parted with it to John Goodere, whose grandson, Sir J. Dinely Goodere, bart., was murdered by his brother in 1741, and the property was soon after sold to Governor Peachey, created Lord Selsea. Burhope is now a farmhouse.

Wormsley belongs to Mr. A. Boughton Knight, whose descent has been already traced (p. 188), and in Staunton parish the Downes family and Sir Henry Cotterell divide between them the lands which formerly belonged respectively to the Kirwoods and Clarkes.

The *Hundred of Huntington* is the smallest in the county, and was incorporated with Herefordshire by Act of Parliament in 1535. It comprises the lordship of Huntington with its members, and also the lordships of Clifford, Winforton, Eardisley, and Whitney, all which (previous to the above date) had formed part of the Marches of Wales.

The manor of Huntington included within its limits the parishes of Kington, Brilley, and Huntington; but since 1840 the manor has been dismembered, and at the present time the lord of Huntington is Mr. Cheese; and Lady Langdale, Mr. R. W. Banks, and others divide the manor of Kington between them.

The descent of the joint manor from 1521, when it reverted to the Crown on the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham, is

as follows: In 1564, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Ambrose Cave, who sold it two years afterwards to Francis Vaughan of Hergest. It continued with the Vaughans until 1583, when it was purchased by John Garnons, whose descendant again sold it (1616) to Sir John Townsend, who retained it only five years. It then became the property of Philip Holman, and remained in that family until 1739, when it went by settlement to the two co-heirs of Holman, who had married Thomas Eyre and the Earl of Stafford. From them it was purchased in 1749 by Edward Greenly of Doctors' Commons, whose son sold it to John Harris of Brilley, in whose representative in the female line, James Cheese of Ridgebourne, it was vested in 1836. Four years afterwards Mr. Cheese sold all the lordships, except that of Huntington proper, to James Thomas Woodhouse, an attorney of Leominster.

The principal landowner in the hundred is Mr. W. Perry Herick of Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire, who inherited from his uncle the late Mr. James Perry large estates in Eardisley and Brilley parishes, including the lordship of the former manor. Eardisley Castle or Park was for many generations the seat of the ancient family of Baskerville, which continued to reside there, in reduced circumstances, until early in the last century. The property was then bought by William Barnesley of London, a packer, about the year 1700, and after much subsequent litigation¹ it became the property of another William Barnesley, whose relationship to his namesake is unknown. The widow of William Barnesley married Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq. of Garth, co. Brecon, and as the only son of her first marriage became a lunatic she or her trustees sold it to Dr. Pettit in 1778, from whom it went to Perry.

Willersley and Winforton form parts of the estate of Mr. Blisset of Letton (see p. 160) inherited from his mother, the co-heir of Freeman. In Blount's time (1678) the former manor had

¹ At Eardisley are monumental inscriptions to William Barnesley senior, benchet of the Inner Temple, London, who died 8 April 1737, aged 93, and to William Barnesley, esq. of Eardisley Park, died 23 Jan. 1760, aged 57, having married Elizabeth, daughter of William Price of Kævenblane, "involved in tedious law-suits to the great prejudice of their health and estates: at length they overcame and died conquerors."

been recently purchased by Mr. Francis Hunt, merchant, "who was then repaying the ruynes of the ill husbandry he found." The latter manor, after having been enjoyed by the families of Muchgros and Mortimer, was granted by Henry VIII. to Edmund Vaughan, whose descendant sold it to Philip Holman.

Whitney gave its name to a family of knightly degree and high repute which resided there, first at the Castle and afterwards at the Court, for several centuries. Sir Robert Whitney impaired the estate by the sacrifices he made for the royal cause; and, his line terminating in co-heiresses, the property was sold at the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1730 it belonged to a Mr. Wardour, from whom it devolved (by bequest) to Mr. Tomkyns Dew, grandfather of the present possessor.

Webtree Hundred has the river Wye for its northern boundary, and comprises within its limits the hilly country which intervenes between the river and the Black Mountains. The names of Bodenham, Scudamore, Cornewall, and Clive, which appear in the Valuation of Estates made in 1652, are those also of the chief proprietors at the present time; but, as has been observed, identity of name does not in every instance imply directness of descent.

Holm Lacy was acquired by the Scudamores in the reign of Richard II. through the marriage of Thomas Scudamore with one of the heirs of Lacy. Their descendants continued to possess it for fourteen generations; but on the death of Sir James, third Viscount Scudamore, in 1716, without male issue, his daughter became the sole heiress. She was twice married; and by her second husband Charles Fitzroy (who took the additional name of Scudamore) she left an only child, who married Charles Howard, eleventh Duke of Norfolk. The Duchess became a lunatic, and, dying without issue 22nd Oct. 1822, her co-heirs were declared to be the descendants of John Higford of Dixton, who married about 1670 a granddaughter of the first Viscount, and also the representatives of Sir Giles Brydges, whose wife was the sister of the same peer. In accordance with a decree of Chancery the Holm Lacy property went to Sir Edwyn Stanhope, whose grandfather had married Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Brydges, Marquis of Carnarvon, fourth in descent from the said Sir Giles.

Rotherwas has been the seat of the Bodenhams for 300 years,

and though Blount says that in his time it was "all mortgaged and going to ruyne through the misfortunes of the family," it still retains much of its former importance. The present seat was built by the great-grandfather of Charles Delabere Bodenham, who now enjoys the property; but the family made Rotherwas their principal habitation about the middle of the seventeenth century, previous to which date they resided at Bryngwyn, in the parish of Much Dewchurch.

In 1652 the chief landowner in Allensmore was James Siddall, gent. but early in the last century it became the property of Mr. Edmund Pateshall, whose only son bequeathed it to Edmund Lechmere, the son of his sister by her husband Mr. Scudamore Lechmere of Fownhope. Mr. E. Lechmere assumed the name of Pateshall, and died in 1790; when he was succeeded by his son the late Edmund Burnam Pateshall, whose widow enjoyed it until her death in the present year, when it devolved upon her nephew Evan Thomas, who took the name and arms of Pateshall in 1854.

Clehonger was the property of the Aubrey family for more than a century. About the year 1780 it was in the hands of John Matthews, M.P. and soon after belonged to the Rev. Dr. Prosser, canon of Durham. He bequeathed it to Francis R. Haggitt in 1849, who thereupon assumed the name of Wegg-Prosser, and is the present proprietor of Belmont and the adjoining estates.

Wormbridge came into the Clive family by the marriage of George Clive (son of Robert Clive of Stych, co. Salop) with Mary, daughter and heiress of Martyn Husbands. The third son of this marriage purchased the estates from his elder brother, and was succeeded in them by his son Edward Clive, justice of the Court of Common Pleas. By the will of Judge Clive they passed to his cousin George Clive, whose grandson, the Rev. Archer Clive, now holds them. Whitfield, the present seat of the family, was bought about the year 1770. It then belonged to Mr. Booth, the conveyancer, and had previously been held by a branch of the Pye family.

Moccas and Bredwardine were at an early period the property of the de Frenes, one of whom was summoned to Parliament in 1336. It then passed into the hands of the Vaughans, who were

its lords for many generations. Henry Vaughan, who succeeded in 1641, married Frances, daughter of Sir Walter Pye, and seems to have settled the estates upon her. At any rate she conveyed them to her second husband Edward Cornewall (third son of John Cornewall of Berington), and they continued with his descendants until the death of Velters Cornewall, M.P. in 1768. They then devolved upon his only child, who married Sir George Amyand, bart. and are now enjoyed by that gentleman's grandson; the name and arms of Cornewall having been assumed in lieu of those of Amyand at the above marriage in 1771.

In the Golden Valley, a luxuriant dale watered by the river Dore or Dwr, are the properties of Mrs. Robinson of Poston and Mr. Freke Lewis of Abbey Dore. The former were in the hands of the Morgan and Howorth families in the seventeenth century, and subsequently came into the possession of Sir Edward Boughton, bart. He settled them upon his illegitimate daughter Elizabeth Davis, who married in 1801 Sir G. C. Braithwaite, bart. who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Boughton. Lady Braithwaite-Boughton had issue an only daughter Frederica, who in 1824 married Thomas Robinson of Sheffield House, Kensington, and now enjoys this estate. Abbey Dore includes a property which formed part of the Holm Lacy estates, and also Morehampton, in the seventeenth century the seat of the Hoskyns family, now of Harewood in this county. The late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns parted with the estate not many years ago, and the mansion is now occupied as a farmhouse. The Scudamore property came to Mr. Lewis through the Higfords (*cf. ante*, p. 313).

In tracing the descent of the Kentchurch property but few words are needed. It belonged to the Scudamores early in the fifteenth century, and a Scudamore now enjoys it. The only variation in the direct line of descent seems to have occurred in the sixteenth century, when the main line terminated in an heiress, Joan Scudamore, who married her cousin, Philip Scudamore of Rowlstone, and thus re-united two adjoining properties which for four generations had been separate. The present Colonel John Lucy Scudamore has an only daughter, who is married and has issue.

C. J. R.

(*To be continued*).

ANCIENT HAMPSHIRE FAMILIES.

BY WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, ESQ.

II.

VENUZ.

This family took its name from the parish of Venoix in Normandy, which in the 12th century belonged to the family of Le Marshal. Milo le Marshal, by Letheline his wife, had at least two sons, viz. Osborn and Girard. The arms of the family were, Gules, a bend fusilly or.¹ Of this race was evidently Geffry le Marshal or de Bec, who occurs in Domesday Book, where, under the title *Terra Goisfridis Mareschalis*, he is said to hold of the King, in Netcham hundred [co. Hants.], Hibesete,² as half a hide, and of the value of 25s.; and also Wereldham, of the value of 40s. In Wiltshire, Goisfridus is named as holding Draicote, as five hides, of the value of 100s. under the heading of *Terra Servientium Regis*. As Geffry de Bec he occurs as holding land in the parish of Willian, co. Herts.

The late Mr. Grimaldi, in the pedigree of Grimaldi communicated by him to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1832, makes the above Geffry de Bec to be grandson of Grimaldo, Prince of Monaco, and nephew of Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bec, Marshal of the Army 1041, who had three sons, William, Gilbert, and Milo. This Milo and the Milo above mentioned were doubtless the same person, and his issue would appear to have become extinct, and his inheritance and office to have passed to his cousin Geffry.

Madox, in his *History of the Exchequer*, gives an account of

¹ Mémoires de la Soc. des Antiquaires de Normandie, second series, vol. ii. p. 14.

² This place probably gave name to the family of Hobsort. 32 Edw. I. William Hobbsortt died leaving John his son and heir, aged 24, and possessed of lands in Berks. 35 Edw. I. John Hobesort (doubtless the aforesaid John) died possessed of lands in Berks, leaving Alice his sister and heir, aged 30. (Index to Heirs, Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. 19,704, &c.) Henry III. gave the manor of Bagshot to — Hoypesiort (Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, iii. 82). The modern spelling of the name is probably Whapshott. A family of that name lived at Chertsey at the beginning of the present century.

the office of Marshal of the King's Court, about which a contest arose temp. Hen. I. between John son of Gilbert le Marshal and Robert de Venuz. The latter, it appears, held the manors of East Worldham in Hants. and Draycote in Wilts. by the serjeanty of performing the office of marshal. From this and the foregoing facts, it seems probable that Geffry le Marshal died leaving two co-heiresses, married to Gilbert, and Robert de Venuz aforesaid, or his father. By the Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I. it appears that John, the son of Gilbert the Marshal, paid a fine *to have the office of his father*, then recently deceased. This John was father of four sons, John, Gilbert, Walter, and William Earl of Pembroke. A charter of his as John, son of Gilbert le Marshal (temp. Hen. II.) is given in *Collectanea Top. and Gen.* (ii. 163), whereby he gives to Hugh de Raleigh the manor of Nettlecomb, co. Somerset, who was probably a brother or son in law, as his family bore a *bend fusilly*. This was also the coat of two members of the family of Marshall in England, viz. of Sir William le Marshal of Hertfordshire, who bore *Gules, a bend engrailed¹ or fusilly or*; and of Sir Ansell (Anselm) of Norfolk, who bore the same with a *label azure* (Roll of Arms, temp. Edw. II.) Gilbert evidently took the arms of his [presumed] father-in-law Geffry le Marshal, and the name of his office became his patronymic.²

As we are not further concerned in the family of Marshall, we will not here inquire of what stock Gilbert their first known ancestor came; but, as the family of Venuz evidently came by that name on acquiring the inheritance so called, and does not occur in Domesday book, it will be proper to inquire if there are any circumstances to guide us in ascertaining their previous appellative. Such circumstances are afforded by Heraldry. In the *Noblesse de Normandie*, by M. Abancourt Ecuyer, 1688, four

¹ In Charles's Roll of Arms, temp. Hen. III. the charge fusilly is drawn as engrailed, as in the examples of Montague and Percy.

² Lozengy or fusilly are well known as the arms of the principality of Monaco held by Grimaldo, grandfather of Geoffrey le Marshal. The descendants of Guelph, a Bavarian count, who lived in 820, became dukes of Bavaria. The arms of this kingdom *lozengy* are known to be one of the most ancient in Europe. A Grimoaldus was Duke of Bavaria in 665, and his grandson of the same name in 728. Lozengy was also the armorial ensign of the counts of Angoulême, descended from the dukes of Aquitaine, who also bore this coat.

coats of Venois are given, being *six fleurs de lis* differently arranged and tinctured. No seal of Venuz is known, nor does their name occur in any Roll of Arms; but a family's original coat of arms is often discovered amongst the bearings of some descendants of other families or names.

Sir Adam de Gurdun, a celebrated malcontent in the reign of Edward the First, and whose character and deeds are well depicted in White's *History of Selborne*, married, for one of his wives, Constance, daughter and heir of John de Venuz.¹ He bore, according to an early Roll of Arms, three leopard's heads *jessant de lis*. This puzzling heraldic combination was often blazoned, as shown in many instances, as fleurs de lis alone; and, as the arms of Gordon were quite different, we may fairly presume this coat was the adopted one of his wife, an heiress. Again, Henry III. confirmed the gift of the manor of Draycote by John de Venuz to Henry de Cerne, whose descendants possessed it for several generations. (Hutchins' Dorsetsh. iv. 198-9.) The family of Carne of Nash, according to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, bore for their ancient arms *three fleurs de lis*; their origin, as there given, is Welsh, but it is much more likely to have been derived from this family of Cerne, on the strong presumption that the Henry de Cerne was a member of the family of Venuz. It is true Mr. Britton, in his *Beauties of Wilts* (iii. 117), gives the arms of Cerne as *Az. a horse's head coupéd or*, which looks a great deal more like a crest, but whether crest or arms, *i.e.* one of the coats the family bore, it affords a clue to the original patronymic of the family of Venuz, which will now be traced.

The Cernes were lords of Melcombe, co. Dorset, temp. Richard I.; and Galfridus de Cerne was lord of Draycote, temp. Henry III. The last of the Cernes, lords of Draycote, was Richard de Cerne, who died 8 Henry VI. He was succeeded by John de Heringe, from whom the property passed through the Waytes to the Longs, but by what intermarriage is not known. (Hoare's Wilts.)

Cerne of Draycot-Cerne bore *Azure, a horse's head coupéd or*.

¹ Adam de Gurdun paid a fine of one marc and a half of gold to have the confirmation of the king's grant of the king's forestership and bailiwick of Wolvemere and Axiholt (Alsiholt) which John de Venuz held of the king in fee, to the said Adam de Gurdun and Constance, daughter and heir of the said John. (Rot. Fin. 1257.)

There is a monument to Long, who married Carne of Glamorgan-shire, in the church of Draycot-Cerne. 1361, Sir Edward de Cerne, knt. was living. (Aubrey's Wilts.)

The family of Punchardon (Ponte-Cardun) was at an early period wealthy and wide spread. In Devonshire, according to the *Liber Niger*, 1166, William de Punchardon held four knight's fees and two in Somersetshire, whilst Matthew held one-fifth in Yorkshire, and Roger one-fifth in Lincolnshire. In Devonshire the family held knightly rank down to the time of Edward III. Robert de Punchardun is mentioned in Domesday Book as under-tenant in Devon and Herts. In the latter county he held lands in *Willian along with Geffry de Bec*. This Robert de Punchardun I believe to be the same person as the Robert de Venuz of Henry I. or his father.

The following notices relative to the family of Venuz are arranged in chronological order:—

1131. Robert de Venuiz pays for the guardianship of the daughter of Herbert the Chamberlain. (Pipe Roll.)

1166. Leonard de Venuiz held lands in Ham, Exing, and Westall, co. Essex. (*Liber Niger*.) 3 John. John son of Leonard de Venetia occurs in the *Rotuli Cancellarii* for Essex and Herts as paying x. marcs for one knt.'s fee, and previously as paying 300 marcs for relief of the lands of his father, and does homage to the king.

11 Hen. II. Wm. de Venuiz occurs in Hants. (Pipe Roll.)

4 Ric. I. Wm. de Venuiz fined to the king £100 that he might have the office of the Marshalsea, the Forestership of Alsiholt, co. Hants, and to have right to the manor of Draicote against Walter de St. Germain. (Pipe Roll.)

3 John. Robert de Venuiz pays 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for fine of the land *quod fuit patris sui*.

9 John. A precept was directed to the sheriff of Suffolk concerning land of Leonard de Venuiz, now his son John's. (Rot. Lit. Claus. in Turr. Lond.)

Temp. John. A fine was levied between Robert de Venuz and the abbot of Waverley concerning 60 acres in Worldham.

Temp. John. A precept was issued to the sheriff of Hants to make an inquisition concerning the land of Esle, &c. when it was found that Ralph, son of Gilbert, held the said land of William de Venoiz for his life, upon whose death the said William seized the said land as his fee till Hugh Bardolph justice itinerant adjudged it to the said William to

hold *ad firmam*; and afterwards Robert Bardolph was to hold it "talem seisinam qualem Hugo Bardolph inde habuit die quo obiit," whereupon Robert de Venoz says that the said land is his right and inheritance. (Abbrev. Plac.)

1225. Hants. Thomas de Venuz fined 10 marcs to have for wife Isabella widow of Robert Mauduit. (Exc. e Rotulis Finium, i. 134.)

Temp. Hen. III. Sir Thomas de Venuz was witness to a charter of lands to Titchfield Abbey, co. Hants. (Dugdale's *Monasticon*).

————— Sir Matthew de Venoyz and Sir William de Venoyz were witnesses to a charter of Robert son and heir of William de St. John. (Cart. of Boxgrave Priory, Cott. MS. Claud. A. vi. fol. 62.)

3 Hen. III. A fine was levied between William son of William de Kingsford and Thomas de Venoz and Agnes his wife of one virgate of land in Popham, co. Hants.

3 Hen. III. John de Venus son and heir of Constance de Venuz occurs in a fine.

8 Hen. III. A fine was levied between Constance widow of Robert de Venoz and Thomas de Venoz.

33 Hen. III. A fine was levied between William de Cobham, quer. and Agnes junior daughter of Thomas de Venuz of one carucate of land in Flexland and Sulberton, co. Hants.

1260. John de Turbervill of the county of Berks gave 40 marks for the custody of the lands and heirs of John de Venuz, in Essex, of what he held of the king till the full age of the said heirs. (Exc. ex Rot. Finium.)

Temp. Edw. I. John de Venuz held Draycote manor by the serjeanty of being Marshal, and Henry de Cerne of him. (Hund. Rolls, ii. 135).

14 Edw. II. A fine was levied between John de Venuz and Margaret his wife, quer. and Thomas le Marshal, def. of the manor of East Worldham.

19 Edw. II. A writ of re-disseisin was granted to Margery, widow of John de Venuz senior, against John de Venuz junior and others concerning the manor of East Worldham. (Abbr. Rot. Orig. p. 292.)

19 Edw. II. A fine was levied between John de Worldham and Johanna his wife and Andrew de Worldham and Catherine his wife concerning tenements in East Worldham. (Lansd. MS. 306.)

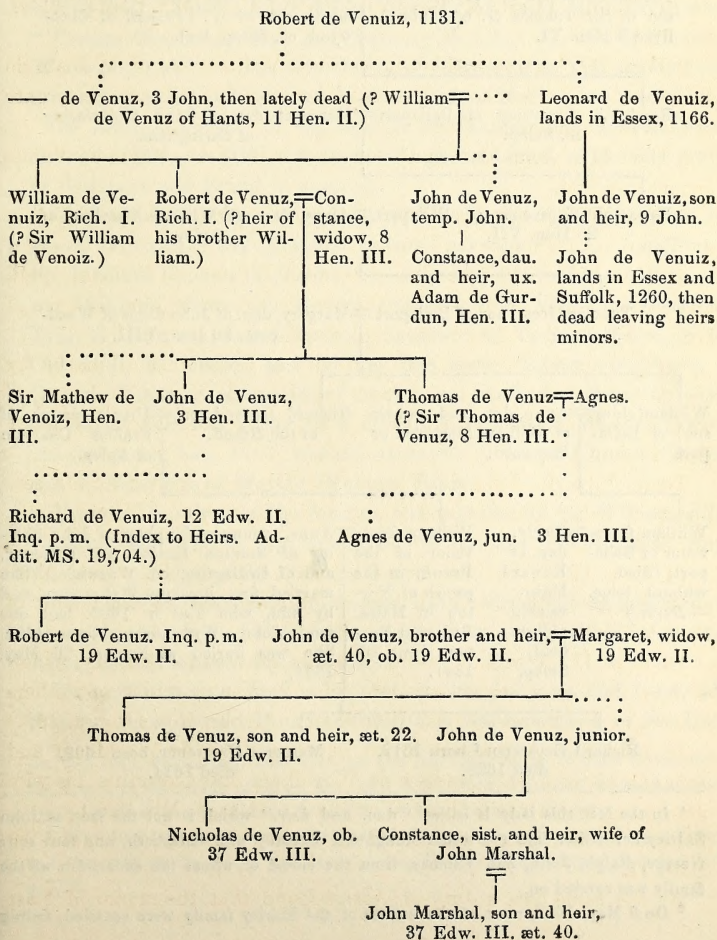
Peter de Worldham was sheriff of Sussex 12, 13, 17, 18, and 19 Edw. II.

At the same date a Jury of Assize found that the manor of East

Worldham was not of the ancient fee of the Crown, nor parcel of the manor of Oulton, and that John de Venuz senior and Margery his wife should recover seizin of the said manor, and that John de Venuz junior and others should be put *in misericordia*. (Abbr. Plac.)

15 Edw. III. An inquisition was held on the felony of Nicholas de Venuz, when it was found that he had sixty acres of land in Folle [? Froille], co. Hants; and at the same time all his estate was committed to the custody of John de Burghersh

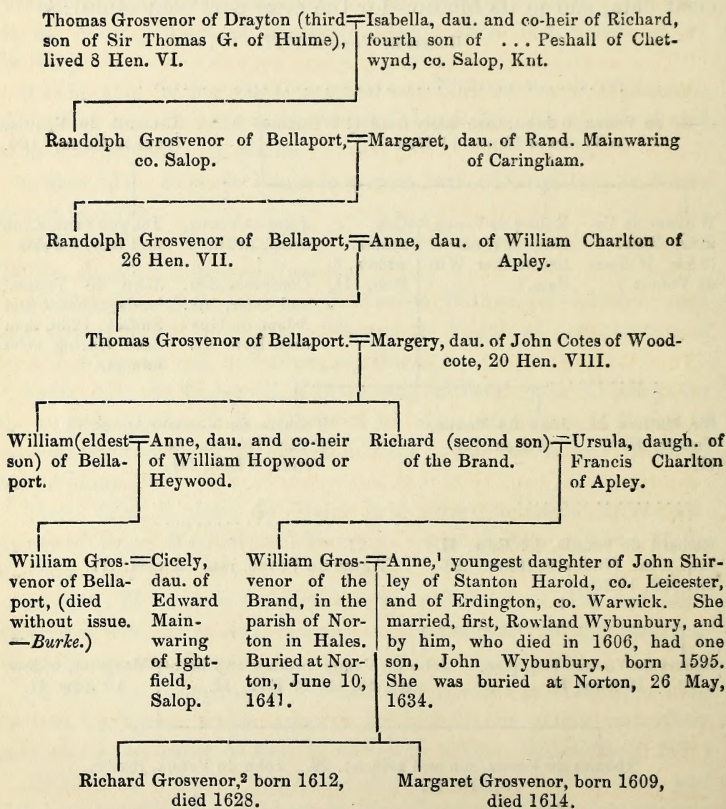
The following tabular pedigree is very scanty for want of sufficient data, and in its filiation for the most part conjectural:—



ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE GROSVENOR PEDIGREE.

Vol. iv. p. 490. The annexed Pedigree of the Grosvenors of Bella-
port and Brand is compiled from one given in the Harl. MS. 1100,
with the addition of some further information kindly supplied from his
family papers by Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq.

GROSVENOR OF BELLAPORT AND THE BRAND, CO. SALOP.



¹ In the MS. this lady is called "dau. and heir," which is not the fact, as John Shirley her father had two other daughters, Dorothy and Elizabeth, and four sons George, Ralph, John, and Thomas, from the eldest of whom the succession of the family was carried on.

² On 9 May, 1622, most of the estates of the Shirley family were entailed, failing

The arms given to Mrs. Grosvenor in the ancient Shirley Pedigree are, Azure, a garb or, a mullet for difference. In 1645 we learn from Symonds's Diary the Grosvenors' house at Norton belonged to the Cottons. It was built by one of the Grosvenors in the reign of Queen Mary.

The Grosvenor garb, with a crescent for difference, we are also informed, "is impaled often in this house lately," and in a chamber window were painted the effigies of a male and female kneeling before a crucifix, the male wearing a surcoat embroidered with his arms, viz., Argent, a cross flory sable, and the female habited in a mantle whereon is this coat, Azure, three water bougets or, with this inscription: "Thomas Grasuanar, Esq. and Margery his wife,¹ da. of John Cotes of Woodcott, Esq." "The elder house of Grosvenor in this county (continues Symonds) is Bellaport, in the parish of Norton, co. Salop."

In Burke's account of the families of Taunton and Ryland (*Commoners*, ii. 216; iv. 406), a pedigree of a junior branch of the Grosvenors of Bellaport and Brand is inserted.

To Randolph Grosvenor and Anne (Charlton) is given a second son Henry Grosvenor, who is stated to have married " daughter of Sir William Greaves of Burton, knt.," and by her to have had issue a son William, whose son Robert was father of William Grosvenor. This William married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wood, of the Old Hall, co. Salop, and by her had issue Robert Grosvenor, of Ongar's Heath, in the parish of Ashley, co. Stafford. Robert married two wives, and was father of a numerous family, of whom Stephen, the eldest son, bap. 1707, was sub-treasurer of Christ Church, Oxford, and William was of Market Drayton, Salop.

Frances, daughter of the former, was married to Sir William Elias Taunton, Knt. and by him was mother of the late Sir William Elias Taunton, a Judge of the Queen's Bench.

William Grosvenor had a numerous issue. His eldest daughter Mary was married to Samuel Pemberton, and had issue, with others, a daughter Anne, wife of Samuel Ryland, Esq.

No authorities are cited in support of this pedigree, and I may add that the above-named Henry Grosvenor is not mentioned in the Harl.

the heir male, on Richard Grosvenor, son and heir apparent of William Grosvenor of the Brand, in the county of Salop, Esq., and in the event of the said Richard succeeding to the same he was enjoined to take the name and arms of Shirley.

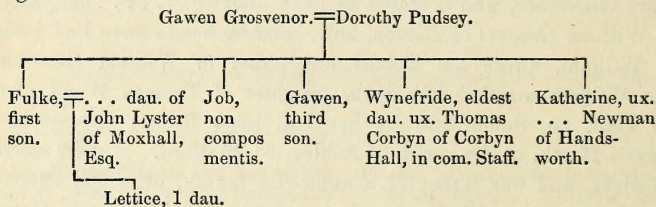
¹ The editor remarks in a note that this must be an error, the male being a Peshall and the arms on the lady's mantle not being those of Cotes. Diary (Camden Soc.) p. 175.

MS. 1100; but Henry Grosvenor of *Bushbury* is stated to have married Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Whitgreave of *Burton*, and to have died s.p. (See *Herald and Genealogist*, iv. 493.)

Ib. p. 491. Robert Grosvenor of Wade's Mill was plaintiff in a suit in the reign of Queen Elizabeth *v.* Richard Farnfold, about the manor of Rennesley demised to the plaintiff and his wife Elizabeth by the defendant (Cal. of Chancery Proceedings, temp. Eliz. ii. 353); and in 1578 he and Richard Farnfold were defendants in a suit brought by the collectors for the poor of the parish of Steyning. It appears that Jane Waller, the defendant Grosvenor's mother, left the rents of certain lands to charitable purposes, and directed her son the said Robert Grosvenor to make such distribution of the same after her death as should be for the benefit of the said poor, but he endeavoured to avoid the same by connivance with Farnfold the other defendant. (Ib. iii. 120.)

P. 494. GROSVENOR OF SUTTON COLDFIELD AND HOLT HOUSE.

In the Harl. MS. 1450 there are the following additions to the pedigree of this branch:—



The will of Fulke Grosvenor of Holt House, Kingsbury, co. Warwick, esq. dated 13th Nov. 1652, and proved by Mary his relict on 29th May 1654, was adduced in the claim to the Shrewsbury peerage 1857-8, and is printed in the Minutes of Evidence, p. 228. He mentions his father-in-law Sherington Talbot, esq., his two daughters Frances and Anne "with which God has blessed mee by Mary my wife, and daughter of him the saide Sherington Talbot,"¹ his eldest son Leicester (? *Lyster*) Grosvenor, his brother Gawen Grosvenor, his brother-in-law Walter Grosvenor and Elizabeth his wife, his *eldest* daughter Bridgett, his daughter Lettice, his *former wife* Bridgett, and his nephew Thomas Newman. In a codicil, dated 11th April 1654, he

¹ Fulke was married at Pattingham, co. Stafford, on 10th April 1634, to Mary daughter of Sherington Talbot, Esq. She was sister to Elizabeth wife of Walter Grosvenor of Bushbury, and, besides the children named in p. 44, Walter had a daughter Frances, mentioned in Sherington Talbot's will.

further mentions his daughter Mary and his sister "Mistris Heardman."¹

Of the two daughters by his second wife it appears from the depositions of "Mary Grosvenor of Holt, widow, aged about 50," and "Fulke Grosvenor of Kingsbury, gent. aged 23," in a Chancery suit instituted by Anne Grosvenor of Tamworth, spinster, *v.* Sherington Talbot, A.D. 1667, that Frances the elder died unmarried, and that Anne, the younger plaintiff in the said suit, was baptized at Sutton Coldfield on 18th Feb. 1635, as appears by the register-book of the said parish.

It further appears from the will dated 1684 of Frances Cave of Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, widow of Oliver Cave, and another of the daughters of Sherington Talbot, that Fulke's widow was married, secondly, to a Mr. Allsopp, for she mentions her sister Mrs. Mary Allsopp and her eldest daughter, her (testatrix's) niece, Mrs. Anne Grosvenor.

This lady also mentions her neices Jane and Lucy Grosvenor, Lettice Gamage and Mary Walford, the latter being described as "another of my sister Allsopp's daughters."

The mention by Fulke of his brother Gawen, his daughter Lettice, and his nephew Thomas Newman, clearly identifies him with the Fulke son of Gawen and Dorothy (Pudsey), who in the above extract is stated to have married "—— dau. of John Lyster," and Fulke æt. 23 in 1667 was, I presume, one of his sons. The Gawen of Holt House, who stands at the head of Mr. Morris's pedigree (*Herald and Genealogist*, v. 50), was undoubtedly of the Sutton line, and not, as suggested in the note, a son of Sherington Grosvenor.

P. 495, Note. For *Arley* we should probably read *Astley*, co. Worc. A family of James seated there entered their pedigree at the Worcestershire Visitation of 1634. Their arms are the same as those borne by the James' of Fairfield Court, viz. Azure, on a chevron between three lions passant guardant or as many escallops sable. Higgins James of Astley (son of John, by Jane daughter and heir of Wm. Higgins,) bore however, according to Nash, Per chevron gules and argent, three unicorns (heads?) counterchanged.

Walter James of Astley, living 31 Hen. VIII. (according to this pedigree) married Joan, daughter of John Combes, gent., and had Hugh of Astley, and Francis, father of Edward.

P. 495, Note 2. The two daughters of Sherington Talbot who married respectively Fulke and Walter Grosvenor, were shown by the

¹ Query. Is this a misprint for *Newman*?

evidence adduced in the Shrewsbury claim to be by his second wife Mary *née* Washborne (widow of William Kingston), and not by Elizabeth Leighton. (See Minutes of Evidence, pp. 309, 343, &c.)

The following extracts from the Calendar of Chancery Proceedings, temp. Elizabeth, may further illustrate the Grosvenor pedigree.

William Pyrrye, sen. and Elizabeth his wife, *v.* Humphrey Rudge and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Hubbold and Alice his wife, *Randall Gravenor* and Elizabeth his wife. (See *Herald and Genealogist*, v. p. 35), and Richard Brooke and Francis his wife, claim under a deed of settlement to divers cottages, lands, &c. in the parishes of Claverley and Alveley, sometime the estate of William Tonge, and by him conveyed to trustees to divers uses. (ii. 316.)

John Price *v.* Alice Gravenor, widow, and William Gravenor, to obtain payment of money. A bond given to plaintiff by Henry Gravenor, deceased, on plaintiff giving up to him a farm in High Offley, Staffordshire. (ii. 327.)

Thomas Palyn *v.* Robert Gravenor. To obtain a conveyance of a tenement in Coton in the lordship of Haughton, co. Stafford, purchased of Ralph Bouchier, Esq. (ii. 369.)

Francis Gravenor and Maud his wife *v.* John Apprece. Claim in tail, *jure* plaintiff Maud, of an estate at Horton (Herefordshire), late the inheritance of Philip Horton, father of plaintiff Maud, and by him conveyed to trustees for uses.

Vol. v. p. 47. There is nothing to show how William Gravenor obtained this "large estate." His father John is the first who is called of Whitmore; may he not therefore be the John who according to the Visitation Pedigrees married an heiress of Whitmore? By his position in the pedigree, Mr. Morris (whose pedigree I should state is arranged tabularly,) would seem to imply that he was the youngest son of John and Agnes; but it is not improbable that he was the eldest son. He bore the same baptismal name as his father, and he predeceased his brothers and sister. Thomas was alive in 1521; and William, placed as fourth child, died in 1532, surviving John thirty-five years. The large estate therefore may have been that which he inherited from his ancestors, augmented with the property acquired in marriage with Whitmore's heiress.

In the interesting account of the Whitmore family in volume iv. no such match is named; but, as it is repeated in most of the Visitation Pedigrees, we may I think fairly infer that there is some foundation for it.

H. S. G.

ARMORIAL SHIELDS AT SWILLINGTON, YORKSHIRE.

In our last volume, at p. 234, are printed Dodsworth's notes of the arms which he saw in this church on the 3rd Sept. 1620. A different and earlier account of them is preserved in the Yorkshire Visitation of 1585, made by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald. Though he evidently overlooked many that were subsequently noted by Dodsworth, Glover gives various additional and more accurate particulars. We therefore think it right to copy the account of all the shields he noticed; they are tricked by a pen, but unaccompanied by any names. We have added the figures 1 and 2 as the shields are bracketed together in the MS. In the original glass they must either have been impaled or placed in pairs in the window-lights.

[MS. Harl. 1394, fol. 331.]

In the church of Swillington in com. Ebor.—

1. Argent, a chief gules surmounted by a bend azure.
2. Argent, a chevron azure, a label of five points gules.
1. Per pale gules and sable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or.
2. (*broken*).
1. Argent, a flory cross fimbriated.
2. Gules, three parrots argent.
1. Argent, three bars azure. (? Multon of Gillesland; see vol. iv. p. 234.)
1. Argent, a chevron azure, a label of three points ermine. (Swillington.)
2. (*broken*).
1. Argent, three bars azure, a label of three points gules.
1. Swillington (as before).
2. Argent, a lion rampant sable, charged on the shoulder with a mullet pierced or. (Stapleton of .)
1. Swillington.
2. Vert, two lions passant guardant argent. (Mirfield.)
1. } (*broken*).
2. }
1. Swillington.
2. Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the second a cross moline or (Kirkby).

1. Swillington.

2. Argent, a chevron azure, a label of five points gules.

1. Swillington.

2. Argent, a chevron azure, charged with an annulet of the field, a label of three points gules. (See *Fourth North Window*, in vol. iv. p. 235)

1. Swillington.

2. Gules, three falcons volant argent, an annulet of the last. (Atherton.)

1. Swillington.

2. Argent, two bendlets sable. (Kay.)

1. Swillington.

2. Swillington, differenced by a crescent argent and a label of three points gules.¹

1. Swillington.

2. As the preceding, but in the place of the crescent a mullet pierced argent.¹

1. } (broken).

2. }

1. Swillington.

2. Vert, an eagle displayed or, beaked and legged argent, and charged on the breast with a crescent. (? Camville differenced.)

Wavy sable and argent, on a chief of the second three ravens sable.

Argent, a maunch sable. (Hastings of Fenwick: see vol. iv. p. 236.)

Argent, a lion rampant sable charged on the shoulder with a mullet, impaling Swillington. (Stapleton and Swillington.²)

¹ These differences no doubt indicate some marriage, of which account is now lost. One of them may perhaps refer to the marriage of Adam Swillington and Margery (? Pateshull, see vol. iv. p. 228). In 13th Edw. I. Sir Hugh de Swillington held in Swyllngton a whole fee at fee-farm of the heirs of Pateshull, and in the 16th Edw. III. an action laid between Robert son of Adam de Swillington knight, complainant, and Elizabeth dau. of Robert Pateshull deforc. of six marks rent with the appurtenances in Swillington, Garforth, and Great Preston, with homage and services of Margery late wife of Adam. To have to the said Robert and the heirs of his body. *Harl. MS.* 802.

² Robert de Stapleton, who lived about 1250, witnesses a charter of Swillington, and about the same time Sir Hugh de Swillington is witness to Robert's charter conveying land to the monks of Kirkstall. Close friendship, if not kinship, existed between the two families. 13th Edw. I. Hugh de Swillyngton holds in Swillington half a knight's fee by knight's service of the heirs of Robert de Stapleton; and the heirs of Robert de Stapleton hold of the honor of Pontefract by knight's service. *Kirkby's Inquest*.

Azure, a chief or. (Lizars.)

1. Gules, a chevron ermine between three lions rampant or. (Langton of Farnley, near Leeds, and Huddleston, par. Sherburn.)

2. Gules, three falcons volant argent, differenced by a crescent.

Azure, a cross flory azure fimbriated or. (? Ward.)

Argent, three cauldrons gules, a bordure sable bezanté. (Monboucher.)

Argent, a cross flory or.

1. Argent, a lion rampant sable charged on the shoulder with a mullet [or]. (? Stapleton.)

2. Swillington.

1. Argent, a saltire gules. (Nevile of Liversedge and Hunslet¹.)

2. Swillington.

1.	} (broken).	1.	} (broken).
2.		2.	

1. Argent, a lion rampant or. (? St. Paul of Byrom.)

2. Swillington.

1. Azure, a cross flory argent. (Melton.)

2. Swillington.

1.	} (broken).	1.	} (broken).
2.		2.	

1. Fretty, argent and gules.

2. Swillington.

1.	} (broken).	1.	} (broken).
2.		2.	

1. Argent, on a chevron between three lion's heads erased gules a chess-rook or.

2. Swillington.

1.	} (broken).
2.	

1. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a bend cotised azure two griffins passant or; 2 and 3, Gules, two bars argent.

2. Swillington.

1. Gules, three fleurs de lis ermine.

2. Swillington.

1. (broken).

2. Argent, the lower part of a lion (?) sable (broken).

¹ According to Tonge the arms of Sir Robert Nevile of Liversedge were—Argent, a saltier gules, in chief a label azure; and the impalement,—Argent, a fess gules, and in chief three mullets sable.

1. (*broken*). 2. Swillington. (*Three more pairs broken*).

1. Or, on a cross sable five crescents argent. (Ellis of Kiddal and Hunslet.)

2. Swillington.

1 and 2. (*broken*).

Gules, on a chevron argent three roses of the field. (? Knolles.)

Azure, a chevron between three martlets argent. (? Hunt.)

Argent, fretty charged at the intersections with pellets.

Or, a bend between six escallops sable. (? Foljambe of Steeton.)

1. Gules, five fusils in fess or. (Newmarch.¹)

2. Argent, a fess gules between three eagles displayed sable. (Ledes of Leeds and Milford.)

1. Argent, a lion rampant sable. (Stapleton.)

2. Argent, a dancette between three leopard's heads sable.²

THE LEGAL RIGHT TO COAT-ARMOUR, AND THE HERALDRY OF GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

In the *Herald and Genealogist* for January 1864 (vol. ii. p. 180) are some very excellent remarks, and an interesting extract from the *Glasgow Herald* newspaper of 3rd December preceding, on the subject of the numerous violations of all heraldic propriety (in the old sense of the last word) which had been heedlessly permitted to take place in many of the new windows of painted glass erected in the noble pile dedicated to St. Kentigern. It was there stated that the "unwarranted assumptions" of arms, of which many parties had with justice complained, had been "removed or amended." Now while it may be true that some of the more reprehensible "appropriations" have been so treated, yet the present writer can testify, as the result of a visit to the spot so recently as the close of last year, that several very objectionable and unwarrantable heraldic bearings are still permitted to flaunt their falsehoods on windows (presumably at least) erected "ad Gloriam Dei." Leaving such as are conspicuous in the nave and choir to the criticism of the public, who, it is to be hoped, are gradually getting better instructed in such matters, we propose to make some remarks on several coats of arms placed in more out-of-the-way corners of the church.

¹ This is one of the coats of Newmarch: the other was Or, five fusils in fess gules. See Tonge's Visitation, Surtees Soc. Ed. p. 14.

² Argent, a fesse dancette or, between three leopard's heads sable. (West.)

At the south end of the Lady Chapel, or possibly of the presbytery between it and the choir—we do not precisely recollect which—a window is to be seen which exhibits the shields of two gentlemen surnamed Napier. These on inquiry prove to be the eminent engineer and one of his sons. The father's shield is single; that of the son is impaled with another, Gules, a chevron argent, charged with three stars of the first, which seem to be the chief arms of the name of Kerr, and therefore belong to the Duke of Roxburghe or Marquess of Lothian. But the Napier portion of both shields is neither more nor less than the bearing of the long extinct baronial family of Napier of Kilmahew in Dumbartonshire, admittedly by far the oldest of that name in Scotland, one of them appearing in the Ragman Roll in 1296, viz. Gules, a bend argent, charged with three crescents azure. True, there is in each of the coats under notice, a star of six points in the sinister chief, but this, which might be an admissible difference in the case of one claiming to be a cadet of Kilmahew, is quite unsuitable in that of total strangers in blood, as the writer believes the gentlemen in question are—"artifices suæ fortunæ," and honourably so. It cannot be denied that the shield thus assumed perverts the first object of such insignia, the true history of the family using them, and of the building in which they are placed; and a hundred years hence might be cited as evidence that the Napiers of Kilmahew were an existing house in the year 1868 and gave a window to this cathedral, which would be very far from the truth.

Another piece of bad taste (the only instance of the particular class in the church) is shown on the sinister shield, which is decorated with a label of four points! A baronial mark of cadency or juniority now strictly confined to individuals of royal blood!

Proceeding onwards and entering the chapter-house another historic shield meets the eye, in a window on the east side, viz. Argent, a chevron within a double tressure flory counterflory gules. Crest, A goat's head proper. Motto, "Let the deed shaw." All forming the well-known cognizance of the distinguished family of Fleming of Biggar and Cumbernauld, Earls of Wigton. This is appropriated, without even an attempt at differencing, by "John Gibson Fleming and William Fleming of Sawmillfield," and the window stated to be dedicated "to their ancestors, merchant burgesses of Glasgow since 1643."

Now, however respectable these two persons are, there is not the most remote foundation for any connection between them and the

Wigton family; for the fact has been long well established that no male cadets of this ancient house can be traced for at least two centuries back; and the present Lord Elphinstone, their heir general, is the only person entitled to use the above arms, and might, if he chose, cause them to be expunged, as a violation of his undoubted rights. For we do not suppose, that even the late ruling powers of the Lyon Office could possibly confer the above coat on any Fleming who chose to apply for it; and undoubtedly the present learned Lyon King would do nothing of the kind.¹

Another window, closely adjoining the last, bears an impaled shield, the sinister side of which exhibits some singular combinations, being Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, three thistles slipped and leaved vert; 2nd and 3rd, Or, a fesse chequy argent and azure between three strange figures [bags, purses, or cushions], two in chief and one in base, gules. The first and fourth quarters (the thistles) belong to no Scottish surname known to the writer, and are probably an original composition by some ingenious aspirant for heraldic distinctions; the second and third are simply the Stewart arms, with the addition of the tasselled cushions (?) of the renowned Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray! It is not known by what surname this singular coat is assumed, it being apparently impaled for a wife; but the window seems to have been contributed by a gentleman surnamed Burns, who is probably responsible for the dexter impalement—Argent, a chevron azure, charged with three fleurs de lys of the first, in chief two stars of six points or, and in base a bugle sable. Though this resembles several Scottish bearings of no particular note, it is sufficiently differenced in tinctures and otherwise, and may be presumed to be duly borne by its owner.

The last infraction of heraldic law to which we shall draw attention is rather on an extensive scale, being a series of twelve windows, in

¹ As instances of modesty in Flemings of undoubted standing, in refraining from the use of the *undifferenced* arms of their titled namesakes, may be cited the case of the Flemings, baronets of Farme near Glasgow, who flourished in the 17th century and before, who bore *Gules*, a chevron *embattled*, within a double tressure flory counter-flory *argent*, as a substantial difference. While the Flemings of Barochan (now extinct) bore *Or*, a fesse chequy (argent and azure?) surmounted of a bend, with a martlet in base (Nisbet's Heraldry, i. 151), doubtless, like other families in Renfrewshire, as evidence of vassalage or alliance with the High Steward. This latter old family of Flemings, though probably strangers in blood, were called as ultimate male heirs in a Wigton settlement in 1595. (Riddell, Peerage and Consistorial Law, p. 643, note.)

fact the whole in the crypt, immediately beneath the chapter-house, founded by Bishop Lauder, who died before 1425. On the last of these it is stated that they are the gift of "James Spens Black of Craigmaddie in 1863." This gentleman is since dead; and the writer, on the principle "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," would speak with all respect; more especially as, for the "heraldic anomalies" perpetrated in his name, Mr. Black was probably not responsible, having been no doubt misled by some injudicious adviser, who (in direct opposition to the salutary dictum of a high authority on the point) seems to have persuaded him that alleged female descent from several well-known families conferred the right to use their armorial ensigns—a flagrant error.

By no means the worst example of this assumption occurs in a window on the west side, in which the following two coats of arms are impaled: *Dexter*. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gyronny of eight or and sable; 2nd, The Galley of Lorn; 3rd, Or, a fess chequy argent and azure (for *Stuart of Lorn*). *Sinister*. Quarterly, 1st, Gules, a lion argent (*Lordship of Galloway*); 2nd, Argent, a human heart gules crowned or; on a chief azure three mullets of the first (*Douglas*); 3rd, Or, a fesse chequy argent and azure, surmounted by a bend gules charged with three buckles of the first (*Stewart, Earl of Angus*); 4th, Or, a lion rampant gules surmounted by a ribbon sable (*Lordship of Abernethy*).

Now the above, speaking heraldically, would imply that Campbell of Glenurquhay (ancestor of Lord Breadalbane) to whom the dexter impaled coat belongs, had married the heiress of the earls of Douglas or Angus, the owners of the sinister coat. It may be (though we have no knowledge of the fact) that some ancestors of the donor of these windows, bearing the surnames of *Campbell* or *Douglas*, by no means rare in Scotland, may have traced their descent from these illustrious families; but, even if this were the case, it confers no right to assume the principal arms and quarterings of the chief of each surname.

Perhaps it may be too strong to say that this last instance is one of the cases where "donors have deliberately erected windows to the memory of successions of ancestors who never had an existence, with impaled armorial coats of husband and wife for each generation;" yet it is sufficiently notorious that such things have been done, and at any rate it is clear enough from the examples cited that "unwarrantable assumptions of arms are by no means eradicated from Glasgow cathedral."

The foregoing remarks have been prompted partly by a perusal of

the valuable notice (pp. 9 *et seq.*), by Principal Campbell, of the *Heraldic Shields in the Cathedral of St. Machar, Aberdeen*, which tell their truthful story; and partly by a sincere desire that the beautiful windows, with which local liberality has adorned the church of St. Kentigern, may likewise record the actual facts regarding their donors, whether *novi homines* or representatives of historic names. This clearly cannot be the case, so long as the former continue to display armorial bearings to which they have no right. If so disposed, every "deserving person" can obtain a coat which shall violate no existing claim, and exhibit it on memorial windows or elsewhere to his heart's content.

Coats of modern composition can of course never equal in simplicity or historic value the ancient bearings of our great houses, and must necessarily possess a more limited interest; yet it would surely be more gratifying to such persons as prize the distinction, or who indulge in the pleasing belief that they are the founders of territorial families (too often but shortlived, as some of these very windows already shew), to be able to point, without fear of challenge, to their *bonâ fide* shields, which the Lyon King is ready to assign in proper form to worthy applicants.

On the external walls of this portion of the sacred building, within which the improprieties last above noticed have been perpetrated, may yet be seen a silent and truthful witness against them. This is the griffin salient, carved in the west wall of the chapter-house, the ancient bearing of the Lawders of the Merse, to which family the bishop who founded the crypt and commenced the chapter-house above it is known to have belonged; and which has thus for two centuries and a half borne testimony to the name of the prelate and the date of the building with which he adorned his cathedral.

From what has been remarked, it is clear that a good deal remains to be done before it can be said in the concluding words of the *Glasgow Herald* already noticed—"that the tastefully-designed and executed heraldry of the windows, instead of exciting the ridicule of the antiquary, will be examined by a future generation with respect, as a truthful record of those benefactors through whose noble generosity our cathedral has been restored and adorned."

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

DOUBTFUL PEDIGREES.

THE ROMANCE OF COSBY OF STRADBALLY.

However undoubted the position of this family at the present day may be, more than one of its early representatives, could they revisit the scenes of their prowess, would have some difficulty in recognising their identity, amid the trappings with which the pious attention of their descendants has arrayed them.

According to its "lineage" (in Burke's *Landed Gentry*) the family "is of Saxon origin, and is stated to have possessed the lordship of Cosby, co. Leicester, previously to the Norman Conquest." After this, the period of 500 years is passed over at a bound, with the statement that "it first became settled in Ireland temp. Queen Mary." Passing over several of its members, whose names seem given chiefly to exhibit varieties in spelling, *e.g.* "Cossbye," "Cosbie," "Cossebye," we come to a personage, who, if half that is related of him is true, must have been among the most remarkable men of his day:

Francis Cosbie, the patriarch of the family in Ireland, a man famed for personal courage as well as civil and military talents. When young he served in the wars of Henry VIII. in the Low Countries, and was not undistinguished. His abandonment of his native soil arose from the downfall of the Protector Somerset, whose daughter Mary, widow of Sir Henry Peyton, he had married. Deeming the disgrace and death of that once potent nobleman a sentence of exclusion from place and preferment in England, against his immediate connections at least, Cosbie, Mary Seymour, his first wife being then dead, emigrated to Ireland, taking with him his second wife, Elizabeth Paulmes, and the two surviving sons of the first. Here in the land of his adoption he soon found the opportunity of establishing a reputation which he despaired of effecting in the land of his birth. He became an active defender of the Pale against the inroads of the Irish; and, his vigilance, zeal, and success attracting the observation of Government, he was appointed by Queen Mary, under her Majesty's sign manual dated 14th Feb. 1558, General of the Kern, a post of great trust and importance in those times.

He is stated also to have retained the favour of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was made sheriff of the county of Kildare;

and was invested at the same time with the extraordinary and unenviable privilege of exercising martial law under his own authority solely, and of dealing out such punishments, even the most penal, as he should deem meet.

Here let us pause, to analyse the foregoing account. There are some statements in it utterly irreconcilable with the hitherto accepted historical facts regarding the Protector Somerset. It is generally understood that the Duke was beheaded on 22nd Jan. 1552, when his

widow, infant son by his second marriage, and his four daughters, the Ladies Jane, Katharine, Margaret, and Mary Seymour, were reduced to comparative poverty¹; the latter being all then unmarried. On Queen Mary's accession, within six months thereafter (in July 1553), the Duchess and her son were restored to their estates, and the Ladies Jane, Margaret, and Mary Seymour, the last of whom was the Queen's god-daughter, were appointed maids of honour, an additional proof that they were all unmarried. Lady Mary is said to have afterwards married a Sir Henry Peyton.

Yet, in spite of this, we are desired to believe that this lady had been a widow; had married for her second husband Francis Cosby; and was dead before or at least about the date of her father's execution, leaving two sons to her disconsolate widower, who, notwithstanding his woes, found time to marry a second wife, and to depart with his household to Ireland; and all this before Queen Mary began to reign! He could of course have had no object in leaving England after this event, when the duchess his mother-in-law, and his other noble relations, began to experience the effects of royal protection.

There is evidently a great deal of wildness about the history of this individual and his marriage to Somerset's daughter; and, in short, as related in this pedigree, it is no better than arrant fiction. As will immediately be seen, he was domiciled in Ireland at least two years before the death of his supposed father-in-law.

Notwithstanding the fine touch about Mr. Cosby's despair of achieving a reputation in the land of his birth [England], the following entries regarding him, taken from the Irish Patent Rolls, strongly impress me with the belief that he was in reality a tamed indigenous Irishman.

On Feb. 8, 3 Edw. VI. (1550), "Francis Cosby of Kildare" is "pardoned" (along with some other companions in trouble), for what offence is not stated; and in about a year afterwards,

On 23 March, 4 Edw. VI. (1551), "Francis Cosbyt of Kildare,

¹ Strype, vol. ii. p. 8. One at least of these ladies (Katharine) must have been the daughter of Somerset, by his first wife, Katharine Fillol. The unjust steps by which the Protector (one of the most heartless men of his day) repudiated their mother and passed over her two sons, settling the dukedom and other titles on the son of his second marriage, are notorious. And yet, notwithstanding this preference, the descendants of the discarded Katharine came to succeed after all in the 18th century, from whom the present duke derives. The records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury show that John Seymour, the elder disinherited son of Somerset, died shortly after his father's execution, his will being proved on April 26th, 1553.

gent." and another most indubitable Hibernian, "Owen McHugh O'Dempsey of Ballybrittas," receive a pardon.

Nor could he have been feudal owner of Stradbally at that date, for in the same Patent Rolls will be found that, on 20 July 1550, a "lease is granted to Thomas Jacob, for good service under Sir Anthony St. Leger and Sir Edward Bellyngham, for xxi. years of the manor of Stradballie and appurts." the first signature to which is that of "E. Somerset," who thus showed himself rather negligent of his alleged son-in-law's interests.

But Francis Cosby proved himself a wiser man than some of his countrymen in the present day, and, sowing his wild oats, came to honours and emoluments too.

For on 10th Sept. 5th and 6th Philip and Mary (1558) these Patent Rolls record the "appointment of Francis Cosby to the office of General of all the Kern retained or to be retained in the solde [pay] of Ireland," his remuneration for which was fixed "at 3s. 8d. per diem, and the leading of thirty-two kern, at 3d. a day each, for their entertainment." I do not know whether this curiously named office bore any analogy to the position of a quondam poacher elevated to the dignity of gamekeeper; however, there is no doubt that "General" Cosby held it, though his paid followers were not over numerous for his rank. And he seems to have retained his position under Elizabeth, as on the 2nd Jan. in the first year of her reign, "Francis Cosby of Evin, gent." receives a commission to execute martial law in the counties of Leix, Offaly, &c. and shortly afterwards he is appointed sheriff of Kildare during pleasure. (Irish Patent Rolls.)

This warrior's death is said to have happened "at the battle of Glendalough, at the head of the kern, which he valiantly led to the charge, although then seventy years of age. He was succeeded by his eldest son [by Mary Seymour],

"Alexander Cosbie, esq. of Stradbally Abbey, who seems to have been engaged during the whole of his time in warfare with the O'Moores" [a troublesome Irish sept, which kept several generations of the Cosby family in hot water.]

A story is told, on the authority of Camden, of this gentleman, which reads like an episode from the *Last of the Mohicans*, viz. that he was once taken by treachery, tied to a tree, and likewise wounded with a knife, by one Rory Oge (evidently an Irish chief).

Alexander is said to have married "Dorcas, daughter of William Sydney, esq. of Orford in Kent, and had fifteen children." His father-

in-law is stated in a note "to have been grandnephew of William Sydney lord of Cranleigh."

But on examining Hasted's *History of Kent* no mention is to be found of either the granduncle or grandnephew, whence one is naturally inclined to doubt their existence, as well as of their estates or "lordships" of Otford and Cranleigh. There is an Otford in the county, certainly; but this manor, which was from an early period the property of the See of Canterbury (whose prelates had a palace there, now in ruins) and afterwards passed through various hands, never seems to have belonged to any one named Sydney. This shows the danger, in compiling pedigrees, of assigning too specific a local habitation and name to otherwise plausible fictions. No Sidneys are to be found in *Hasted* but those of historic Penshurst, of whom, as might be expected, there are numerous notices.

The following singularly minute account is given of the death in battle of Alexander, as also his son and heir:

In 1596 Anthony O'Moore, chief of the insurgent clans bearing his name, sent to demand a passage over Stradbally Bridge; but, the requisition being deemed by Cosby a challenge, was promptly and peremptorily denied, and preparations were commenced without loss of time to defend the pass should the enemy attempt to force it. That attempt being made by O'Moore on the 19th of May, the lord of Stradbally, at the head of his kern, accompanied by his son and heir Francis, who had married about a year previously Hellen daughter of Thomas Harpole, esq. of Shrulle, and had born to him a son William but nine weeks before, met his foe in deadly combat on the bridge, while the conflict was witnessed from a window in the abbey by Dorcas Sydney and her daughter-in-law. For some time the valour of the Cosbys was irresistible, and the fortune of the day appeared to be theirs. Alexander, however, pursuing his advantage with extraordinary impetuosity, received a wound which proved at once mortal, and instantly turned the tide of battle. The kern, with melancholy howling for the fate of their leader, began to give way, when Francis Cosby, fearing that he should be entirely abandoned, leaped over the bridge in the hope of making good his retreat to the abbey; but the instant that he had cleared the battlements he was mortally wounded, and fell dead into the river. These scenes, one should have imagined, would have appalled the now widowed ladies who had witnessed them; yet it is recorded that Hellen Harpole, with the coolest presence of mind, cautioned her mother-in-law to retain in her recollection how the elder Cosbie fell before his son her husband, who had, by thus inheriting the estates even for a few minutes, entitled her to her thirds or dowry.

O'Moore, of course, *more Hibernico*, burned and sacked the abbey, with "many of the patents and other valuable documents of the family." *How* the ladies escaped, the Chronicler sayeth not; but the nurse, more faithful to her charge than his mother, carried off the infant heir in safety.

Six only of Alexander's fifteen children are named; one of whom, "Rose, born in the Queen's House at Otford, in Kent, 20th Nov. 1582, is said to have wedded a Lord Howth."

Without impugning the *general* accuracy of the above narrative, and merely expressing wonder at the coolness of "Hellen" Cosby, who at such a critical juncture could concentrate her thoughts on earthly affairs, it may be surmised that the archives of few families contain such detailed accounts of the doughty deeds of their ancestors. The Irish Patent Rolls, however, do afford evidence that "Hellen" was duly seized in the thirds which had so occupied her mind at the instant of her luckless husband's demise.

Our readers, it is likely, may say, "*Jam satis*;" and we shall close these remarks under the belief that it has been pretty clearly shown that misrepresentation and historical error are rife in the early portion of the "lineage." The remainder of it details further "battles" with the O'Moores, who at last were finally defeated at the stricken field of the "Glyn of Augnahily, under the rock of Dunnamace," by Richard Cosby, esq. Captain of the Kern temp. James II. and "were never after able to make head against him."

Having thus disposed of these hereditary foes, the "squires of Stradbally" doubtless turned their attention to the cultivation and improvement of their estates, which must have stood in urgent need of this, and seem to have handed them down to a succession of respectable personages, who figure duly in the pedigree as county magistrates, military officers, and at length produced an Irish Peer, "Baron Sydney of Leix," in 1768.

In Burke's *General Armory* the arms of the family are blazoned thus :

1. Ar. a chev. betw. three leopard's faces sa. on a canton or a saltire vert betw. a cross-crosslet in chief gu. a lizard erect in the dexter and a salmon in the sinister fesse point of the fourth, and a dexter hand couped gu. for *Cosby*; 2. Az. three shackles or, on a canton ar. a saltire gu. betw. a sinister hand couped in chief of the last, two salmons in fesse and one in base vert, for *Cosby*; 3. Or, a pheon az. for *Sidney*; 4. Ar. two bars per pale indented az. and gu. in chief three pellets, for *Dodwell*. Crest, a griffin segreant gu. supporting a broken spear or, headed ar. (or, as in the *Landed Gentry*, a standard, the head broken off, or.)

The charges of the two former coats are peculiarly Hibernian. It is stated in the *Landed Gentry* that Richard Cosby "obtained a new grant of arms," with the leopard's heads, "on gaining the victory of Dunnamace."

THE BATTLE OF BAUGE, AND THE PERSONAGES ENGAGED IN IT.

The battle fought in Anjou on Easter Eve, 1421, was remarkable even among the battles of that age for the high rank and martial renown of the principal combatants; and the fact that an English prince, the brother of the victor of Agincourt, lost his life at Baugé in a violent encounter has imparted a romantic interest to the name. This personal incident occupies a large space in Scottish genealogical history, in which the exploit of killing the Duke of Clarence is attributed to the valour or good fortune of the respective ancestors of several knightly families.¹ The presence in the Dauphin's army of John earl of Buchan, son of the Regent Albany, with some of the highest born and most distinguished of the chivalry of Scotland, caused the battle to be remembered in many a Northern castle, where the striking incident of the hostile commander being borne down by a Scottish lance would naturally connect itself with the half mythical traditions of family history.

In the following pages I propose to put together some notes of the various accounts of the battle of Baugé, especially with reference to the identity of the personages engaged in it; and in so doing I shall have occasion to call attention to what must rank as a "Curiosity of Literature" in the account of Clarence's death given by the great poet and historian George Buchanan.

The military and diplomatic successes of Henry V. had made him in 1420 master of the greater part of France. The Dauphin, however, still kept the field in the South; and in the year 1420 a body of four or five thousand Scots, under the earl of Buchan, were acting with the Dauphin's troops under the Marshal de la Fayette in Anjou. King Henry, after keeping his Christmas (1420) at Rouen,² left France early in the following year, and placed his brother Thomas duke of

¹ In Douglas's *Peerage*, this distinction is ascribed to Sir John Carmichael, ancestor of the Earls of Hyndford. "In the action," it is added, "he broke his spear, in remembrance of which piece of service his successors bear for crest a dexter hand and arm armed, holding a broken spear." Douglas, *Peerage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 752. See *post*, p. 345).

² Hall, Chronicle, 8 Hen. V. According to Monstrelet Christmas was kept at Paris, and Rouen visited afterwards. See *Gesta Henrici V.* p. 147, and Mr. Williams's note there, and the French chronicle in the same vol. p. 203.

Clarence in command of his forces there. This prince had not been present at the battle of Agincourt; and his impatience to recompense himself at a favorable opportunity for the loss of this distinction appears to have led to the disaster of Baugé. Having been engaged in reducing a part of the county of Anjou and Maine, he appears a few days before Easter, which occurred in that year on the 23rd of March,¹ to have heard of the position of a strong body of French and Scots at at or near Baugé.

The accounts of the battle to be found in modern historical works are principally derived from Monstrelet, Hall, and Buchanan. The narrative of the first is not very precise, and contains no details of the death of Clarence. He is altogether silent about the Scottish auxiliaries, except so far as he names the "Comte de Bocquingen Connestable du Dauphin,"² with the "seigneur de La Fayette," as having the principal command of the army of the Dauphin. He tells us that the duke of Clarence, who was "moult renommé et preaux en armes," no sooner heard that the enemy was in his vicinity, than he took with him part of his army, including almost all his captains; that the principal body of his troops was impeded by the passage of a stream; that the enemy took advantage of this opportunity to attack the smaller force which accompanied the duke; that the battle was "tres dure, aspre, et cruelle;" that in the end the Dauphinois obtained the victory, and that among the slain were the duke of Clarence, the "comte de Quin," the "seigneur de Ros mareschal d'Angleterre," and the flower of the knights and esquires of the said duke, with two or three thousand English; while the "Comte de Sombresset," the "Comte de Hautiton," and the "Comte du Perche," with about two hundred others, were taken prisoners; that the loss of the duke was severely felt by his countrymen, among whom he was much beloved for his prowess;

¹ In making this statement I have calculated by the table given in the *Penny Cyclopædia* (art. *Easter*). Monstrelet confirms this date by his expression, "En la fin de cest an (m.ccc.xx.) droit la nuit de Pasques." The Easter feast, according to the reckoning which concluded the year on the 24th of March, fell in the last days of the year 1420. Buchanan agrees in placing the battle on "Easter eve, 1420." Hall appears to be right in putting it in the ninth year of Henry V. whose regnal year began on the 21st March, but wrong in his date 1422.

Mr. Pauli, possibly by an oversight, dates the battle of Baugé on Saturday the 23rd (instead of 22nd) of March 1421. (*Geschichte von England*, vol. 5, p. 168). Fabyan says, "Easter eve beyng the xxij. day of Apryll." (See *post*, p. 342.)

² I cite from the folio Monstrelet printed in Paris in 1596. In the edition of the *Société de l'Histoire de France*, 1860, the Earl of Buchan's name appears in a form still more disguised as "le Comte de Bosqueaulx."

that his body was recovered by the earl of Salisbury, carried through Rouen to England, and there buried with great solemnity. The loss on the French side amounted, according to this author, to a thousand or eleven hundred men, including a valiant knight named Charles le Bouteiller, and many other notables.

Of the other ancient French authorities, Juvénal des Ursins mentions the death of the duke of Clarence and the "comte de Kent," and the capture of the lord Ros and messire Emond de Beaufort. One picturesque expression of this historian ought not here to be omitted, where he tells us that Clarence ordered, that he and the noblesse of England, of whom there were about a thousand or twelve hundred "coats of arms" (cottes d'armes), should give the first blow. Pierre Félin agrees with Monstrelet in stating that with Clarence died the "comte de Qnen" and the "seigneur de Ros, maressal d'Engleterre;" and the earl of "Hautiton" was taken prisoner.

M. Barante, in his History of the dukes of Burgundy, says, without referring to his authority, that the English prince was made prisoner by the sire Charles le Bouteiller, but that in the conflict which ensued upon the efforts of the English to rescue him, the duke was killed by Buchan, while le Bouteiller fell pierced with wounds over the corpse of his prisoner.

Of the English chroniclers, Fabyan's short account of the battle is in the following terms:—"This yeare, upon Easter eue, beynge the xxij day of Apryll, the duke of Clarence was, at a place called in Frenshe Baugy or Bauge, overset and slain by a Frenshe capitayne Sir John de la Croise, and the erlys of Huntyngdon and Somerset, with many more gentylmen of Englande and Gascoyne, taken prisoners." It is not quite clear whether in these words the historian intends to attribute the duke's death to the hand of the French captain whom he names, or to commemorate him as commander of the Dauphin's army. In either sense he is not supported by other authorities; but Juvénal des Ursins mentions a seigneur de Croix among other French noblemen present at the battle.

The account of Hall is more minute than that of Monstrelet in the circumstances preceding the battle. He tells us that the duke of Clarence having entered Anjou "came upon the citee of Angiers, where he made many knightes, that is to saie, sir William Rosse, sir Henry Godard, sir Rowland Rider, sir Thomas Beaufforde,¹ called the

¹ There is an evident error here; the words "Sir John" are probably omitted. As to Sir John of Clarence a natural son of the duke, see Sandford's *Genealogical History*

bastard of Clarence, and divers other; and, after he had forraied, brent, and spoyled the countrie, he returned with praie and pillage to the towne of Beaufford in the valley, where he was aduertised that a greate number of his enemies were assembled together at a place called Baugie, that is to saie, the duke of Alanson, callyng himself levetenant generall for the Dolphyn," and several other lords, including "the lorde de la Faiet Marshall to the Dolphyn," and "of the Scottes," "Jhon erle of Bogan and Robert his brother," "Archibald Dowglas erle of Wigton, sir Thomas Swynton, sir William Stuard," and others. The duke, according to this chronicler, deceived by false intelligence as to the enemy's number, conveyed by a Lombard "called Andrew Forgusa," "assembled the horsemen of his army, and left the archers behind him, under the order of the bastard of Clarence, and two Portyngales capitaines of Fresnye le Vicount, saiyng that he onely and the nobles would have the honor of the iorney." Upon passing a "narrow passage" the duke found himself in the presence of a superior force, the battle was fierce and deadly, but the English were "repressed with a multitude and brought to confusion." The chronicler gives no details of the death of Clarence. "There were slain," he simply says, "the duke of Clarence, therle of Tankeruille, the lorde Rosse, sir Gilbert Vmfreulle erle of Kent, and sir Jhon Lumley, sir Robert Verend, and almoste two thousand Englishemen; and therles of Somerset, Suffolke, and Perche, the lorde Fitzwater, sir John Barkely, sir Rauffe Neuell, sir Willyam Bowes, sir William Longton, sir Thomas a Boroug, and diuers others taken prisoners; and of the Frenchemen were slaine above xij.c. of the best men of warre, so that they gained not much. The bastard of Clarence, which tarried at Beaufford, made hast to succor the duke, but came too late, for the French fled with their prisoners, leauing behinde theim the bodie of the said duke and the ded carions."

The narrative of the Scottish chronicler Walter Bower, the continuator of Fordun, is derived apparently from witnesses of his own country. This account is so circumstantial that it deserves to be given in the author's own terms :

In the year 1421 Henry V. after the conquest of Normandy, withdrew to England to collect a new army, intending to reduce the whole of France under his sway. He

of the Kings of England. The duke at the time of his death was not more than thirty-two years old, so that his son if knighted by him must have received that honour at an early age. His presence at Baugé is mentioned by other historians. See *Gesta Henrici V.* p. 151, note.

left in Normandy his brother sir Thomas duke of Clarence, regent of that country, who, desiring to gain a great name in his brother the king's absence, collected his forces, amounting to ten thousand men, and betaking himself to the castle of Baugé in Anjou prepared to lay siege thereto. Upon this intelligence the earl of Buchan, accompanied by the earl of Wigton and the Herr Brissak with six thousand men, came to the town of Lude, four miles from Baugé,¹ upon Good Friday, intending to be occupied there in God's service until the day after Easter, in reverence of the divine passion and of the Christian communion of the Eucharist. But on the news that the duke of Clarence had withdrawn from Baugé to Beaufort the earl of Buchan took up his quarters there that day about even. But on the morrow, being Easter eve, the duke of Clarence moved his army, attempting to take the Scots unawares and destroy them. The earl however, fearing the wiles of the enemy, sent his cousin Sir John Stewart, knight, lord of Dernlie, with the lord de le Fontanes, a Frenchman, and four hundred picked troops, to observe the English. These, lighting suddenly upon the English army, were routed and put to flight; and thus the Scots were advertised of the coming of the English; and rousing themselves from their slumbers flew to arms.² The earl straightway sent forward his cousin Robert Stewart of Railston, a brave warrior, with thirty of the light-armed troops, to find out the ford or passage of a deep torrent at Baugé. These, when they had reached an arched and narrow bridge, where there was no passage, were met by the duke of Clarence with banners displayed, seeking the passage of the bridge. Robert bravely defended the passage, until a hundred Scots, or thereabouts, of the retinue of Master Hugh Kennedy, who were lodged in a neighbouring church, came up and greatly impeded the crossing of the English. At length, with great difficulty and after a powerful resistance, the duke with his men on foot, having left their horses on the other side of the bridge, gained the passage, and reached the field of Baugé. The earl of Buchan immediately afterwards came up with scarce two hundred men in his first division. The trumpets gave the signal for attack, and at the first onset the duke of Clarence was wounded in the face by the lance of Sir William de Swinton, and the earl of Buchan then struck him to the ground with his mace. Meantime, the remainder of the army on either side coming up, the fight became general, and many were killed and taken prisoners. In the result the English were defeated, and the rout was continued until dark. On the Scots' side no more than twelve were slain, and those of the commonalty; of the French two persons of note, Charles lord of Buteclare³ and the brother of the lord de Fontanes. There fell on the English side the duke of Clarence, the earl of Riddesdale, the lord Rosse, the lord Gray of Codnore, with one thousand six hundred and seventeen others. The earl of Somerset was taken prisoner by Lawrence Vernor, a Scot, afterwards a knight; the earl of Huntingdon by Sir John Sybald,⁴ knight, a Scot; the lord Thomas, brother of the earl of Somerset and also of Joan Queen of Scots, by John Kirkmichael, who broke his spear against

¹ Le Lude, a small town in the department of Sarthe, seems to be, in fact, about five French leagues from Baugé.

² The hour of this alarm is stated in the original as three in the afternoon: *qui quasi hora tertia post nonam se soporantes illico experrecti ad arma confluerunt.*

³ This would be the Sir Charles le Bouteiller mentioned by M. de Barante.

⁴ This name is so printed in the Edinburgh edition of the *Scoti-Chronicon*. In Hearne's edition it is *Lionbold*, and in the *Harleian MS.* No. 712, *Crobald*.

the duke of Clarence;¹ and the lord Fitzwalter² by Henry Cuninghame a Scot, with many others.

When the news of the battle of Baugé was brought to Rome Pope Martin is said to have made answer, that of a truth the Scots were an antidote to the English; whence the lines:

Pontifex supremus Martinus fert vice Quintus
Antidotum Scoti Anglorum sunt bene noti.

In one of the Harleian Manuscripts, containing the historical collections of Ralfe Brooke, York Herald, in 1604,³ there is a fuller list of the killed and captured of Baugé. This paper has been printed by Mr. Benjamin Williams, at the end of his edition of the chronicle entitled *Gesta Henrici Quinti*, and is here given from that work.

The Bataill of Baugy, in the yere of Christe M.CCCC.XXI. in France, in tyme of King Henry the Vth, where was slayne and taken prisoners theis noblemen, who were betrayed by one Andrea Lambert a doubell traitor.

Morttez.

The duke of Bedford and Clarens,	Sir Henry Godart,
Therle Humfreyvill,	Sir Robt. Brent,
Therle of Tankervel, sir John Gray,	Sir John Knyvet,
The lord Roos,	Sir Robt. Boutevillayn,
Sir Robt. Veer,	Sir James Ryder,
Sir Wm. Roos,	Sir John Pudsay,
Sir John Lomley,	Sir Thos. Marney.

Prisonners.

Therle of Huntington,	Sir Wm. Wolfe,
Therle of Somerset,	Sir Edmund Heron,
Therle of Perche,	Sir Rd. Bennet,
Sir de Fitzwater,	Sir Willm. Crafford,
Sir de Berkeley,	Sir Thomas Bourgh,
Sir de Nevill, Ranold,	Sir Wm. Lausac,
Sir Henry Inglous,	Rd. Flecher,
Sir William Bowes,	Rd. Waller, } esquiers
Sir Wm. Langton,	

¹ This portion of the sentence, commencing with the words "by John," is from the Edinburgh edition. It is omitted in Hearne's edition and in the *Harleian MS.* in both of which there is a blank line. The Carmichaels, or Kirkmichaels, were vassals of the house of Douglas. *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vol. i. p. 151. It appears from other evidence that Sir Thomas Beaufort was the prisoner of Sir John Stewart of Darnley, Constable of Scotland. See below, p. 348; Michel, *Ecossais en France*, vol. i. p. 120.

² This name is printed in Hearne's edition *Fewaut*, and in the Edinburgh edition *Fewalt*. In the *Harleian MS.* it is *Fewaut'*, i.e. *Fewauter*. Perhaps we may conclude from this and other instances of ancient spelling that the *tz* in names commencing with *Fitz* was not pronounced in the fifteenth century. In a list of the English noblemen at the siege of Melun, given in the *Gesta Henrici V.* are the lords *Fewater* (Fitzwalter) and *Fehewe* (Fitzhugh). *Gesta Henrici V.* p. 144.

³ *Harl. MS.* No. 782, fo. 49.

Before proceeding to Buchanan's account of the battle, it may be well to clear up, so far as appears possible, the identity of the distinguished persons who are named in the various narratives already mentioned among the casualties on the defeated side. Slain with Clarence, according to Monstrelet, were the "Comte de Quin" and the "Seigneur de Ros mareschal d'Angleterre." According to Hall, the list of killed included "therle of Tankerville, the lorde Rosse, sir Gilbert Vmffreule erle of Kent, sir Thom. Lumley, and sir Robert Verend;" and, according to Bower, "the earl of Riddesdale, lord Ross, and lord Gray of Codnor."

Lord Ros (in whose name all the historians agree,) was John, eighth baron Roos, who is said to have been under age at his death;¹ but whose name nevertheless appears in the muster-roll of Henry's army four years before at the head of forty-two lances.² Why he is styled, both by Monstrelet and Févin, marshal of England I cannot explain. Sir John Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, appears to have been earl marshal at the time, and "therle marshal" was, according to Hall, with Henry V. in France in 1420, but appears to have returned with the king to England.³ The French chronicler, Pierre Févin, mentions lord Roos among the captives of the day; but his death appears to be confirmed by records.⁴

The other nobleman named by Monstrelet, the "Conte de Quin," or as it appears in the edition of 1860, as well as in Juvénal des Ursins, "Conte de Kent," was, we may assume, identical with the personage called in Hall's list "sir Gilbert Umffrevill erle of Kent," and in a previous page of the same chronicler, sir Gilbert Umfrevill erle of Kyne. The Umfrevilles were lords of Riddesdale or Redesdale in Northumberland, and the "earl of Riddesdale" mentioned by Bower was no doubt the same person; who, in the list of the slain printed at the end of the *Gesta Regis Henrici Quinti*, appears as "Therle Humfreyvill." Sir Gilbert Umfreville was an important person in the service of Henry V., and is named in that king's will, dated in 1417, as one of his executors.⁵ In the Inquisition on his death he is simply styled Gilbertus Umfreuile, chivaler⁶; and he does not appear to have been summoned to Parliament as an earl, or even as a baron, though his ancestors in the preceding century were summoned to Parliament

¹ Nicolas, *Synopsis of the Peerage*.

² Muster roll of 1417, printed at the end of *Gesta Henrici Quinti*, p. 273.

³ *Chronique de Normandie*, printed with *Gesta Henrici V.* p. 204.

⁴ See *Calendar of Inquisitiones post Mortem*, 9 Hen. V. p. 62.

⁵ *Testamenta Vetusta*, vol. i. p. 21.

⁶ *Calendar of Inquisitions*, 9 Hen. V. p. 62.

as earls of Angus, and had been barons by tenure from the earliest times. But, since so many authorities agree in styling him earl, it may be concluded that by right or custom he was dignified with that title. The name variously distorted into Kyne, Kent, or Quin, refers without doubt to his lordship of Kyme in Lincolnshire, and the title of earl was a reminiscence of the earldom of Angus enjoyed by his ancestors.

Another of the slain in Bower's list is lord Grey of Codnor. This appears to be a mistake, as "Johannes Grey de Codenore," who was summoned to Parliament in the year before Baugé, continued to receive the same summons until the seventh year of Henry VI. The person killed at Baugé was another Sir John Grey, created by Henry V. earl of Tancarville in Normandy, and mentioned by that title in Hall's list, ancestor of the lords Grey of Powis and collaterally, as is supposed, of the lords Grey of Werke, and through the latter of the Bennetts earls of Tankerville.

The death of Sir John Lumley, Sir Robert Brent, and Sir Thomas Marney at Baugé is confirmed by the Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem, where their names occur in the 9th Hen. V. Another knight named by Hall, "Sir Robert Verend," is not so easily recognised. But Brooke's list comprises a "Sir Robert Vere," and it is probable that Hall should be so corrected, though I have been unable to identify the individual. Sir Robert Boutevillayn is said by Mr. Williams to have been a Norman, but the family seems to have held lands in Norfolk, and an inquest was held 29th Hen. VI. respecting William Butevylen, *fatus*, son of Robert Butevylen, knt., who appears to have been lord of the manors of Florden and Gissing, Norfolk.¹

The English noblemen taken prisoners at Baugé included, according to Monstrelet, the "contes de Sombresset," "de Hautiton," and "du Perche;" according to Hall, "therles of Somerset, Suffolk, and Perche, and the lord Fitzwalter;" and, according to Bower, "the earl of Somerset, the earl of Huntingdon, the lord Thomas, brother of the said earl of Somerset, and the lord Fewauter."

The capture of John Beaufort, third earl of Somerset, and first cousin of the King, is mentioned in all the histories. His brother, Edmund Beaufort, was created by Hen. V. earl of Mortagne in France, and is mentioned by that title in Hall's description of the funeral of King Henry V. The same nobleman was made earl of Dorset in 1441, succeeded his brother in 1444 as earl of Somerset, and was created duke of Somerset in 1448. Mr. Williams, in his work above-

¹ *Calendar of Inquisitions*, 29 Hen. VI. p. 250. See also *ib.* p. 148.

mentioned,¹ identifies this personage with the earl of Perche, the prisoner of Baugé, Mortagne being, as it seems, the principal town of the comté of Perche. This supposition, however, appears to be contradicted by Hall, who in his list of noblemen present at the siege of Melun separately enumerates "therle of Perche" and "therle of Mortaine," and tells us in the next page that the earl of Stafford did homage for the county of Perche, which the King before had given to him.² But, on the other hand, the earl of Stafford is mentioned separately by the same author among the besiegers of Melun; and, since he would more naturally and properly be designated by his older honour, it seems probable he was not the person intended. Mr. Williams' identification is confirmed by Juvénal des Ursins, who names Messire Esmond de Beaufort among the prisoners. On the other hand, it will be observed that Bower enumerates among the prisoners Thomas, brother of the Earl of Somerset, whose knighting at Angiers shortly before the battle is mentioned by Hall; and, in accordance with Bower, I find it stated in the old French chronicle called *La Mer des Croniques* that, besides the "contes de Hautiton et Sombresset," Thomas Beaufort, brother of "Sombresset," was taken prisoner. This is confirmed in a more authentic manner by M. Michel, who, in his interesting work upon "the Scots in France," refers to French documents, showing a proposed negociation to exchange the Count of Angoulême, prisoner in England, against Thomas de Beaufort, lately made prisoner at Baugé by the Constable of Scotland.³ If Thomas Beaufort be identified with Monstrelet's Conte de Perche, it would seem that Somerset's two younger brothers, Edmund and Thomas, were created, one earl of Mortagne and the other earl of Perche.

The "Conte de Hautiton," whose capture is mentioned by the French chroniclers, was John Holland earl of Huntingdon, who is also stated by Fabyan and Bower to have been made prisoner at this battle.

It is singular that the capture of so important a person should not be mentioned in the circumstantial narrative of Hall, who, on the other hand, names among the prisoners an English nobleman not commemorated by the French and Scottish authorities—the earl of Suffolk.

The lord Fitzwater mentioned by Hall and Bower was Humphrey

¹ *Gesta Henrici V.* p. 274.

² In the *Chronique de Normandie*, printed with *Gesta Henrici V.* it is stated that the earl of Salisbury did homage for the county of Perche at the parliament held at Rouen in January 1421. *Gesta Henrici V.* p. 205.

³ Michel, *Ecossais en France*, vol. i. p. 143.

lord Fitzwalter, who is said to have died under age in the following year.¹ His brother and successor, Sir Walter Fitzwalter, appears to have enjoyed some French honours, as he styles himself on his seal *dominus Fitz Wauter et de Wodeham, Hay de Puy et Rochestiss*.²

Buchanan's account of the battle of Baugé is in its general features founded upon that of Bower. I will translate that part only which relates to the fate of the English prince.

None fought more valantly than Clarence himself. Distinguished by his arms and equipments, and especially by a coronet of gold and jewels, he was attacked by John Swinton, who wounded him in the face with his lance, when the earl of Buchan struck him to the ground with his mace. His death was followed by the flight and slaughter of his troops, which continued till nightfall. About two thousand English were killed in this battle, including six-and-twenty persons of the highest rank, while among the prisoners taken were some of illustrious families and nearly allied to the duke.

The above (he continues) is the more commonly received report of the death of Clarence, but the Pluscardine Book (*Liber Pluscartensis*) relates that he was slain by *Alexander Macalzelanus*, a knight of Lenox, who sold the coronet of which I have made mention (*cujus meminì*), and which was taken from the duke, to John Stuart of Darnley for 1,000 angels. The latter afterwards pawned it to Robert Huston, to whom he owed 5,000 angels. This is stated in the Pluscardine Book to have been at that time the more commonly received report.

The story which Buchanan has introduced first into his narrative, and in which the honour of wounding the duke of Clarence is ascribed to the knight of Swinton, has been repeated by subsequent historians.³ The other account, which attributes the slaying of the duke to the knight of Lenox, was, however, according to Buchanan, supported by very singular circumstantial evidence, as well as by the Book of Pluscardine, which also, it would seem, expressly stated that at an earlier

¹ Nicolas, *Synopsis of the Peerage*.

² *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 419.

³ Hume, *Hist. England*, chap. xix.; Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*, chap. xviii. &c. Hume, however, calls the knight Sir Allan Swinton. In Bower it is William de Swinton, and in Hall's Chronicle sir Thomas Swynnton is named among the knights present at Baugé, and sir Robert Swinton among the Scots killed at Verneuil. It will be remembered that Scott introduces the knight of Swinton among the auxiliaries of Buccleuch:—

And Swinton laid the lance in rest
That tamed of yore the sparkling crest
Of Clarence's Plantagenet.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, canto v. stanza 4.

In the account of the Swinton family given in Burke's *Commoners*, vol. iii. p. 487, the Swinton of Baugé is called sir John Swinton. Among the safe-conducts granted in the beginning of the year 1423 is one authorising John Swinton of Scotland, *armiger*, to come to England with sixty horse in his company. *Rot. Scotiæ*, vol. ii. p. 235.

period this was the received version of the story. It is not clear whether the circumstances of the sale and pawning of Clarence's coronet were derived by the historian from the monastic chronicle, or from other sources of information.¹

Who then was this *Alexander Macalselanus*, about whose pecuniary dealings Buchanan, or his authority, appears to have been so well informed? The name of Mac Alselan or Macausland was the ancient patronymic of the family of Buchanan himself; and it appears most probable that by *Alexander Macalselanus eques Levinianus* is intended sir Alexander Buchanan, laird of Buchanan, a feudatory of the earl of Lenox, and great-uncle in the fourth generation of the historian.² Buchanan was born in 1506, eighty-five years after the battle of Baugé; but he may well have been intimate in his youth with members of his own family, to whom the circumstances of the possession and sale of the spoils of Clarence by sir Alexander Buchanan may have been traditionally known.

The circumstance of the helmet adorned with a jewelled diadem attracting attention to Clarence's rank appears to have been introduced by Buchanan for the purpose of leading to his story of the subsequent sale and pawning of the coronet, but it has proved too picturesque an incident to be omitted by subsequent historians, who make no mention of the further history of the jewels.³ It is singular that this allusion to Clarence's armour is anticipated by one of the early French historians, who describes the duke as wearing "dessus son heaulme ung bouquet dor couvert de plusieurs pierres precieuses."⁴

It is questionable what weight is to be conceded to heraldic insignia as memorials of historical events. It is said that the family of Carmichael ascribe their crest of a broken spear to the rudeness of the assault at Baugé. The Buchanans in the same way attribute their

¹ I have been unable to discover any particulars concerning the chronicle or record to which Buchanan refers under the title of *Liber Pluscartensis*. In the *Interpretatio* printed at the end of the history, which does not appear to be by Buchanan, it is said to be *Rerum Scotticarum Historia a Monachis Caenobii Pluscarti Conscripta*.

² See the *Inquiry into the History of Ancient Scottish Surnames*, by William Buchanan of Auchmar, p. 302. Sir Walter, the younger brother of sir Alexander Buchanan, is said to have married Isabel daughter of Murdoch duke of Albany, and niece of the earl of Buchan, the commander at Baugé. Douglas, *Peerage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 58; Buchanan's *Scottish Surnames*, p. 172. Maurice Buchanan, clerk, a son of Sir Walter, went to France in 1436 as treasurer to Margaret of Scotland, then married to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI. Michel, *Ecossais en France*, vol. i. p. 182.

³ Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*, c. 18; Pauli, *Geschichte von England*, vol. v. p. 168.

⁴ *La Mer des Croniques*, f. 52 b.

double tressure to the achievements of Sir Alexander Buchanan upon the same field.¹ This distinction, however, as well as the broken spear of Carmichael, may have had some other origin equally appropriate; but there can be no doubt that the ancient crest of the Buchanans, a hand holding aloft a ducal cap or coronet, is allusive to the exploit (whether fabulous or historical) of their ancestor in Anjou.

There is something interesting in the reserve with which the great Scottish historian has concealed from the ordinary reader his own connection with the knight of Lenox, whose traditional honours he was unwilling to omit, by substituting the less known patronymic of Macausland for that of Buchanan.

FRANCIS M. NICHOLS.

REMARKS ON THE ARMS OF DEANE OF DEANELANDS AND DEANE OF MATTINGLEY, HANTS.

I. DEANELANDS.

Gules, a lion couchant guardant or; in chief argent three crescents of the first. Crest, A demi-lion or holding a crescent gules; granted to Henry Dene of Denelands by Sir W. Dethick, Garter, about 1585. Previous to this date no family of the name Deane or Dene bore any animals or parts of animals in their arms (except the raven, hereafter mentioned). The bearings were all ordinaries: *ex. gr.*

*Ord. of.
Hart-Sox
of 1568
London*

1. Argent, a dancette gules. *Essex.*

2. Argent, a dancette, in chief three crescents gules. *Northamptonshire.*

3. Or, a fess sable. *Oxfordshire.*

4. Argent, two bars sable, each charged with three cross-crosslets or. *Huntingdonshire.*

5. Anomalous and personal, Argent, a lion rampant purple. *Leicestershire.*

The above five coats appear in the Roll 8 Edw. II. as published by Sir H. Nicolas.

Nos. 2 and 5 were brothers.

Contemporaneous with these were the following, not represented in the roll of Edward the Second:

1. Sable, two bars argent, within a bordure gules. *Dene of Berks.*

¹ Buchanan's *History of Scottish Surnames*, p. 302.

2. Gules, two bars and a canton conjoined argent. *Dene of Dene, Glouc.*

Besides these, a composite coat of arms appears about 1485, borne by Henry Dene, Prior of Lanthony, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury: Argent, on a chevron gules between three ravens three cross-crosslets. The archbishop after his elevation changed the crosses into crosiers, in commemoration, it is said, of his three successive sees. These arms were borne by

Sir Richard Deane, Lord Mayor of London 1628-9.

Admiral Richard Deane (his nephew) 1649.

They are made up of the raven, derived (cantingly) from the Danes, whose well-known banner displayed the magical raven. This bird, as a badge, appears in the upper part of the heraldic window of York Cathedral given in 1323-7 by Peter de Dene.¹

It may be assumed that Archbishop Dene, in honour of the celebrated doctor, Peter de Dene, adopted the ravens as component parts of his arms, which bear intrinsic evidence of the date of Edward IV. and are not found anywhere previously to the time of Archbishop Dene.

The coat of Deane of Deanelands appears to have been made up of the two coats of arms, Argent, a dancette between three crescents gules, and Argent, a lion rampant purpure, borne respectively by Sir Henry de Dene, knight of the shire for Northamptonshire, and Sir John de Dene, knight of the shire for Leicestershire and Warwickshire. These two were brothers, and they had a younger brother, Richard de Dene, temp. Edw. III.

The Hampshire pedigree begins with a Richard de Dene, temp. Edw. III.

Query.—Might not Henry Dene of Denelands, or his cousin Sir James Dene of Basingstoke, who bore the same arms, have obtained this grant from Dethick by claiming collateral descent from the Northamptonshire family of Dene;² but, not being able to satisfy Garter upon every point, were not allowed to assume either of the two coats of the brothers Henry and John above-noticed, but had a new grant of a composite coat of arms? Sir John de Dene appears to have had a grant of his lion purpure from the Earl of Lincoln, who was probably his feudal lord. I have read that he did hold under him in Warwickshire, Leicestershire, or Rutlandshire, but I cannot lay my hand upon the memorandum. I can prove that Henry and John were brothers.

¹ *Archæological Journal*, vol. xvii.

² Of Dene, now spelt Deene.

II. DEANE OF MATTINGLEY.

Vert, on a chevron between three griffin's heads erased or, three (or five) mullets sable (now borne vert), confirmed to John Deane, esq. of Mattingley, by Camden, Clarenceux, 1623.

The pedigree sets forth that this John Deane was of a Wallingford family, and Philpott, who visited for Camden in 1622, gives for Deane of Wallingford the same arms with the difference of five estoiles instead of five mullets on the chevron. The same or similar arms were, and are, borne by Deane or Adeane of Chalgrove, Oxon. now of Babraham, Camb. only instead of five mullets there are but three on the the chevron, the colours vert and or. Crest (confirmed with the arms to Deane of Mattingley), A griffin's head erased or, between two wings vert, collared vert. This (in *or*) was the crest of Hugh le Despenser, constable of the royal castle of Wallingford. *Query*.—Were not the arms of Deane composed from this crest of le Despenser?

Reasons for the affirmative:

The family of Dene was closely bound up with that of le Despenser in Gloucestershire, where Hugh le Despenser, the constable of Wallingford, was also constable of the royal castle of St. Briavel's. Several of the name were successively seneschals of St. Briavel's. The last of them was William de Dene, who held two manors under the constable, and also two of Hugh le Despenser the elder, at the time of the execution of that constable, 1 Edw. III. together with whom he was probably executed, as may be inferred from the Inq. post Mort. of that year, in which his death is returned, and the transfer of his estates "south of Trent" to Sir William de Trussell, Hugh le Despenser's judge, is noticed.

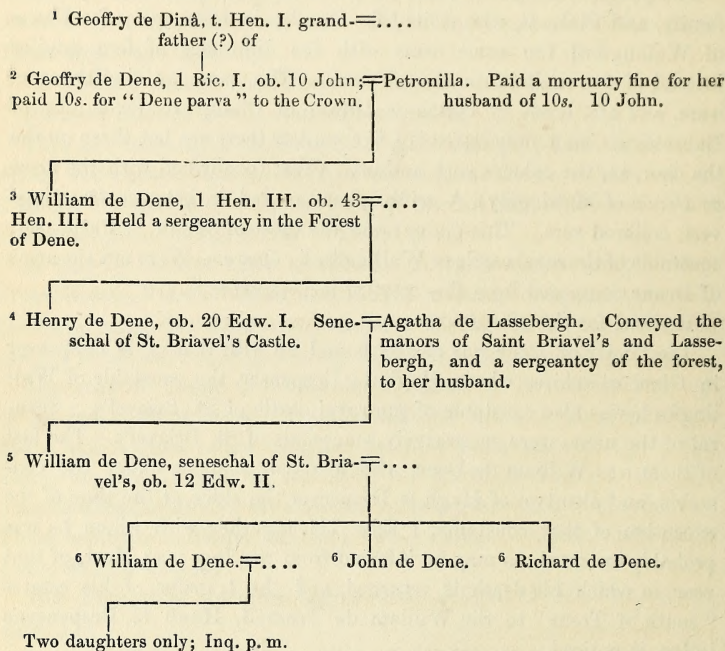
This inference is corroborated by the following notice in Michael Drayton's "Wars of the Barons," p. 60, who must have had some authority (now wanting?) for his assertion:—

When as the heir to Winchester, then dead,
The lot e're long to his son Gloucester fell:
Reding, the marshall, the like way was led,
And after him, the Earl of Arundell,
To pay the forfeit of a reverend head.
Then MUCKLEDEN, and with him Daniell,
That following him in his luxurious ways,
Thus went before him to his fatal days.

The person here called "Muckleden" may have been, and probably was, William de Dene who held at the time the manors of Great Dene

and Little Dene, the former of which is Mitchel-dene, or Muckleden. The reason for naming this seneschal by his estate (*more Scotico*) was that his monosyllabic name would not suit the metre.

PEDIGREE OF DENE OF DENE, CO. GLOUCESTER.



From the foregoing pedigree it appears that William de Dene (ob. 1 Edw. III.) had a brother John, of whom no mention is made in Gloucestershire; but a contemporaneous John de Dene¹ is found at Wallingford, who held land at Newnham, Oxon. under the abbot at 1lb. of pepper and 1lb. of cinnamon, A.D. 1315. There was also a Sir John de Dene of Oxfordshire of this date, whose name appears in the Roll of Knights of Edward II. bearing, Or, a fess sable.

Query.—Might he not have been seneschal to Hugh le Despenser at Wallingford Castle, or in some other way holding under him?

¹ Fosbrooke's Glouc.

² Rot. fin.

³ Inq. p. m.

⁴ Rot. Hen. III.

⁵ Inq. p. m.

⁶ Legatees under the will of H. de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

⁷ Rot. Hund. p. 777.

He is the only Oxfordshire knight or gentleman of the period of the name John de Dene. There was a contemporary Dene of Dene Hall, Chalkford, Oxon. but he was either Richard de Dene, 1270, lord of the manors of Chalkford and Ladstone, or his son, Edmund de Dene, who held the same manors in 1316.

The above John de Dene was summoned as one of twelve jurors of the hundred of Langton, Oxon. for purposes of assessment. He was the manucaptor of John Maryot, burgess for Wallingford, 1295; and (his son?) William de Dene, manucaptor for another burgess for Wallingford in 1319 and 1321.

From these two a family of Dene of Wallingford descended, of whom the representative in 1622, when Philpott visited for Camden Clarenceux, was William Deane, whose arms are returned as, Vert, on a chevron between three griffin's heads or, five estoiles sable, which Camden,¹ in a Confirmation 1623, converted into, Vert, on a chevron between three griffin's heads erased or, five mullets sable.

Remarks:—

1. If the John de Dene of Wallingford of 1298 and 1315 was the brother of William de Dene of Dean, Glouc. ob. 1327, he would be under the patronage of Hugh le Despenser the elder, constable of both castles, Wallingford and St. Briavel's.

2. *Hic positus*. He might have been either seneschal of Wallingford Castle or in some situation attached to it by tenure under H. le Despenser.

3. The crest of le Despenser was, A griffin's head erased between two wings erect or.

4. Crest of Dene of Wallingford the same, only the griffin bears a collar² vert, and the wings are vert. Arms of Dene are composed of griffin's heads.

5. Inference resulting—that John de Dene, either by grant from his superior, Lord H. le Despenser, or in memory of him after his death, changed his family arms for those which now and ever since 1622 have been borne by the Deanes of Wallingford and the branch of Mattingley, to whom they were confirmed by Camden.

6. Their total dissimilitude to all other arms of the name is as remarkable as the singular similarity of all the rest to one another.

¹ v. Grants and Confirmations of William Camden, Clar. in Coll. of Arms.

² Qu. A Collar to denote Service?

PEDIGREE OF DEANE OF WALLINGFORD.

1298-1316. John de Dene of Wallingford and Newnham.

1321. William de Dene....

Qu. Grandfather of1400. John a Dene,¹ ob. 1400.=Alice ob. 1409.*Qu.* Great-grandfather of

1490. John a Dene.=Margaret Birth, "whose mother was sister to Michael Paynand, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery to Hen. VII." Note in Visitation 1644.

1524. William a Dene,² 15 Hen. VIII.=....William a Dene,² 15 Hen. VIII.=....

This William a Dene was probably the William a Dene whose name begins the pedigree confirmed by Camden, 1622-3, and given in that of Deane of Mattingley, Hants, by Berry.

A.

William a Dene of Wallingford, t. Hen. VIII.=....

John Dene of Wallingford.=Margaret Edmundes of Doddington, Oxon. William. (See B.)

Nicholas Deane, Filacer for Suffolk, Court of Chancery, ob. s. p.

Three daughters.

John Deane, ob. 1627, of Mattingley, Hants; bur. in St. Olave's, London.

Alice, dau. and h. of Hugh Kenyon (Kenyon?) of Garton, co. Lancaster, ob. 1647; bur. in St. Olave's, Southwark, London.

1. John Deane of Eversley and Heckfield, Hants; living 1647.

2. Thomas Deane, ob. 1630.=Phœbe, dau. of Thomas Hancock of Cambridge-shire, remar. Salisbury, 1631, ob. s. p.

Henry Deane major in Army of Charles I. killed at Bristol, 1645.

John Deane of Mattingley, ob. 1675; bur. in Heckfield church, Hants.

Mary ob. 1706, æt. 81; bur. in St. Laurence, Reading.

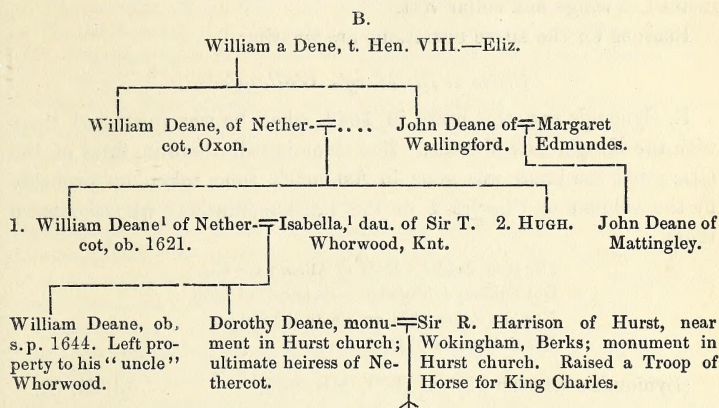
Alice, mar. 1636.=.... Blyth, citizen and grocer of London.

John Deane of Aylwards, Mattingley, ob. s. p.=....

¹ Brass, destroyed in 1644, in St. Mary's, Wallingford, v. infra.² William a Dene, "senior," and William a Dene, "junior," are named collectors of the subsidy of Wallingford, 15 Hen. VIII.

Upon whose death the Mattingley estate was sold, and is now in possession of Lord Eversley.

The above is compiled from the Visitations of Berks and Hants, and from the Wills and Monuments of John Deane of Mattingley (1), Alice his widow, and registers of Heckfield and St. Laurence Reading.



The Mattingley Deanes in the line of Thomas Deane are extinct. The Aylwards in Mattingley estate was left to John Deane the father by H. Tamworth, esq. (v. monument in Heckfield) and limited to his second son Thomas.

William Deane of Nethercot, 1620, leaves 20*l.* by will to his brother Hugh, who appears to have been settled at Wokingham, and died 1630.

Hugh Deane's descendants were mixed up with the Harrisons and Beavors in the Civil War, and they all, more or less, suffered great losses which have never been recovered. (v. singular genealogical monument in Wokingham churchyard erected to the Beavor family.)

Remarks on the Arms of Deane of Nethercot and Adeane of Chalgrove, &c.

1. Deane of Nethercot's monument, Or, two bars and bordure sable.
2. Adeane of Chalgrove and Babraham, Vert, on a chevron between three griffin's heads erased or three mullets of the field.

It would seem that William Deane of Nethercot resumed the old Berkshire arms, which were confirmed to him by the College of Arms with a change of colours, viz. Sable, two bars argent bordure gules, into, Or, two bars and bordure sable. Thus in some degree connect-

¹ Monument in Lewknor church, Oxon. Fine recumbent figures, restored 1846 by the family.

ing him with the Sir John de Dene of Oxon. Roll Edw. II. who bore, Or, a fess sable.

Per contra. The Whorwood-Deanes took the Wallingford (Despenser-derived) arms with the difference of three instead of five mullets on the chevron, and a griffin's head erased between two wings or instead of wings and collar vert.

Reasons for the above deviations are wanting.

Brass at St. Mary's Wallingford.

R. Symonds saw this brass in 1644, when he was quartered there with the King's Life Guards. The stone is still there in front of the altar; but the brass was gone in Ashmole's time, taken up probably by the soldiers of Charles I. or the Parliamentarians who succeeded them.

Hic jacet Joh'es a Dene et Alicia uxor ejus
Qui quidem Joh'es obiit — Anno D'ni 1400
Et p'd'a Alicia obiit xx die Julii 1409
Quor' Anima's p' D. A.

(Symonds's Church Notes, Harl. MS. 965.)

J. B. D.

REVIEW.

The American Genealogist: being a Catalogue of Family Histories and Publications containing Genealogical Information issued in the United States, arranged Chronologically. By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, Member of the Publishing Committee of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. 287.

This exceedingly useful bibliography is now published for the second time. The former edition is dated 1861, and the genealogical productions of subsequent years have nearly doubled its previous extent. In America, and more particularly in New England, researches into family history have of late years been pursued with an ardour and perseverance especially remarkable, and a very sensible improvement has taken place in the works which have been produced.

Mr. Whitmore gives this amusing account of the extravagant features they once displayed:—

Twenty years ago nearly every man who knew anything of his pedigree beyond his grandfather was firmly possessed with the idea that three brothers of the name came over here; every family was confident that it was of noble descent: nearly every family was positive that it was the rightful inheritor of an immense fortune in

England.¹ Many authors, even within a few years, have given pedigrees commencing with a fabulous affiliation to some noble English family;² many more have set forth a claim exactly equivalent by assuming coats of arms;³ many families have held public meetings and collected funds to prosecute inquiries in England concerning property of which the amount and form were not even imagined. Thanks to the extensive

¹ The following (from p. 150 of Mr. Whitmore's book) is an example:

"To the descendants of TIMOTHY INGRAHAM. Information respecting the great Ingraham Estate in the kingdom of Great Britain. By G. R. Gladding. Providence, R. I. 1859. 12mo. pp. 79.

"This is the report of an agent who visited England in search of the estate of a certain Joseph Wilson, who, according to tradition, died in 1680, and left a fabulous amount of property in Yorkshire to an only daughter, who married one Edward Cowell, who emigrated to this country, and also left an only daughter, who married Timothy Ingraham, who settled in Bristol, R. I. Of late the excitement has been renewed, and I do not hesitate to pronounce the whole matter a most melancholy delusion, greatly to be regretted. It does not appear that Mr. Gladding found in what part of that very large county the estate was situated, or obtained proof that any such person as the tradition described ever lived in Yorkshire or anywhere else."

² Such it seems is *The Hastings Memorial*, published at Boston so recently as 1866. "This book contains the record of the progeny of Thomas Hastings, who was one of the principal settlers at Watertown, being town clerk and representative. The author intimates that he was allied to the noble family of the name, which enjoyed the title of Huntingdon. We need hardly add that not a single word of proof is added, and the claim may be summarily dismissed." (p. 208.)

³ One of the most outrageous of these American assumptions was gravely put forth some years ago in this country. In Sir Bernard Burke's *Illuminated Heraldic Illustrations*, (London, 1857,) plate x., will be found a coloured print displaying the "arms" of Major-General James Arlington Bennet, of New York, which are thus described:

"Quarterly: First and fourth, Gules, first, a royal crown. Fourth, an earl's coronet, indicating the honours in the family male and female. Second, Or, the arms of Scotland. Third, Azure, the arms of Ireland, with a sinister baton over the second and third, for Fitzroy, dukes of Grafton, descended from King Charles the Second, and from Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington.

"Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, a plume of five ostrich feathers, argent, in the middle a griffin's claw or, for WARREN, of the earls of Surrey and earls of Warren, female line. Crest of BENNET, out of a mural coronet or, a lion's head gules charged on the neck with a besant.

"Supporters: Dexter, a lion rampant, argent, ducally crowned or, charged on the shoulder with a torteau; sinister, a horse argent proper. Motto: Notitia est potestas."

These are called the arms of "Inspector and Major-General James Arlington Bennet, LL.D. of Arlington House, King's County, State of New York, descended from the Bennets of Chillingham, Northumberland, who emigrated to America in 1810."

This, as the saying goes, "out-Herods Herod;" but no one can visit an American coach-painter's, or walk the streets of an American city, without encountering many coats equally unauthorised, if not so ridiculously absurd.

examination of our early records, and the consequent exposure of the worthlessness of tradition, these ludicrous mistakes are now seldom published, and are dying out of the popular faith.

For later productions Mr. Whitmore is able to claim a very different character :—

Our recent genealogical publications are much more extensive than the early ones. The authors now never rely upon tradition except provisionally in those cases where documentary proof is wanting. Many of their notes rise to the dignity of historical essays, and their summaries are important contributions to the study of statistics. Not a few of these family histories will be found as entertaining as any general histories, and a few contain important chapters of our history elsewhere unwritten. It is not unusual for a writer to spend years on his work, to travel hundreds of miles, and to explore half the old county record offices of New England. The great colonization of the West from the seaboard renders it necessary for him to maintain a correspondence with relatives a thousand miles distant; and the severe scrutiny which awaits his book forces him to use discretion in his research, moderation in his descriptions, exactness and completeness in his transcripts. Those who have read the works of Savage, Bond, Drake, Goodwin, Shattuck, Ward, Fowler, and a score more whose names might be cited, will acknowledge that it is not an easy task to prepare a genealogy worthy of comparison with those now in print; and they will feel that genealogy has been elevated to the rank of a science by the continued labours of many able students.

The pursuit has evidently been encouraged in a great degree by the facilities that are afforded for its exercise throughout the range of native generations. There is little difficulty in tracing the American pedigree of any family. Mr. Savage's admirable *Dictionary*¹ will furnish the inquirer with the first three generations of the name, and the indices of the *Register*² will enable him to examine numerous town and county records. There are very few names which will not be found in one or the other of these easily accessible works. The county registers of wills and deeds are open to every inquirer, free of expense, and it is rarely that any town clerk demands a fee for the inspection of his books. Mr. Whitmore adds, "We have been fortunate in our historical records from the first. Bradford³ and Winthrop⁴ have noted

¹ A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers in New England, showing Three Generations of those who came before May 1692, on the basis of Farmer's Register. By JAMES SAVAGE, former President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Editor of Winthrop's History of New England. In four volumes, 8vo. 1860-62.

² The Register of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society was commenced in 1847, and is published quarterly. Mr. Whitmore in his present work gives an alphabetical list of the Genealogies contained in the first twenty-one volumes.

³ William Bradford was the first Governor of New Plymouth. "His history—long lost, but recently recovered mainly by the critical judgment of J. Wingate Thornton, esq. of Boston, is the corner-stone of our colonial records." (p. 69.) We believe that it has not hitherto been printed entire.

⁴ History of New England, from 1620 to 1649, from the original MS. of John

down even the minute particulars of the settlement of their respective colonies; Mather¹ and Prince² have given us numerous items concerning the lives and pedigrees of the clergy and magistrates. In establishing a registry of deeds, our forefathers not only were in advance of England in political science, but they gave the genealogist a source of information elsewhere wanting."

The *New England Historic-Genealogical Society* was formed in 1844, and since that time numerous local societies have been established or revived. Besides more than two hundred distinct works on genealogy and innumerable town histories and historical pamphlets, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island have issued large volumes of their early annals, under the patronage of their respective Governments. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont possess active historical societies; New York has not only published her own records, but assisted her neighbours, and established the largest and richest historical society in existence.

With these facilities and advantages for the construction of genealogical history at home, the American inquirer is naturally tempted to endeavour to ascend higher, and to seek for authentic information in regard to his English ancestry. Upon this branch of the subject Mr. Whitmore makes some very interesting observations:

Recently, certain records have been discovered in England, containing lists of many of the emigrants, and in many instances giving also the place from which they emigrated. These lists were first published by Hon. James Savage; a revised and corrected copy was published in the *Register* for October 1860, by Mr. Drake, and has since been issued in book form. Our next authority is found in the statements of Bradford, Mather, and Prince concerning their contemporaries; and the funeral sermons and newspaper obituaries of colonial times deserve a careful scrutiny. The wills, deeds, and depositions of the first settlers, now preserved in the state and county offices, contain much of service; and in some few instances letters have been preserved from relations abroad to the settlers here. This source of information is not nearly exhausted yet, and fortunately a taste for collecting autographs has arisen, which will ensure the preservation and ultimate publication of these valuable manuscripts.

With this object always in view—to prove a connecting link with the mother country, and to trace their lineage there as far as possible, it is obvious that our American cousins must have made many contributions. Winthrop, first Governor of New England: with notes by John Savage. 1825-26. 2 vols. 8vo.

¹ *Magnalia Christi Americana*; or, the Ecclesiastical History of New England. By Cotton Mather, D.D. 1702. fol.

² *A Chronological History of New England*. By Thomas Prince, M.A. 1736. 12mo.

butions to the genealogical history of English families.¹ Mr. Whitmore's book would enable us to demonstrate this to a much fuller extent than our present limits will allow. It is, however, a circumstance which English genealogists will do well to remember, and Mr. Whitmore's *Catalogue Raisonné* will instruct them how to avail themselves of the assistance thus supplied.

By way of example, we extract the following description of a very elaborate and complete work; showing at the same time the powers of appreciation and analysis with which Mr. Whitmore pursues his bibliographical labours :

Memorials of the CHAUNCEYS, including President Chauncey, his Ancestors and Descendants. By WILLIAM CHAUNCEY FOWLER. Boston : Henry W. Dutton and Son, printers. 1858.

The ancestor of all those bearing the name of Chauncey in the United States was Charles Chauncy, one of the distinguished family of Hertfordshire, which has given an historian to that county. He was born in 1592, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, became vicar of Ware in 1627; and as a clergyman became obnoxious for his opposition to the novelties sanctioned by Laud. Suspended from office, cast into prison, and released only on probation, he determined to seek a refuge in New England, and arrived at Plymouth in 1638. Here and in Scituate he long remained as a minister; but having finally decided to return to England, he was in Boston making preparations for the voyage, when, in November 1654, he was offered the position of president of Harvard College. He married Catharine, daughter of Robert Eyre of Sarum, county of Wilts, and granddaughter of Bishop Still, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. Much space is devoted in this book to the ancestry and the life of this Charles Chauncy, and a full account is given also of the labours of his great-grandson and namesake, the pastor of the first church in Boston. Of the six sons of the emigrant, Barnabas and Elnathan left no issue; the descendants of the others are very fully given in this book, both in the male and female lines; and the simple framework of genealogy is so overlaid with wealth of anecdote and antiquarian lore as to incur some risk of being undistinguishable. The plan, however, of giving a tabular sketch of the different branches will prevent any serious trouble in tracing the relations. These sheet pedigrees are placed as follows: that of Isaac at p. 46; Nathaniel at p. 89; and Israel at p. 206; whilst the descendants of Ichabod are recorded at p. 79. At p. 36 will be found, folded, a large pedigree of the English Chaunceys, and of the families which by intermarriage were represented in the person of the emigrant; and a portrait of the Rev. Charles Chauncy of Boston faces the title page. We cannot well particularise the many admirable portions of this work, but it is sufficient to say that the author has had a noble subject and great advantages, and that he has used them in a befitting manner. In all respects the book is worthy of a first place in our classification, and it is to be regretted that only a small edition was printed, and that for private distribution.

¹ In one case—*The Brights of Suffolk, England*, by J. B. BRIGHT, 8vo. 1858—a very handsome volume was wholly devoted to the English ancestry. Of this we have already given a full account in the third volume of *The Herald and Genealogist*.

Another earlier work, though of more limited dimensions, is very highly commended :—

Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Family of DRAKE in America. With some notices of the Antiquities connected with the early times of persons of the name in England. Printed at the private press of George Coolidge, for Samuel Gardner Drake. August 1845 12mo. pp. 51.

This little work is a model of neatness, exactness, and method. The plan devised by Mr. Drake is the one which has been adopted by succeeding writers as the best, and is a most decided improvement on preceding publications. The English notes refer to the family settled at Ashe, co. Devon, to which the famous Sir Francis Drake belonged. The American family commences with John of Windsor, Conn. and Robert of Hampton, N.H.; but their birthplace and ancestry are still unknown, though tradition asserts them to have been brothers. The record here given is mainly in the direct line of descent of the author, a limit imposed by the lack of records and the indifference of many to the imparting of information. We have elsewhere given a notice of the labours of Mr. Drake, which have largely contributed to foster the taste for genealogy in New England.

Mr. Drake is the publisher of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, which we have already mentioned, and during its long career he has contributed mainly to its conduct and support. "To his exertions, indeed, the success of the magazine may be mainly attributed, as it has never been a source of profit to the publisher, and no one would devote the labour necessary for its editing but an enthusiast in the cause." (p. 280).

If we connect together the notices of three successive works on the family of HUTCHINSON, it will show the advantageous result of persevering inquiry. On account of the similarity of the local names of New England with those of old England, it may be well to premise that the first is really an English book, and the places it mentions English :—

Narrative of a Tour made into the County of Lincoln, in October 1857, for the purpose of hunting up some Memorials of that Branch of the Hutchinson Family called "Hutchinson of Lincolnshire" in the old coat of arms on vellum. By PETER ORLANDO HUTCHINSON. Printed for private distribution among the members of the family, by John Harvey, Fore Street, Sidmouth. 1857. pp. 26.

This little tract was written by one of the descendants of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, and records his search among the parish registers of Boston, Alford, Gainsborough, &c. for data in reference to his ancestors. It was well known that the first emigrant hither, William Hutchinson, was from Alford. This search proved that his father's name was Edward, and added many dates to the pedigree. * * *

A Brief Genealogy of the Descendants of WILLIAM HUTCHINSON and THOMAS OLIVER. Families closely allied by Intermarriage, and prominent at every period of the

Colonial History of Massachusetts. Reprinted, with Additions, from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1865. By W. H. WHITMORE. Boston, N.E. 1865. 4to. pp. 38.

The main incitement to the preparation of this volume, by one in no way allied to either family, was the apparent lack of representatives to perform the duty. The Hutchinsons, once so prominent, are only represented in England; and of the Olivers but one branch remains. To the great-grandson of Lt.-Gen. Andrew Oliver, one of the few of the name remaining here, I was indebted for a hearty co-operation and invaluable information.

It will not be necessary to speak of the ancestry of the emigrant, since it has been satisfactorily shown in the more recent book of Mr. Chester, that all the family traditions were wrong. It is sufficient to say that the family here has had but few males in each generation, though they were men of ability and high position, and that the governor's issue are all in England.

As to the Olivers only two branches remain here, though in England they are more numerous, and have repeatedly intermarried with the Hutchinsons.

No reader of our history will need more than the mere mention of Anne Hutchinson, Elisha, Edward, Thomas, and Foster Hutchinson, and the Andrews and Thomases of the Oliver family, to recall at once those who were among the most conspicuous and influential of our colonial magnates.

Notes upon the Ancestry of WILLIAM HUTCHINSON and ANNA MARBURY. From researches recently made in England. By JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, Member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Boston: 1866. 4to. pp. 24.

In this book, closely compacted with facts, Mr. Chester has performed the thankless but necessary work of tracing the true origin of one of the most famous families of New England.

From the day that Anne Hutchinson commenced her expoundings until the time when the once respected and trusted governor sailed from his native land,¹ this family of Hutchinson had been among the most favoured of the colony. Wealth, rank, influence had been the portion of successive generations, and had in truth been merited by the ability of many of the race. It has been a common opinion that they were of a good family in England before the emigration, since there was a family of gentry to which the American race was supposed to be traced. Mr. Chester, however, in investigating the history of another branch,² has discovered the true pedigree, and shown the improbability of any such connection.

He finds that the emigrant, William, who was the son of Edward Hutchinson, was the grandson of a John Hutchinson, mayor of Lincoln in 1556 and 1565. This John was the youngest of four brothers, of whom William was also mayor of Lincoln in 1552, and Christopher a clergyman. Their father's name cannot be ascertained, and Mr. Chester adds that he was certainly of a very humble rank in life. It is the more surprising since the Hutchinsons have used coats-of-arms in the most conspicuous

¹ Mr. Bingham Hutchinson, late Governor of Massachusetts, came to England as a Loyalist.

² Mr. Whitmore here employs the term "branch," where he should rather have said "another family of the same name."

way, and one branch now represented by the Hely-Hutchinson family, Earls of Donoughmore,¹ carry them in the first quarter. On the other hand, it is shown that the wife of the emigrant, Anne Hutchinson, who is one of the typical women of New England, was of gentle descent. Her father was the Rev. Francis Marbury, of Grisby, co. Lincoln, of a family in good position there; and her mother was Bridget daughter of John Dryden, of Canons' Ashby, co. Northampton. Erasmus Dryden, grandfather of the poet, was brother of this Bridget, and was created a baronet in 1619.

The whole essay is replete with information, and is in most welcome and striking contrast to the vague and meagre accounts which comprise the bulk of English genealogies. The recital of the various steps by which the pedigree was made out is full of interest, and the field has evidently been so thoroughly examined that the future investigator will glean but a scanty return.

There is still a fourth book of Hutchinson genealogy described by Mr. Whitmore, and originating like the last from the researches of Colonel Chester, but it relates to another family bearing the same name:

HUTCHINSON, Angleterre, Etats-Unis d'Amerique, et France. Seigneurs de Cowlam, de Colston-Basset, de Cropwell-Bishop, d'Owethorpe, propriétaires d'Arnold et de Tollerton, en Angleterre; de Hawthorn Hill, Beaver Brook, en Massachusetts; de Bunker-Hill et Washington à Singapore, dans la province de Malacca, aux Indes Orientales. Folio, pp. 9.

The journal from which this is taken is entitled *Le Nobiliaire Universel de France*: Publié sous la direction de L. de Magny.

We have already said that the noted family of Hutchinson could not be traced to the family of gentry of that name in England. This account, compiled from facts obtained by J. L. Chester, esq. shows that this distinction did belong to a comparatively obscure branch.² Richard Hutchinson of Salem, 1634, the progenitor of a numerous race, was the son of Thomas Hutchinson of Arnold, grandson of Lawrence of Tollerton. The family is thence traced back to Anthony Hutchinson of Cowlam, co. York, fourth in descent from Bernard of Cowlam in 1282.

The names in the title refer also to the present generation, of whom Alcander Hutchinson, esq. was U. S. consul at Singapore. He married in 1858 the eldest daughter and coheirress of Henri-Louis Comte de Loyauté, and niece of the Duchess of Montmorency-Luxembourg. For this reason the pedigree appears in a collection of French genealogies.

¹ The Right Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson, father of the first Earl of Donoughmore, was the son of Francis Hely, esq. He took the name of Hutchinson in consequence of his marriage with Christiana, daughter of Abraham Nickson, esq. grandniece and heir of Richard Hutchinson, esq. of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary. As Mr. Whitmore states, this family, though originally Hely, now bears the Hutchinson arms in the first quarter—of course by special grant from the heralds.

² Read, as before, "family of the same name."

We will conclude our extracts with an article which will be read with interest, though wholly unconnected with English traditions :

Notes on the LINCOLN Families of Massachusetts, with some account of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. By SOLOMON LINCOLN of Hingham. Reprinted from the Historical and Genealogical Register for October 1865. Boston : David Clapp and Son, Printers, 334, Washington Street. 1865. 8vo. pp. 10.

At the time when the murder of our lamented President attracted attention to every detail of his life, one of the same name, a distinguished antiquary, made this attempt to trace the pedigree of the greatest ornament of the race.

Nearly all of the name can be traced to settlers at Hingham, Mass., and in no case can a family be traced to an early settler elsewhere. At Hingham there were seven emigrants prior to 1644, four named Thomas, one each named Stephen, Daniel, and Samuel.

The President, son of Thomas, was the grandson of Abraham Lincoln, who went from Virginia to Kentucky about 1782, and the name of Mordecai occurs in his immediate family.

Now, the first Samuel Lincoln of Hingham had among other sons Mordecai and Thomas, and grandsons Abraham, Mordecai, and Thomas. From this repetition of names it seems highly probable that the President's ancestor was an offshoot from this branch. We know at all events in this line were the two Levi Lincolns, Governors of Massachusetts, and Gov. Enoch Lincoln of Maine.

Thomas Lincoln of Hingham was the ancestor of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. The various other families can also point to eminent lawyers and divines, and all combined render this name one of truly historical importance.

No attempts apparently have been made to trace these emigrants to their English home. The name in fact being that of an English county [city], is one which, at the time names were adopted, was probably given to many persons, not connected by ties of kindred. No bearer of the name has ever risen to distinction in England; but we may surely claim for it in America a pre-eminence only excelled by that of Washington.

The various researches which have been made in regard to the WASHINGTON pedigree have advanced to a stage still more remarkable than that of the Hutchinsons already noticed. For a considerable portion of the present century credit had been given to a conclusion formed by Mr. Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire, that the first American President was descended from the Washingtons of Sulgrave in Northamptonshire. Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave removed to Brington, in the same county, and was there buried in 1616. In the year 1860 the Rev. John Nassau Simpkinson, the rector of Brington, drew up a semi-historical volume, entitled *The Washingtons : A Tale of a Country Parish in the Fourteenth Century* : a work in all respects

of considerable merit, formed from valuable local materials, but having its base and origin in the mistaken conclusion of Mr. Baker. Again, under the same supposition that the church-yard of Brington contained the tombs of the ancestors of George Washington, the late Earl Spencer caused fac-similes to be made of two of them, and presented those fac-similes to the Hon. Charles Sumner. By the latter they were presented to the State of Massachusetts; the gift was announced by Gov. John A. Andrew in a message, and by vote they were directed to be placed in the Doric Hall of the State House. A folio book of 15 pp. dated 1862, and described in p. 172 of Mr. Whitmore's catalogue, contains the record of these transactions, being a reprint of the House Document No. 199 for 1861. But Mr. Joseph Lemuel Chester (already mentioned), who has for some years been perseveringly pursuing the genealogy of the Washingtons in this country, in 1866 communicated to the present work, *The Herald and Genealogist*, a *Preliminary Investigation of the alleged Ancestry of George Washington*, which (as Mr. Whitmore acknowledges, p. 206) "completely disproves the false pedigree published by Baker, and since copied by innumerable writers." He also remarks (p. 172), that the tablets erected in the State House at Boston "will probably be soon removed."

We have now the pleasure to add that we anticipate, before many months shall have elapsed, the gratification of showing that Colonel Chester has made a further advance towards the accomplishment of his very interesting undertaking,—to set the early genealogy of George Washington in its true light. His next paper in the *Herald and Genealogist* will, as he informs us, be devoted to working out the Northamptonshire pedigree to the extinction of the male line, in order to convince his numerous correspondents that all hope of connecting the American Washingtons with that particular family must be for ever abandoned.

DAVIDSON GENEALOGY. A broadside Chart 5 feet long by 15 inches wide, signed Christopher Teeling M'Creedy, Clk. M.A. Editor, 29 Molesworth Street, Dublin, 2 September 1867.

SINCLAIR GENEALOGY. A broadside Chart 6 feet long by 15 inches wide, signed Christopher Teeling M'Creedy, Clk. M.A. Editor, 29 Molesworth Street, Dublin, 1 February 1868.

These long and copious Genealogical tables resemble very much those which are produced in America, as they embrace the descendants of daughters as well as the male line.

The **DAVIDSON GENEALOGY** commences with a patriarch supposed to have been named Alexander, who lived at Castlewilliam, near Killyleagh, co. Down, and "was probably the son or grandson of a Scotch settler who crossed over to Ireland early in the 17th century." A great proportion of his posterity are now living in Canada West, whither their fathers emigrated about forty-five years ago. Others are in the United States; whilst some remain in Ireland. Margaret Davidson was married in 1790 to William M'Creary, otherwise M'Creedy, of Tullyhubbert, who died at Philadelphia in 1807. His youngest son is John Davidson M'Creedy, now of Dublin, whose sixth son the Rev. C. T. M'Creedy is the compiler of the genealogy.

The **SINCLAIR GENEALOGY** commences with the name of John Sinclair, of Ballyrussell, Comber, co. Down, born in or about 1685. It comprehends the names of nearly six hundred persons, with in almost every case the full dates of their births, marriages, and deaths. A very large proportion are American cousins; as to some of whom, of the names of Alexander, Brown, and Boyd, the Editor solicits additional information. But more than one-half of the roll is a repetition of part of the *Davidson Genealogy*, being occupied by the descendants of Samuel Davidson, of Castlewilliam and Cluntagh, and his wife Martha, the eldest child of the above John Sinclair. For his Davidson cousins, descended from his great-uncle Samuel Davidson, who emigrated to America in 1794, and for some other branches of that name, the Editor also asks for information.

"The Sinclair whose name stands at the head of this Chart was probably (writes the Editor) the grandson or great-grandson of a Scotch settler who crossed over to Ireland early in the 17th century." A gravestone in the churchyard of Comber, said to have been brought from Greyabbey on the removal of the family there to Comber, bears this inscription: "Here lieth the bodies of Robert Sinkler, who died in 1666, aged 71 years, and his wife Giles Gordon, who died in 1673, aged 74 years; also their son John Sinkler, who died in 1681, aged 61 years." The John Sinkler thus mentioned may possibly have been grandfather to the John Sinclair at the head of the Genealogy; but Mr. M'Creedy has not hitherto been able to find the evidence necessary to prove such connection.

The Editor makes reference also to a *Dickson Genealogy*, which he has in a state of preparation, but has not yet sent to the printer. It will exhibit the pedigree of the mother of his paternal grandmother, who was Ellen Dickson of Drumaness.

PERROT NOTES; or some Account of the various Branches of the Perrot Family. By EDWARD LOWRY BARNWELL, M.A. Printed for the Cambrian Archæological Association. London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. J. H. and J. Parker, 377, Strand. M.DCCCLXVII. Royal 8vo. pp. iv. 216.

The line "Printed for the Cambrian Archæological Association," in this title-page has a different meaning from what might *primâ facie* be imagined. The *Perrot Notes* have been already printed for the Cambrian Archæological Association in their *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and in the present form they are re-issued to the public to the limited number of one hundred large-paper copies.

By all who are interested in the genealogy of South Wales they will be highly valued. For so long a period did the Perrots flourish in Pembrokeshire, and so numerous were their marriages with the leading families of "little England beyond Wales," that there are few descendants of those families still remaining within the Principality, or elsewhere, who are not connected by blood with the Perrots.

The name of Perrot, common in France under various forms of spelling, and plainly derived from the baptismal name of Pierre or Peter, is not unknown in Ireland, and exists in many parts of England. It occurs in the Battle Abbey Roll, among the followers of the Conqueror; but probably others of the name came from the continent in subsequent times. It still exists, as Perrott or Parrot, in Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire. It is said to linger in Pembrokeshire among the humble classes, and is not entirely unknown in Brecknockshire. A family of the name resided in Kent until the sixteenth century; and the Perrots of Oxfordshire rose to some eminence. It was however in Pembrokeshire that the family flourished so extensively and so vigorously from a period soon after the Norman invasion till the reign of Elizabeth, and it is of the Pembrokeshire Perrots that our author has most to tell.

The *Peerage and Baronetage*¹ of Burke still continues to give as authentic the genealogy of the present Baronet of the name, but which is in reality a tissue of mendacious absurdities. Fenton, in the Appendix to his *History of Pembrokeshire*, alludes to what appears to be this same composition, but merely notices the introductory myths of Castle Perrot and the intermarriages with the daughters of a duke of

¹ We believe this history of the family has been handed down in the *Baronetages* from that edited by Kimber and Johnson in 1771, in which it was inserted as an appendix, thus introduced: "On examination of these volumes, I perceive that the family of Perrott is omitted; but, wishing to do strict justice to all mankind, I now insert a short account of Sir Richard and his family, from a curious pedigree left by him in the hands of the late Mr. Kimber." A foot-note explains that the person who thus supplied the deficiency was "Mr. T. L." which initials we take to be those of Thomas Lowndes the bookseller.—[EDIT. H. AND G.]

Normandy and a king of Arragon, whereas the other absurdities recorded in Burke are not mentioned by him. Of these absurdities the following may be taken as samples :

Stephen, the first of the family in Pembrokeshire, is said to have married Eleanor the daughter of Howell Dda, being in reality removed by six degrees of descent from him. Again, Stephen's son Andrew, in virtue of this extraordinary marriage, claimed *all* Wales, and was only persuaded by a sum of money from the English king, paid through a bishop of St. David's, to give up his pretensions. In addition to this he was rewarded with land to the extent of twenty miles round his camp. He then built the castle of Narberth, the ruins of which, we are informed, still remain in *Pembroke*. We are next informed that his wife, Janet Mortimer, had for her paternal grandsire William the Conqueror; and for her maternal one John. To add to this absurdity, a statement is volunteered that her father Llewelyn died fighting against Edward I.—that is, against his own great-grandfather-in-law. Before a new edition of Burke's work is issued, it is to be hoped that the editor will find out that Llewelyn ap Iorwerth and Llewelyn ap Griffith are not one and the same individual.

In similar statements of the same value we are told that William Perrot (better known as William of Wickham) was of the Pembrokeshire line; and that Lady Dorothy Devereux, daughter of Walter Earl of Essex, married her cousin James Perrot of Wellington. Lady Dorothy did not marry James Perrot, but Sir Thomas, the last of the Haroldston line.

After many generations of the Pembrokeshire Perrots we arrive at Sir John Perrot, of whom it is said that—

There is little doubt but that he was the son of Henry VIII. by Mary Berkeley the wife of Sir Thomas Perrot. Her father was attached to the court, where she, from her beauty and wit, no doubt attracted the attention of her royal lover. Sir Robert Naunton, who married his granddaughter Penelope Perrot, says in his *Fragmenta Regalia*, "If we compare his picture, his qualities, his gesture, and voyce, with that of the King, whose memory yet remains among us, they will plead strongly that he was a surreptitious child of the blood royal." There is a well-known portrait¹ of Sir John Perrot in existence, and which strongly confirms the statement of Naunton.

The Life of Sir John Perrot was published by Rawlinson in 1728 : it is chiefly occupied with the history of his transactions as Lord Deputy in Ireland. In 1592 Sir John was so far overcome by his political enemies, that he was found guilty of high treason, and actually condemned to death. The sentence was not executed, but he died three months after in the Tower of London. It is said that on his return to the Tower after his condemnation, he exclaimed with an oath to the Lieutenant, Sir Owen Hopton, "What, will the Queen suffer her *brother* to be offered up a sacrifice to the envy of my strutting adversaries!"

His son Sir Thomas Perrot married Lady Dorothy Devereux, the sister of Robert Earl of Essex, the favourite of Elizabeth. This marriage took

¹ The frontispiece to the History of his Government in Ireland, 1626. 4to.
2. Mezzotinto by Valentine Green, in Nash's History of Worcestershire. 3. Copy by W. Richardson.

place in 1583. Lady Dorothy became the mother of Penelope, the wife of Sir Robert Naunton; and, having taken for her second husband Henry ninth Earl of Northumberland, she was also the parent of two other remarkable women, Dorothy, wife of Robert Sidney Earl of Leicester and mother of Algernon Sidney the patriot; and Lucy wife of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle. With the Countess Penelope terminated the main line of the Pembrokeshire Perrots.

2. Mr. Barnwell next treats of the PERROTS OF SCOTSBOROUGH, also in Pembrokeshire, in whose descent there is considerable obscurity. It terminated with Catherine, who conveyed Scotsborough in marriage to her cousin, John ap Rhys, or Price, of Richarston, sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1582.

3. The PERROTS OF CAERVORIOG, near Solva, in the same county (pp. 75-79), were a branch of less importance, in the early part of the sixteenth century.

4. The PERROTS OF NORTHLEIGH in Oxfordshire (pp. 71-101) are supposed to have descended from those of Haroldston near Haverfordwest. A conspicuous member was Robert Perrot, bachelor of music, who became principal of Trinity Hall at Oxford, and whose picture, kneeling at his devotions, was in the church of St. Peter in the East. His widow left property to Magdalen college, for the foundation of an annual obit in their chapel: and the family continued their connection with the same college until they became extinct in the male line, in 1765; for William Perrot, esq. the last of Northleigh (where he succeeded his nephew in 1759) had in his youth been a chorister of Magdalen (p. 99).

5. There was another branch of the same race who are described as THE PERROTS OF DRAYTON AND NORTHLEIGH (pp. 101-106). Edward Perrot, of Northleigh, who died in 1684, aged 92, and James Perrot of the same place, were both great-grandsons of Robert the bachelor of music. James was of Amersham in 1664, when Sir Edward Bysshe, Garter, granted him the Perrot coat, with the pears *argent* instead of *or*.¹ He afterwards came to Northleigh, and Mr. Barnwell (pp. 87, 103) has been led by Anthony à Wood to suppose that his relationship was ignored or denied by the Perrots already resident there:—

The new comer's house was at the bottom of the hill, and near the church. That of the others was on the top of a hill, above the village, whence they are sometimes called "the Hill Perrots." (p. 103.)

The Perrots on the Hill Anthony Wood distinguishes by the name of "gentlemen Perrots," while he speaks of the other family as a "bye-blow from Herefordshire." There appears to have been so little intercourse and so much rivalry between these two families that in Anthony Wood's time the connexion was ignored or denied: hence his error in hinting that the new comers were an illegitimate branch of the

¹ Corresponding alterations were made in the crest: which was a parrot holding in its claw a pear proper. To Perrot of Amersham was granted a parrot proper, *collared silver*, holding in the dexter claw a pear *argent*.

Herefordshire Perrots. There is a tradition still retained by the descendants of the Hill Perrots that they denied their cousins the privilege of bearing gold pears in their arms, asserting that silver ones were their proper bearing, and that the herald, during his visitation, decided in their favour by erasing the assumed gold pears from the shield of the new comers. Such a tradition may have some foundation, although there were no grounds for the dispute, as they were both descended from the same stock.¹ (p. 87)

It appears to us most probable that there was no dispute at all, so far as the arms were concerned, Sir Edward Bysshe having, whilst the junior branch was still at Amersham, merely assigned a difference of tincture, after the old fashion (of which there are many instances), rather than the minute difference of a crescent or mullet which was becoming more customary in the latter part of the seventeenth century.² It is not likely that the consanguinity of the two families was actually forgotten, considering that Edward and James were the grandsons of two brothers, and Mr. Barnwell shows that James was the legitimate offspring of Richard Perrot and Winifred Luxford.³

Henry Perrot, the grandson of James, became a man of considerable importance, for he represented the county of Oxford from 1721 until his death in 1740.⁴

Charles, an uncle of the last, had previously represented the university. Being a fellow of St. John's, he was in 1679 returned by a majority of 224 votes over Sir Leoline Jenkins, the munificent benefactor of Jesus college. Anthony Wood in his *Life* says, "the black-pot men carried for Perrot, a thorough-paced soaker." He died unmarried, in his college, at the age of forty-seven, his death perhaps hastened by his "soaking."

The Perrots of Northleigh are now represented by the Rev. Sir William Augustus Musgrave, Bart. in whom the estate is still vested.

6. The Perrots of YORKSHIRE. They commence with Richard Perrot, B.D. Prebendary of York and Vicar of Hull in 1615, the son of John Perrot, citizen of London. His third son, Andrew, was Lord Mayor of York in 1693, and was father of Charles, Lord Mayor in 1710. The Rev.

¹ Mr. Barnwell proceeds to state that James Perrot in 1664 "had the *gold* pears confirmed to him by Sir Edward Bysshe, as if he wished thereby to maintain his claim to the true Perrot coat." Although "in Wood's MSS. they are given as argent," Mr. Barnwell appears to have preferred the authority of Guillim's *Heraldry*, edit. 1724, p. 185; but Guillim is wrong, and Wood right, as to this point.

² Burke actually gives for Perrot of Northleigh, Gules, three pears or, *a mullet for difference*, on a chief argent a lion rampant [*not issuant*] sable. Crest, a parrot vert. In his description of the bearings of Perrot of Amersham he follows the misdescription of Guillim.

³ Luxford of the county of Sussex (p. 103), not *Luxmore*, as twice misprinted in the next page.

⁴ He died at Paris 6 Jan. (*not* July) 1740, and his widow Oct. 11 in the following year. (*Gentleman's Magazine*.)

Thomas Perrot, younger brother of the last, and rector of St. Martin's in York, was father of George, who became one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and died in 1780. The posterity of his nephew still continue at CRAY-COMBE, in WORCESTERSHIRE.

7. Another family (p. 109) has flourished at BELL BROUGHTON in the latter county. Mr. Barnwell states that the first purchaser, Humphrey Perrot, married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Brockhill Taylor, of Ballyhouse, co. Cavan; and had three sons, William, John, and Humphrey; of whom William continued the family.

We observe that Betham (*Baronetage*, v. 600) states that Humphrey Perrot, who married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Brockhill Taylor,¹ had a son, Brockhill Perrot, who had two daughters and coheirs, Bridget and Letitia, and that the latter married William Newburgh, and had two daughters and coheirs, Letitia, married in 1782 to Sir William Burrough, Bart. and died 1803, and — wife of Sir William Richardson, Bart. [qu. when was there a Baronet of that name?]

"Humphrey Parrott of Bell Hall, gent." was fined for not taking knight-hood at the coronation of Charles the First.

Thomas Perrot of Bellbroughton was sheriff of Worcestershire 7 Anne; John Perrot of Pedmore² was sheriff 6 George I. and John Perrot of Bell Hall 2 Geo. II.

We may add that the Perrots had also a considerable estate at Edgbaston near Birmingham, where one of them erected that curious structure in Monument Lane, politely known as The Monument, but vulgarly termed Perrot's Folly. Mr. Noel of Bell Hall (the representative of the Perrots) sold the property there for about 80,000*l.* to Mr. Gillott the penmaker about eighteen years ago.

8. The Perrots of BRECKNOCKSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE (pp. 113-119) are supposed by Jones the historian of the former county to have come out of Herefordshire in the reign of Henry VIII. They produced many

¹ In Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, art. Taylor, and in his *Commoners*, iv. 237, Brockhill Taylor has two daughters and coheiresses, but they are differently disposed of. In the former book, Brockhill Taylor 1619 has two coheiresses—Elizabeth m. Hum. Perrot, and Jane; and his brother Thomas has a son, another Brockhill Taylor, ob. 1636, who has issue *Mary* wife of Thomas Newburgh. In the latter work, Thomas is stated to have died s.p., whilst Brockhill his brother ob. 1636, and has issue Elizabeth, m. Hum. Perrot, and *Jane* m. Thomas Newburgh.

² Mr. Barnwell (p. 111) describes Pedmore as a chapelry of Swinford (Old Swinford), whereas it is a parish and rectory, and has been so for many centuries. He also remarks that Swinford was *once* celebrated for the glass manufacture. There are two parishes adjoining, Old Swinford and King's Swinford. In the former the town of Stourbridge is included, and it extends into Staffordshire. This immediate neighbourhood is just as much celebrated for glass-making now as it was in 1720, the date at which Benjamin Perrot (of whom Mr. Barnwell is writing) obtained a patent for an improved kind of vessel for melting glass.

clergymen. In the church of Llandegveth are various memorials of them. Jane, their heiress, was married in 1769 to William Nicholl, esq. of Tredunnoc, who was sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1775; their only daughter and heiress was married to Anthony Montonnier Hawkins, M.D., and his son Henry Montonnier Hawkins, esq. is the present proprietor of the estates of Tredunnoc and Llandegveth.

9. A family of Perrot was seated at MORTON ON LUGG in Herefordshire, in the early part of the sixteenth century, and was distinguished by coat-armour very different from the usual coat, viz. Quarterly per fess indented or and azure.¹

It was against Robert Perrot of Morton, his brother Francis, and his son Sir Herbert that proceedings in the Heralds' Court were taken for assuming the usual Perrot coat, they not being entitled thereto. The plaintiff was Thomas Perrot, a merchant of London.² Reference is made to the case in Dallaway's Heraldry, p. 302; but the record itself has not been found, although Mr. T. W. King, York Herald, with his usual courtesy, has caused diligent search to be made for it. Herbert Perrot is described as of Gray's Inn simply, without reference to his Wellington or Haroldston property.

It is stated the plaintiff set forth that Sir Owen Perrot of Hardleston (Haroldston) had four sons only, and exhibited his own descent from that family, which he proved by the bearings, and the depositions of divers witnesses. It is supposed therefore that Thomas Perrot, esq. the plaintiff, may have descended from John, fourth son of Owen, but this descent has not been ascertained (p. 122).

Mr. Barnwell is of opinion that this suit must have taken place between the year 1636, when Sir Herbert Perrot acquired Haroldston, and 1642, when his uncle Francis died. Whatever was its result, Sir Herbert did not relinquish the disputed arms, as they appear on his monument at Wellington, and on the seal attached to his will, where they quarter Paly of

¹ This coat was in fact a more ancient one than the other. Rauf Parot or Pirot, who originally bore it, lived in the thirteenth century, as it occurs with his name in three of the rolls of that period printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix. According to the Roll of Edward II. (edit. Nicolas, p. 33) he was of Bedfordshire: Sir Raff Perot, quartile de or e de azure endente; and his name is still retained in that of Edward III. (edit. Nicolas, p. 38):—Monsire Rauf Per[o]t, quarterly endente, or et asur. From these blasons it must be concluded that the coat was indented per pale as well as per fess, like that of Langley, and not divided by a plain line in pale, as Perott is drawn in Glover's Ordinary.

² By some accident Mr. Barnwell has transposed the designations of the parties in this suit: "Thomas Perrott of London, Esq. libels against Robert Perrott of Moreton, co. Hereford, Herbert Perrott of Gray's Inn, co. Middlesex, son of the said Robert, and Francis Perrott of London merchant, for using his coate of armes, not being of the same family." (Dallaway, *Researches*, p. 302.) That Francis Perrot, gentleman, was uncle to Sir Herbert, was a merchant of London, and, dying in 1642, was buried at St. Mary Woolchurch, appears by Sir Herbert's will in p. 215.

six or and azure, on a fess gules two mullets argent. The pears also appear on his seal affixed to some municipal papers at Haverfordwest, now in the hands of the mayor of Tenby.

Haroldston had first come into the family in the fourteenth century, on the marriage of Peter Perrot with Alice daughter and heir of Sir Richard Harold (p. 13).

It belonged to Sir James Perrot, who was a natural son of the great Sir John, but how he acquired it is not known. Sir James was a busy Member of Parliament, and was author of a book on the *Life and Character of Sir Philip Sidney*. He died in 1636, leaving Haroldston to Sir Herbert Perrot of Wellington, merely it would seem as a namesake, for (as just mentioned) he was no relation.

Sir Herbert Perrot¹ was sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1666, and was buried at Wellington in August 1683. By his will he endowed an almshouse and school out of the tithes of that parish. This will is printed entire in Mr. Barnwell's appendix. It is remarkable for directing several monuments to be erected to various members of his family, and to himself, dictating the inscriptions that were to be placed upon them:—

1. In St. Mary's church, Haverfordwest, a monument or comely gravestone over the bodies of Sir James Perrot of Haroldston, Dame Perrot his wife, and James Perrot, gentleman, the brother of the testator.

2. In the cathedral church of Hereford an epitaph on brass to his grandfather, Richard Perrot of Morton upon Lugg, esq. and his family.

3. In the parish church of Titley, co. Hereford, another plate of brass to his father Robert Perrot, of Morton upon Lugg, gentleman.

4. In the church of St. Mary Woolchurch in London another brass to his uncle Francis Perrot gentleman, of London, merchant.

5. In the Round of the Middle Temple church another plate of brass to his deceased only son Herbert Perrot, esquire.²

¹ There is a contemporary engraving of Sir Herbert's portrait, "HERBERTUS PERROT, Eques Auratus. *Shoulder-knot, arms, &c. R. White, sc.*" Granger's Biographical History of England, 5th edit. 1824, v. 169.

² "Herbert Perrot, a man of refined parts, who wrote many lampoons on Charles, and other severe satires, on his neglecting the families who had sacrificed their fortunes, and exposed their persons, in espousing the cause of their sovereign. On this account it is supposed that Captain South was the more readily pardoned, after his condemnation, for stabbing Herbert in the back as he turned from him in the passage of the Devil Tavern, Fleet Street, London; in which place he had vanquished South, and, on his knees, delivered him his sword, bidding him thank his daughter for his life." (Kimber's Baronetage, 1771, iii. 465.) The name of South is misprinted *Smith* in Mr. Barnwell's book, p. 123. The date of this unhappy affair is not stated. Nor are we informed whether any of Herbert Perrot's satiric poetry is in print. In the projected epitaph the grieving father characterised him as "Summi ingenii, omnibus gratissimus, universis animi et corporis dotibus egregiè pollens, et qui non neminis suffragio ad ardua tantum natus videbatur."

6. In the parish church of Haroldston a monument for himself; and

7. In the parish church of Wellington "another monument for me."

We are not informed that any of these monuments were erected, except the last, and of that (as we hear) the inscription is now illegible.

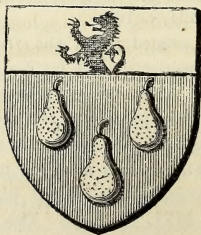
10. The last branch of which Mr. Barnwell treats is Perrot of HUNTINGDONSHIRE, who bore the usual coat. Its annals are brief, extending from the reign of Charles II. for three generations to the name of the Rev. Charles Perrot, a Fellow of New college, Oxford, the date of whose death is not stated.

The appendix contains a considerable number of documents relating to the Perrots derived from the Public Record Office, together with several curious wills, inventories, and charters.

We cannot omit remarking, before we leave this subject, that Mr. Barnwell's book contains no account of the family of Perrott which now appears in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, and in Debrett's *Baronetage* (1868),—but not in *Dod*, as the holder of a title of Baronetcy conferred in the year 1716. We have already quoted Mr. Barnwell's opinion on that pedigree: and the only further allusion we find to it is to the following effect:

The Perrot pedigree, already mentioned as given in Burke, states that a patent of baronetcy was granted to Sir Thomas Perrot on the 29th of June 1611, and that he died before it was completed, but the whole of this pedigree is such a compound of fiction and blunders that any of its statements must be considered as of very doubtful accuracy. (p. 61.)

Upon the baronetcy said to have the precedence of 1716 we do not find that Mr. Barnwell has made any remark. We shall supply the history of it in a future page.



AMO UT INVENIO.

The Pedigree of the ancient Family of the Palmers of Sussex, 1672, Copied from the original MS. in the possession of Sir Charles J. Palmer, Bart. of Dorney Court. Together with Extracts from Registers, Inscriptions on Coffin-plates, etc. illustrating the Palmer Genealogy. Privately Printed. 1867. 4to. pp. 35, and a sheet pedigree.

The principal document here printed is a pedigree written in 1672 by Roger Jenyns, esq.¹ and dedicated to Lady Anne Palmer, the only child of Roger Earl of Castlemaine by Barbara Duchess of Cleveland. It is founded upon one collected by Philpot Somerset, and attested by Segar Garter in 1626; is rendered more interesting by biographical notes upon all the remarkable members of the family; and is followed by several tables showing "My Lord Castlemaine's Alliance" with many noble families; and lastly "My Lord Castlemaine's descent paternally and maternally from John of Gaunt." At the end is given the following "Abstract" of the honours boasted by the Palmers:—

This Family since 1307 to 1672 has matched with four noble Families, the Lords Sands's, Audley's, Powis's, and Grandison's; has married nine Heiresses, vizt. Sedinghouse, Stopham, Bilton, Clement, Wesse, Audley, Villiers, Sherley, and Ferrers. Besides, by Clement (omitting several by-quarterings of note,) they quarter the coat of Rice ap Tewder Mawr Prince of South Wales in the time of William Rufus.

There have also been of this Family since the time aforesaid 13 Knights, 3 successive Baronets, one Earle, and one Countesse, as appears by this Authentique Pedigree 1672.

To this "authentique pedigree" are appended by the Editor extracts from the registers of Dorney in Berkshire; inscriptions on coffin-plates and on a monument in Dorney church; the epitaph at Enfield of Martha (ob. 1617), daughter of Sir William Garrard of Dorney, who carried that estate to James Palmer, esq. a younger son of Sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham in Kent; the will of Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, 1696; extracts from the parish registers of Wingham, and copies of the monumental inscriptions there; and, finally, a continuation of the Dorney line from 1672 to the present day.

These documents have all been lately published in Mr. Howard's *Collectanea Heraldica et Genealogica*.

To the whole a sheet pedigree is appended, detailing the generations from Charlemagne to John of Gaunt, and thence through the names of Beaufort, Neville, Stonor, Wentworth, and Poley to the present Palmer of

¹ This gentleman was probably the same whose name occurs in p. 12 as the second son of Thomas Jenyns (son of Sir John Jenyns of Hertfordshire) by Vere Palmer, daughter of Sir James Palmer of Dorney: he was therefore cousin-german to the fair Lady Anne. His brother John Jenyns was in 1696 executor and legatee of the Earl of Castlemaine's will, together with the Lady Anne, then Countess of Sussex.

Dorney, who is thereby shown to be thirty-fifth in lineal descent from the great Emperor of the Franks.

The Palmers were for some generations seated at Angmering in Sussex. Of the progeny born of Sir Edward Palmer of Angmering and his wife Alice, the coheiress of William Clement, we find the following marvellous account:—

Memorandum that this Sr Edward and his Lady never had any children but three sons, which were all of one conception, and born three Sundays successively, Whitsunday being the first. This happened about Anno Domini 1487, in the 3^d year of Henry 7th's raigne, and they all lived to be men of great age and note.

The first was John Palmer, esq. who married the daughter of William Lord Sands, K.G. and continued the line at Angmering.

The second was Sir Henry Palmer, master of the ordnance at Guisnes at the time of its siege and surrender in 1555, and who died of a wound there received in the 70th year of his age.

The third was Sir Thomas Palmer, the satellite of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and who was beheaded in 1553 for the prominent part he took in the usurpation of the Lady Jane Grey.

Sir Thomas Palmer the first Baronet of Wingham was “a good old English gentleman, one of the olden time”—very eminent for his hospitality, having kept sixty open Christmases with his Lady (the daughter of Sir Richard Windebanck) without ever breaking up house. It was his younger son James who, marrying first Martha Garrard (already mentioned), founded the line at Dorney; and by his second wife Katharine Herbert, daughter of Lord Powis, was father of Roger Earl of Castlemaine.

On the death of Sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham, the fourth Baronet, in 1723, the title devolved on his cousin Sir Charles Palmer of Dorney; and he was grandfather of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, the sixth Baronet, who died in 1838. This last Sir Charles is shown in the “*continuation of the Dorney line*” to have left a numerous family, born of Caroline Bonnin, daughter of Gouffé Bonnin, esq. of Antigua, and Dorothy Palmer the Baronet's aunt.

The eldest surviving of these sons was buried at Dorney as “John Palmer Esq.” Sept. 1, 1852; and the second as “the Rev. Henry Palmer” Nov. 27, 1865. The latter however is designated as “Baronet” in the modern pedigree, and so is his son Charles James, the present representative of the family. The last named is also styled Baronet in the title-page which we have placed at the head of this article: but in the next page there occurs this line:—

The original pedigree is in the possession of Charles J. Palmer, Esq. of Dorney Court.

We could wish that the dignity were restored by some more effectual authority than this ambiguous self-assumption.

The Palmers were at one time so numerous that they appear to have

been specially subject to the imposition of a *soubriquet* or bye-name. We find in these pages "Herbert Palmer (brother to Sir Thomas the second Baronet of Wingham), who Cleveland, in his Poems, calls *Rumpled Palmer*, by reason of his crookednesse" (p. 10). His brother Thomas was "commonly called *Whiskers Palmer*," because, being a merchant, he had lived long in Turkey, "where he always wore them, as was the custom of the country. In the latter part of his life he lived in London, but even then did not cut them off, and on that account attained that name." (p. 16).

In the previous century Sir Thomas Palmer before-described (beheaded in 1553,) was called *Busking Palmer*, as is mentioned both in one of Stowe's Summaries of the Chronicles and in the autobiographical narrative of Edward Underhill, the hot Gospeller.¹ He had also sometimes the designation of *Long Palmer*, as Foxe mentions when describing the persecution at Calais in 1541.

There was besides a *Lyttell Palmer*, a courtier at the commencement of the reign of Edward VI., who is in the list of Defenders at the Royal Joustes held at the Coronation in 1547,² but whom we cannot further identify.

The Family of Dalmahoy of Dalmahoy, Ratho, county of Edinburgh. [Privately printed—in London.] Royal 8vo. pp. 55. (No date.)

Notes on the Family of Falconer. Royal 8vo. pp. 8. (Printed at Aberdare.)

Entail in the Falconer Family, 1738. 8vo. pp. 3.

The genealogy of Dalmahoy begins in 1296. A baronetcy was conferred upon the family in 1679. The Rev. Sir John Hay Dalmahoy, who died in 1800 in Westerham in Kent, was the last who bore the title. The pedigree before us is derived from Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland* 1798, with additions of wills, services of heirship, and entries in registers. The wills of the following persons are appended at full length :

1. John Dalmahoy, 1654, second son of Sir John Dalmahoy, of that ilk.
2. Elizabeth Duchess of Hamilton, 1656, being then the wife of Thomas Dalmahoy, esq.
3. Thomas Dalmahoy, esq. (just named), of the Friery, near Guildford, and M.P. for that town. Dated 1681.
4. Sir John Hay Dalmahoy, bart. 1800.
5. Helen (Dalmahoy), widow of Captain Arthur Innes, 1727.
6. Mary Falconer, of Chester, widow, [born 19th March 1663,] daughter of John Dalmahoy. 1753. Her guardian, in her infancy, had been Sir William Drummond, who married her first cousin, the son of William Drummond, the poet, of Hawthornden.

The last names her grandchildren, William Falconer, M.D., F.R.S.,

¹ See Narratives of the Days of the Reformation, (Camden Society, 1859,) p. 158.

² Memoir prefixed to the Literary Remains of King Edward the Sixth, (Roxburghe Club, 1858,) p. ccci.

and his brother Thomas Falconer, the annotator of the edition of Strabo, published at Oxford in 1807; and, also, James Falconer, afterwards Archdeacon of Derby, and his sister Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas Pennant, the well-known tourist and naturalist.

The husband of the Duchess of Hamilton is disguised in Pepys's Diary under the designation of "one Mr. Dormer Hay, a Scotch gentleman, whom I found afterwards to be a very fine man." (May 11, 1660.) He is also mentioned by Bishop Burnet as "a genteel generous man, who had been Gentleman of the Horse to William Duke of Hamilton killed at the battle of Worcester, and married that duke's widow." He died at his house in Bow Street, Covent Garden, May 24th 1682, and was buried in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, by the side of the duchess. On both occasions the registrar was as much puzzled with the name as Mr. Pepys had been:

Septembris 1659. 2nd. Elizabeth Demohoy, Ducissa, Sepulta in Cancellia.

May 1682. 27. Thomas Delomhay, M.

He was again a married man, having taken to wife in Feb. 1680, Lady Clarke, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Muschamp.

The father of the last Baronet was a chemist on Ludgate Hill: where his shop, No. 46, was established in 1745-6, and his name has remained there until our own day.

Of the family of the Falconers were Sir John Falconer, who married Esther Briot, daughter of the Huguenot, Nicholas Briot, the eminent medalist, master of his Majesty's Minthouse in Scotland, temp. Charles I.; also, Sir Alexander Falconer and Sir James Falconer, Lord Phesdo, senators of the College of Justice. Sir David Falconer, Lord President of the Session, was maternal grandfather of the historian David Hume, and the following is the record of the baptism of his daughter, afterwards the wife of John Hume, esq. of Ninewells:—

5 Octobris 1683.

Sir David Falconer, Lord President of the Session, Dame Mary Norvell, a daughter named Catherine. Witnesses, Sir Alexander Seaton of Pitmedden, one of the senators of the College of Justice, Michael Norvell of Boghall, Mr. George and Mr. Robert Norvell his brethren, and James Galbraith, writer. Baptized on the 4th instant.

By a patent of King James VI. the family of Dalmahoy were entitled to bear in pale, behind the escutcheon of their family arms (after the official fashion customary in France), a baton gules, powdered with thistles of gold, ensigned on the top with an imperial crown, whereon is placed the crest of the Kingdom of Scotland. This was in token of the office of hereditary Under Master of the Household. When that office was conferred does not appear, nor in whom it is now vested.

There is a Writer to the Signet, Mr. Patrick Dalmahoy, now living in Edinburgh, and we learn that he and his brother, and the children of one of them, are believed to be the only persons of the name now living (*next page.*)

Sarah Hay Paterson Dalmahoy, a sister of the fifth Baronet, married Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Freeman's Place, Horsted Keynes, Sussex, and had issue the Rev. George Wyatt, Vicar of Chalk, near Gravesend, and Miss Elizabeth Francis Wyatt, who died in the present year. The Rev. George Wyatt had issue three sons; of whom one only, the Rev. Arthur Huart Wyatt, is named in the pages before us. We may add that the others are Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Henry Louis Wyatt of the 11th Foot, and Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Francis W. Wyatt, C.B. of the 65th Regiment.

THE WITNESSES OF ANCIENT CHARTERS.

The value of ancient charters, in helping to elucidate the genealogies of ancient families, has long been recognised. It is not always that the chief subject of the document alone throws light on pedigrees; the names of the witnesses sometimes favour this result. As students of antiquity who examine ancient deeds are aware, the list of names with which an ancient charter concludes is often long and suggestive.

These few remarks are illustrated by reference to the grants made to the town of Leicester by its ancient Earls, upon whom it was once dependent, and by whom it was formerly ruled. The documents in question were copied into an old vellum book, now in the possession of the Town Council of Leicester.² From that volume the following extracts are made.

The earliest charter therein copied is one which was executed by Robert, EARL OF MELLENT, in the reign of Henry the First [1100—1135]. Only one witness attested it—*R. filio Alcitilli*. As the Earl of Mellent did not acquire the position before 1107, and died in the year 1118, the date of the deed was in some year between the two mentioned. It is addressed *R. Primato*. It may be presumed that the name of the witness was R. Fitz-Alcitill, and that the person to whom the deed was addressed was the primate or chief steward of the grantor.

Probably the next charter, in point of date, is that of the son of the Earl of Mellent, commonly called ROBERT LE BOSSU, who flourished between 1118 and 1167. It is witnessed by R. the Primate, G. Turville, and Richard the Master [Ric. Mag'ro.] A second charter of the same Earl is witnessed by Master Hugh the Clerk, Simeon the Clerk, Ralph Friday, Ralph de Martivall, Simon Sorel, and Richard fitz-

¹ Whilst we are writing, this announcement meets our eye: Married at Allahabad, May 7, 1868, Capt. Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy, Assistant Inspector-gen. of Government Railway Police, N.W. provinces, to Jane Emily, daughter of the late E. Wylly, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

² "Borough Charters—Laws of Portmanmote," &c.

Warren. A third of Le Bossu's charters is simply attested by Ralph the Primate, the person to whom the Earl of Mellent's charter was addressed. A fourth charter of Le Bossu's has in the last clause the names of Ralph the Primate, Richard the Master, Baldwin de Grauntmesnil, and Bernard the Primate. It was dated at Breteuil in Normandy, the same place at which the third charter bearing the name of Le Bossu was dated.

ROBERT BLANCHMAINS was the successor of Le Bossu. To him is attributed the next charter to which reference is made. It was attested by William de Senville, Thomas Esterling, Ralph Mortivall, Arnold Dubois (de Bosco), Gilbert Miners, Geoffrey de Craunford, Henry Costeyn, William —, Simon Curlewach, and others. This Earl died before 1190, but the charter ascribed to him carries no date with it. As, however, in the vellum book is inserted a charter of the Countess Petronilla, his wife, which was witnessed by nearly the same persons—one of whom, Richard the Abbot of Leicester, died about 1167—it must have been executed soon after his accession to the earldom. The names of the witnesses—in addition to the Abbot—are Thomas Esterling, Ralph de Mortivall, Aymund Hotott, Ralph Friday, Richard fitz-Warren, William Senville, Geoffrey de Craunford, Henry Costeyn, William Tasch, Simon Curlewach, Walter Golci, and others.

The son of the Countess Petronilla, commonly called ROBERT FITZ-PARNELL, was the grantor of several charters. One has attached the names Arnold Dubois (Ernald de Bosco), Gilbert Miners, Philip Dubesne, Oliver his brother, Walter le Fraunceys, and William Trenchefeye. To another charter are appended the names, Paul the Abbot of Leicester and Richard the Cellarer of Lyra (in Normandy). Date, between 1186 and 1205.

SIMON DE MONTFORT succeeded fitz-Parnell after the year 1204. Between that year and 1239 he granted a charter repealing certain local payments, in which some names appear as witnesses, with the word "dominus" for the first time prefixed; they are—Arnold Dubois, Ralph Bassett, Richard de Havering, Thomas de Astley, William Burdett, Robert de Folville, Ralph the Chamberlain, Robert Moton, Henry Mallory, and others. In the year 1239, Simon de Montfort conceded another charter to the burgesses, these being witnesses: Philip Calewan, Richard de Harcourt, Alexander de Harcourt, Henry Costeyn, Peter fitz-Roger, Hugh Tasch, William Tasch, Richard fitz-Gosselyn, William Wakeleyn, Theobald the Clerk, and others.

SIMON DE MONTFORT the second (who fell in the year 1265, at the battle of Evesham) made grants also in his lifetime; in one of which

these names appear—Stephen de Seagrave, Thomas de Neville, Gilbert de Seagrave, Nicholas de Cestres (?), and William de St. Edmund.

These charters range over a period of at least one hundred and fifty years, and probably the list of witnesses in each charter constituted the council of the baron for the time being; or, as has been suggested, all that happened to be in the Earl's hall or presence-chamber when the deeds were executed. The inferior witnesses are generally servants of a low grade.

The names call for some explanation. Some seem to be designative of office. Thus there is, first, Ralph the Primate, which it has been assumed means the principal steward of the Earl who executed the charter. A second "primate," named Bernard, also occurs. There is next Richard the Master. Who he was, unless a domestic officer—master of the household or the horse—it would be difficult to conjecture. There are Hugh the Clerk and Simeon the Clerk (probably the penmen of the charters); Paul the Abbot of Leicester; Richard the Cellarer of Lyra; and Ralph the Chamberlain or usher.

Other names are patronymics; as R. filius Alcitilli, which, it is presumed, was rendered in ordinary colloquial language fitz-Alcitill. Of this class are fitz-Warren, fitz-Roger, and fitz-Gosselyn. In time it is probable, these names dropped the "fitz," and became Alcitill, Warren, Rodger, and Gosselyn.

A third class of names are those of ancient tenants of the Earls of Leicester. To this belong the names Turville, Martivall, Dubois, Bassett, Astley, Burdett, Moton, and Harcourt. The Turvilles were seated at Normanton Turville; the Martivalls at Noseley; the Dubois at Thorpe Ernald; the Bassetts at Sapcote; the Astleys at Broughton Astley; the Burdetts at Huncote; the Motons at Peckleton; and the Harcourts at Harcourt. In several cases the bearers of these names used the arms of the Earls of Leicester, slightly differenced.

The arms of the Earls of Leicester of the direct Norman line were, Gules, a cinquefoil ermine. The Martivalls bore Argent, a cinquefoil sable; the Astleys, Azure, a cinquefoil ermine; and the Motons, Argent, a cinquefoil azure. I conjecture that the tenants who used the arms of the Earls of Leicester were such from the date when those armorial ensigns were first assumed by them; and that they who exhibited different shields became the tenants of the Earls at a later date, having already acquired in some other way distinctive ensigns.

A fourth class of names are those connected with the county, but not of persons found to be tenants of the Earls, as Seagrave, Mallory, and Neville.

Two of the names are among the earliest on the list of mayors of the borough, as fitz-Roger and Curlewach.

A genealogical inquirer, engaged in completing a pedigree, might find a "missing link" among the witnesses whose names appear at the close of one or other of these charters. With this in view, and by way of showing who were the chief men who, in the heroic days of English history, gathered round the great Earls of Leicester, I send these notes to *The Herald and Genealogist*.

Leicester.

JAMES THOMPSON.

ARMORIAL KEY.—In the *History of Retford, in the County of Nottingham*, by John S. Piercy, 1828, post 8vo. at p. 170 are engraved some of the curiosities then in the collection of Mr. John Hudson of Carhillgate in that town. Among them is an "Ancient iron Key," probably represented in a reduced size, of which the handle consists of the arms, supporters, coronet, and motto of a nobleman: but no other description is given than the three words (engraved on the plate) which are above quoted. The arms are quarterly: 1 and 4. On a chief three white objects which no doubt were meant for escallops; 2 and 3. A fess chequy and in chief a chevronel: over all, in centre point, a crescent for difference. The supporters are a vulture? and a lion. The shield is surmounted by a flat coronet, having ten balls. The motto, REASON CONTENTS ME. The workmanship of the key seems to have been highly finished: and we may presume that it was originally of polished steel. The arms and motto agree with those borne by the Grahams, Viscounts Preston, in the Peerage of Scotland, who quartered the fess chequy and chevronel for Stewart of Strathearne: as is still done by the remaining branch of the same family, the Grahams of Esk, co. Cumberland, Baronets.

Sir Richard Graham, the third Baronet of Esk (creation 1629), was raised to the rank of a peer of Scotland by the title of Viscount Preston in 1680; he was succeeded by his son Edward in 1695, and grandson Charles in 1709. On the death of the latter in 1739 the peerage became extinct, and the baronetcy was then inherited by a cousin, the Rev. William Graham,¹ grandson of the Very Rev. William Graham, D.D. sometime Dean of Carlisle and of Wells. It is evident therefore that the coronet on the Key is intended for that of a Viscount, and that the Key must have been made for one of the Viscounts Preston, between the years 1680 and 1739. It would be desirable to ascertain into whose possession it passed on the death of Mr. Hudson, of Retford, and where it is now preserved. Such keys are among the most beautiful works of the artists in metal of former days. If any reader of *The Herald and Genealogist* can answer the latter question, I would further inquire what is its real size? A.

¹ See the articles headed *Doubtful Baronetcies*, in our Fourth volume, pp. 278, 370.
—EDIT.

THE HERALDRY OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE OF YORK MINSTER.

BY ROBERT DAVIES, ESQ. F.S.A.

It was not until the latter half of the thirteenth century that the application of armorial insignia to architectural decoration was generally adopted.¹ The transepts of York Minster, which were completed about the year 1270, contain no examples of coeval heraldic ornament—the few coats of arms now appearing in some of the windows being obviously of recent introduction.

But it is to the profusion of heraldic design and colour which they display that the windows of the Chapter House owe great part of their splendour.

That this noble appendage to the Cathedral Church of York was commenced immediately or very soon after the completion of the transepts seems to be generally admitted. But it is a remarkable circumstance that whilst the age of every other part of our glorious Minster, and the prelates or dignitaries during whose rule the work was from time to time carried on, are precisely ascertained by recorded evidence, the date of the foundation of the Chapter House is left to conjecture and inference, and the names of the eminent persons under whose auspices, or by whose exquisite taste and skill, this “house of houses,” this unrivalled monument of architectural beauty, was designed and constructed, have hitherto eluded all inquiry.

Mr. Browne is of opinion that the building was designed about the year 1280, and not completed till about the year 1340.² He thinks it highly probable that the first stone was laid in the year 1284, when King Edward I. and his Queen Eleanor were in York,

¹ “One of the most ancient documents we possess among the historic records of English Heraldry is one that was placed upon the interior walls of Westminster Abbey when they were erected by King Henry III.” See the *Armorial Windows of Woodhouse Chapel*, by J. G. Nichols, F.S.A. p. 3. The rebuilding of the abbey church of Westminster was commenced in 1245. *Brayley and Britton's Ancient Palace of Westminster*, p. 52.

² *The History of the Metropolitan Church of St. Peter, York*, by John Browne, vol. i. p. 95.

and assisted at the ceremony of the translation of the relics of Saint William from the nave to the choir.¹

Professor Willis objects to the date of the foundation proposed by Mr. Browne as many years too early, but he admits that the building must have been going on at the same time with the nave, which was begun in 1291.²

Canon Raine suggests that the Chapter House could scarcely have been completed before the middle of the fourteenth century.³

Without impugning the accuracy of any of these opinions, it may be safely predicated that the building of the Chapter House was commenced during the latter part of the reign of King Edward I. and had advanced towards completion before the close of the reign of his successor. From the severer character of the geometrical style⁴ which prevails throughout the edifice, the design must have preceded that of the nave. The glazing of the windows would, of course, be one of the later operations; but it may be reasonably supposed that the drawings for the glass-painting were prepared and being executed during the time that the structure was in progress, and that the subjects portrayed, whether heraldic or historical, would have reference to the earlier as well as the later portion of that period.

The remarkable window in the north aisle of the nave, called the heraldic window, has been elaborately described and interpreted by Mr. Charles Winston and Mr. W. S. Walford. These eminent authorities satisfactorily show that the painted glass of that window was executed in the first quarter of the fourteenth century, and most probably about 1306 or 1307, before the accession of Edward II.⁵

In the following description of the heraldry of the Chapter House I shall attempt to make such an appropriation of the escutcheons of arms as will raise a high degree of probability

¹ *Fasti Eboracenses*, by Canon Raine, vol. i. p. 228.

² *York Vol. of Archæological Institute*, p. 30.

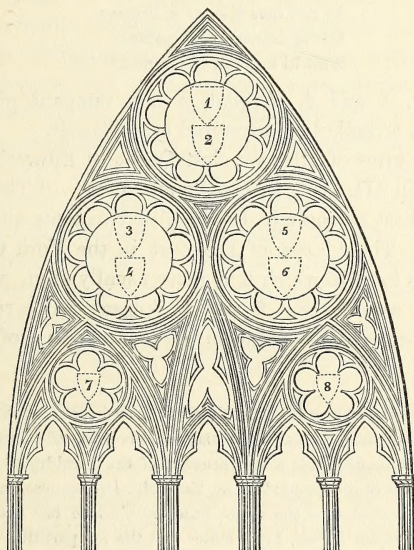
³ *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*. Surtees Soc. vol. Preface, p. xiv.

⁴ See Freeman on Window Tracery, p. 59, note. Sharpe's *Seven Periods of English Architecture*, chap. viii.

⁵ *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. xvii. p. 141. Mr. Warrington assigns the date of 1307 to the glass of the Chapter House. See his *History of Stained Glass*, p. 45.

that the greater part, if not the whole, of the painted glass in the tracery of the windows was designed and perhaps executed before the close of the reign of King Edward the First.

The edifice is of octagonal form, and is lighted by seven windows of uniform design and of lofty and graceful proportions. The tracery of each window is composed of three large foliated circles, including within each circle two triangular shields of arms, one placed above the other. In the heads of two of the lower lights are cinquefoils, each including one smaller shield.



In the accompanying diagram, the position of the shields is indicated by figures, and the numerals prefixed to the following description have reference to the armorial bearings as they appear in each window.

I commence with the window on that side of the octagon which is to the left of the entrance.¹

¹ The painted glass in the three larger circles of this window was destroyed during the Civil War of the seventeenth century. That which has been substituted for it is of the meanest character both in colour and design. From the drawings which were made by the eminent Yorkshire antiquary Roger Dodsworth, when the windows were uninjured, I am enabled to describe the heraldry of the original glass. These draw-

I. NORTH-WEST WINDOW.

1. Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or. *England.*

The armorial bearings of King Edward I. are thus described by the author of the poetical history of the siege of the castle of Carlaverock in the year 1300: Gules, three leopards courant or.

“ En sa baniere trois luparte
De or fin estoit mis en rouge
Courant felloun fier et harouge
Par tel signefiance mis
Ke ausi est vers ses enemis
Li rois fiers felouns et hastans
Car sa morsure nest tastans
Nuls ki nen soit envenimez.”¹

2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a lion rampant purple. *Leon.*
2 and 3, Gules, a castle triple-towered or. *Castile.*

The paternal arms of Eleanor, first Queen of Edward I. the daughter of Ferdinand III. King of Castile and Leon. “They are remarkable as the earliest example in England of two coats quartered in the same shield.”² The blazon of this coat in the York Chapter House differs from the form in which it is more usually seen, viz. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a castle or. 2 and 3, Argent, a lion rampant gules.³ But the same peculiarity is found in the painted glass of other English churches.⁴

ings were executed a few years before the Civil War began. The indefatigable Mr. Torre, who did not commence his antiquarian labours until after the Restoration, has left among his voluminous MSS. a full account of the heraldry of the Minster. So minute are his details of the painted glass, that Mr. Drake observes, “there is not a single square in any window of the whole building that he has not described.” In his notices of the Chapter House, Torre states that the top partition of the north-west window was of white glass, having in the upper circle the date 1658. Hence there can be no doubt as to the interval during which the mischief was perpetrated. Happily this is the only window that has sustained any wilful damage. When their funds will permit, we may hope that the Dean and Chapter will remove the hideous deformity which the modern reparation has occasioned.

¹ “In his banner were three leopards courant of fine gold set on red, fierce, haughty, and cruel; thus placed to signify that like them the king is dreadful, fierce, and proud to his enemies, for his bite is slight to none who inflame his anger.” The Siege of Carlaverock with a translation, by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. London, 1828, p. 22.

² Willement's Regal Heraldry, p. 13.

³ Willement's Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral, p. 31.

⁴ See Account of the Abbey Church of Dorchester, by H. Addington, p. 47, and Appendix, p. 118.

Queen Eleanor died in the year 1290.

3. *England*, repeated.

4. Checky or and azure, a fess gules. *Clifford*.

Among the barons of Edward the First's court Robert de Clifford, whilst equal in birth and possessions to any of his compeers, stood almost unrivalled in the splendour and extent of his services.¹ Soon after he attained his majority he was engaged in the Scottish wars. In the twenty-sixth of Edward I. he was made governor of Nottingham Castle, and in the following year constituted the King's lieutenant and captain-general in the northern counties of England and the marches of Scotland. During the siege of Carlaverock, in June 1300, he particularly distinguished himself, and was rewarded by being appointed governor of the castle when it surrendered. He attended the death-bed of the King at Burgh-upon-the-Sands in 1307, and, with others, received the dying monarch's injunctions to prevent the return of Gaveston into the realm. Upon the accession of King Edward II. Clifford was again made governor of Nottingham Castle and constituted Earl Marshal of England. He played a conspicuous part in all the public transactions of that unhappy reign, and terminated his career at the battle of Bannockburn, on the 25th of June 1314, at the early age of forty years.

5. Argent, a lion rampant gules crowned or, a bordure sable bezanty. *Cornwall*.

The armorial bearings of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, cousin-german of King Edward I. He was the eldest surviving son of Richard, created Earl of Poitiers and Cornwall by his brother King Henry III. and afterwards elected King of the Romans. He succeeded to the earldom of Cornwall upon the death of his father in 1271.² He married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and died without issue at Asherugge, Bucks, on the 1st of October 1300.³

6. Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent. *Vere*.

¹ Nicolas's *Siege of Carlaverock*, p. 185.

² Sandford, p. 95. The King of the Romans, instead of using his paternal coat, composed a bearing from those of his two dignities, the first being "Argent, a lion rampant crowned or," and the second "sable bezanty." Willement's *Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 116.

³ By his will he bequeathed a ring of gold for the use of the Archbishop of York for the time being. The ring was delivered by his executor to Archbishop Greenfield August 4, 1303. *Fasti Eborac.* vol. i. p. 360, n.

Robert de Vere, sixth Earl of Oxford, the hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, succeeded to the title and dignity in the year 1296, and died in 1331. He does not appear to have attained distinction as a warrior, but as one of the great officers of state he would doubtless be in attendance upon the King in his frequent expeditions to the north.¹

7. Barry of eight or and gules. *Fitzalan of Bedale.*

Bryan Fitzalan was the last of the barons of that name whose stronghold was the castle of Bedale, in Yorkshire. In 1292, being one of Edward the First's vice-gerents in Scotland, he with others received the king's precept to give John de Baliol possession of the kingdom. He was a witness to Baliol's surrender of the Scottish crown on the 10th July 1296. In June 1300 he was at the siege of Carlaverock, and in the following year his name appears to the letter of the barons to Pope Boniface. He had summons to Parliament from 1295 until his death in 1302.² In a sepulchral chapel erected at the east end of the south aisle of Bedale church, a costly monument of superior design and execution was erected to his memory.³ Among the remains of painted glass in that church the shields of Bryan Fitzalan and Edmund Earl of Cornwall, as depicted in the Chapter House at York, are yet visible.

8. Gules, three lozenges argent. *Greystock.*

These arms were borne by John de Greystock, lord of Morpeth, one of the barons whose name and seal were affixed to the celebrated letter to Pope Boniface in the year 1301. Upon his death in the year 1305, Ralph Fitzwilliam, lord of Grimthorpe in the east riding of Yorkshire, succeeded by settlement to the vast possessions of the Greystocks, although he was not their representative in blood; but he did not upon that event assume either the name or the armorial bearings of Greystock. Ralph Fitzwilliam retained the beautiful blazon of his paternal ancestors, three chaplets of vermeil roses upon a field barry of silver and azure, which was displayed on his banner in the Scottish wars.

¹ His younger brother, Hugh de Vere, was one of the bravest of the soldiers in the Scottish wars of Edward I. Siege of Carlav. p. 181. Another brother, John de Vere, was a prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1293 was a candidate for a stall at York, but died in the same year. Fasti Eborac. vol. i. p. 334.

² Siege of Carlaverock, p. 221.

³ See Blome's Monumental Remains. No. 2. The monument has been removed to the north aisle of the church.

This shield is not in the Chapter House, but is seen in the sculptured decorations of other parts of the Minster.

II. NORTH WINDOW.

1. *England.*

2. Or, three chevronels gules. *Clare.*

Gilbert de Clare,¹ Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, in the year 1290 espoused for his second wife Joan of Acres, second daughter of Edward I. and his queen Eleanor, the princess being more than thirty years younger than her husband. He died about five years after the marriage, leaving an only son by his first wife, Gilbert de Clare,² who succeeded to the earldoms of Gloucester and Hertford, and was slain at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314. He was the last of the male line of Clare.

3. *Clifford.* A repetition of No. 4, Window I.

4. *Clare.* As above.

5. *England.*

6. Checky or and azure, a canton ermine. *Dreux.*

John de Dreux, Duke of Britany in France and Earl of Richmond in Yorkshire, was the husband of Beatrice, King Edward the First's sister, whom he espoused in the year 1260. His father, Peter de Dreux, the grandson of Robert Count de Dreux, a younger son of Louis VI. of France, having acquired the titles of Duke of Britany and Earl of Richmond by his marriage to Alice the heiress of that family, whose hereditary coat of arms was ermine, added a canton ermine to his paternal coat of checky or and azure.³ This John de Dreux, having been accidentally killed at Lyons in the year 1305, was succeeded by his son John de Dreux, who, to indicate his descent from the blood royal of England, added to his paternal coat a bordure gules

¹ There were few cathedrals or religious houses in England in the reigns of the Kings Edw. I. and Edw. II. the windows of which were not adorned with the three chevronels gules on a field or, so vast were the revenues of the illustrious family of Clare. Sandford's Geneal. Hist. p. 140.

² In August 1309 Gilbert de Clare was the guest of Archbishop Greenfield at Bishopthorpe, the King being then at York. Fasti Eborac. vol. i. p. 368.

³ According to some authorities the family of Dreux bore their arms within a bordure gules, before their alliance with the royal family of England. But upon the seal and counter seal of Peter de Dreux, and upon the secretum of his wife Alice, as engraved in Gale's Registrum Honoris de Richmond, the arms are without a bordure, agreeing precisely with the shield in the Chapter House.

charged with eight lions or.¹ Hence it is obvious that the escutcheon in the Chapter House belongs to King Edward the First's brother-in-law, who died in 1305.

7. Checky or and azure. *Warren.*

In the reign of Edward I. the chief of the princely house of Warren, lords of the castle and honour of Conisborough in Yorkshire, was John de Warren Earl of Surrey, who succeeded to the dignity and possessions of his father, the sixth earl, in the year 1240, when he was of the tender age of five years. He married Alice, sister by the mother's side of King Henry III. by whose son and successor King Edward I. he was highly esteemed, and intrusted with many important commands in his expeditions against Scotland. In 1296 he was at the head of the forces sent to Dunbar, and in June 1300 he commanded the second squadron in the attack upon the castle of Carlaverock. His name stands first of the peers who signed the letter to Pope Boniface in 1301.

This great earl died in 1304, and was succeeded by his grandson John de Warren, the last Earl of Surrey of this family.

8. Azure three bars gemelles and a chief or. *Meynell.*

Sir Nicholas de Meinel, lord of Whorlton, held that with many other lordships in Cleveland, and had summons to Parliament in the reign of King Edward I. He died in the year 1300, and was succeeded by an illegitimate son, Nicholas de Meynill, who had likewise summons to Parliament, and was one of the barons who signed the celebrated letter to Pope Boniface VIII. He was Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1314.

III. NORTH-EAST WINDOW.

1. *England.*

2. *England.* A label of five points azure.

The arms borne by Edward Prince of Wales during the lifetime of his father King Edward I.

3. *England.*

4. *England.*

5. *Warren.* A repetition of No. 7, Window II.

6. Gules, three water-bougets argent. *Roos.*

¹ The arms displayed on the banner borne by the King's nephew at the siege of Carlaverock in June 1300, were checky or and azure with a bordure of England and a quarter ermine. (Siege of Carlav. p. 25.) "A very remarkable example of the composite heraldry of the close of the thirteenth century." *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 9.

The armorial bearings of the ancient baronial family of Roos of Hamlake, or Helmsley, in Yorkshire, are of frequent occurrence in the heraldic decorations of York Minster. The shield in the Chapter House was doubtless placed there in honour of William de Roos, who, among the English nobles of the age in which he lived, "was equally conspicuous by his services and his fidelity to his sovereign." He succeeded his father Robert de Roos about the year 1291. At that time he was so presumptuous as to set up a claim to the crown of Scotland, but his pretensions appear to have had no solid foundation. He afterwards served in the expeditions of King Edward I. against Scotland, and was present at the siege of Carlaverock in 1300. He was one of the parties to the famous letter of the baronage of England to the Pope in the following year. Towards the close of the reign of Edward I. he was again engaged in the Scottish wars, and in the succeeding reign he was constituted one of the King's lieutenants between the Tweed and the Forth. Having been summoned to Parliament from 1295 to 1315, he died in the year 1316, and was buried at the priory of Kirkham, upon the ruined gateway of which the water-bougets of Roos, sculptured in stone, are yet visible.

7. *Clare*. A repetition of Nos. 2 and 4, Window II.

8. Gules, a saltire argent. *Neville*.

In the reign of Edward I. the Nevilles of Raby had not acquired the rank and importance by which they were afterwards distinguished. Towards the close of the preceding reign Robert de Neville, by his marriage to a daughter and coheir of Ranulph Fitz-Ranulph, had become possessed of the castle and lordship of Middleham and other manors in the north riding of Yorkshire. The shield of arms in the Chapter House is most probably commemorative of his grandson Ralph de Neville, Lord of Raby, who was summoned to Parliament at various times from 1295 till his death in 1331. His name appears as one of the parties to the letter of the barons to Pope Boniface.

IV. EAST WINDOW.

The circular compartments of this window are ornamented with external borders of gold and silver lilies mixed with golden roses.¹

1. *England*.

¹ Heraldic badges were sparingly used in the reign of Edward I. The only badge recorded to have been given by that monarch was a rose of gold on a stalk vert. See Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, p. 13.

According to the usage of arms at the commencement of the fourteenth century

2. Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules. *Bigod.*

In the most conspicuous part of the window opposite to the entrance, beneath the uppermost of the royal shields, is placed that which displays the coat armour of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal of England. He succeeded to those dignities in the year 1270. In the year 1298, when writs were issued for summoning the first Parliament that was held at York, "Roger le Bygod, Earl Marshal," was commanded to appear and "bring with him as small a retinue as was necessary." He died in 1307 without issue, being the last of his family who held the office of Earl Marshal, having shortly before his death surrendered his titles and estates to the King. Roger Bigod was connected with Yorkshire through his mother the widow of a Lord Wake and the heiress of the family of Estouteville, who were lords of the manor and castle of Kirby-moor-side in the north riding.

3. *England.*

4. Gules, a fess between six cross-crosslets or. *Beauchamp.*

Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, succeeded to the title upon the death of his father in the year 1296. He was summoned to serve against the Scots in the same year, and distinguished himself in all the Scottish wars of Edward I. He was at the siege of Carlaverock in 1300, and joined in the letter of the barons to the Pope in the following year. The Earl of Warwick was present during the King's last moments, and received the dying monarch's injunctions to protect the interests of his son. He died in the year 1316 at the early age of forty-four.

5. England, a label of France of five points. *Lancaster.*

Edmond Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son of King Henry III. and only brother of King Edward I. to distinguish his shield from those of his father and brother, added a label of three points azure charged with nine fleurs-de-lis or. Probably he assumed the lilies in compliment to his wife Blanche, Queen of Navarre, a granddaughter of Louis VIII. of France. He had a grant of the earldom of Leicester upon the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort in 1264; and his father afterwards made him Earl of Lancaster and Derby. He died in 1295-6

persons denoted their alliance or connection with other families by placing some portion or charge of the coats of such families in juxtaposition with their own shields. The glass of the Chapter House affords some beautiful illustrations of this method which was afterwards superseded by the introduction of marshalling. Several of the royal escutcheons are placed on a ground of azure semée de lis or, indicating the king's alliance with France by his second marriage.

and was succeeded in his honours and estates by his eldest son, the famous Thomas Earl of Lancaster, Chester, and Leicester, who was beheaded at Pontefract in 1321. On one of the seals used by this Earl the arms are differenced like his father's, but the shield on his counterseal has a label of France of five points¹ similar to the coat in the Chapter House. This great man died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Henry Earl of Lancaster, who distinguished his arms by a bendlet azure, instead of a label of France.²

6. Gules, a lion rampant or.³ *Fitzalan* Earl of Arundel.

The first of the family of Fitzalan who was raised to the dignity of Earl of Arundel was Richard Fitzalan summoned to Parliament by that title in 1297. He repeatedly served in the wars of Edward I. both in Gascony and Scotland; was at the siege of Carlaverock, and a party to the letter of the barons to Pope Boniface. He died in 1302, at the age of thirty-five, leaving his son a minor.

7 and 8 are without armoury.

V. SOUTH-EAST WINDOW.

1. *England*.

2. *England*, with a label of France. A repetition of No. 5 in Window IV.

3. *England*.

4. Gules, (or purple,) a lion rampant queue fourchée argent. *Montfort*.

John de Montfort, whose father had summons to Parliament in the 22nd Edward I. was distinguished in the Scottish wars of that monarch and his successor. He was slain at the battle of Stirling in 1313.

5. *England*, within a bordure?

This shield as tricked by Dodsworth has a bordure of France. Torre makes the bordure bezanty. Drake follows Dodsworth and ascribes the coat to Holland Earl of Huntingdon. The glass is now so much obscured that neither the tincture nor the charges of the bordure can be distinguished. Most probably the shield is a repetition of No. 5. Window IV.

¹ Sandford, p. 102.

² *Ibid.* p. 109.

³ This shield, as tricked by Dodsworth and Torre and engraved by Drake, is Gules, billety and a lion rampant or, the bearing of Rauf de Bulmer as given in the Roll of Arms, temp. Edw. II.; but the modern restorer of this window, finding no billets in the original glass, has depicted the arms as above.

6. *England.*
7. Defaced.¹
8. *Roos.*

VI. SOUTH WINDOW.

1. *England.*
2. Or, a lion rampant purpure.² *Lacy* Earl of Lincoln.

Henry de Lacy, the great Earl of Lincoln, succeeded his father in the year 1257, being then not more than nine or ten years of age. After he attained manhood he bore a conspicuous part in many of the important transactions both military and diplomatic of the reign of King Edward I. In September 1299 he was summoned to be at York with horse and arms on the morrow of St. Martin to serve against the Scots. In June 1300 he commanded the first division of the army that besieged Carlaverock Castle. He was afterwards engaged in the King's warlike expeditions both in Gascony and Scotland, and was one of the peers who attended the monarch's death bed at Burgh-on-the-Sands.

The Earl of Lincoln died in 1311,³ leaving no male issue. His only daughter was married to the unfortunate Thomas Earl of Lancaster.

3. *England.*
4. Gules, an orle argent. *Baliol.*

The Baliols were great northern barons in the thirteenth century. John de Baliol, lord of Barnard Castle and Gainford-on-the-Tees, the founder of Baliol College, Oxford, died in 1269. Probably this shield was placed in the Chapter House in honour of his son, John de Baliol, who was crowned King of Scotland in 1292, and died in 1306. He was connected with Yorkshire by his marriage to Isabel daughter of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, lord of Conisbrough.

Another Baliol was also connected with the county. Sir Robert de Baliol,⁴ lord of the manor of Redeness, who in 1287 had a licence from

¹ This shield was defaced in Dodsworth's time. An attempt at restoration has been since made, but it is not intelligible.

² I have assumed this tincture to be purpure, but it is impossible to say what it may have been originally. According to Dodsworth it was sable, but it may with equal propriety be described as gules. If the coat were Or, a lion rampant gules, it was a complimentary shield to Elizabeth, the widowed Countess of Holland, seventh daughter of King Edward I. She accompanied her royal father and his bride Margaret of France on their journey to the north in 1300.

³ His will was proved at York, May 16, 1311. *Fasti Ebor.* vol. i. p. 381.

⁴ "An unrecorded member of this great house." *Fasti Ebor.* vol. i. p. 337, note.

Archbishop Romanus to have an oratory in his manor-house there. He was returned to Parliament for Yorkshire in the 25th and 29th of Edward I.

5. *England.*

6. *Greystock.* A repetition of No. 8 in Window I.

7. Or, five lozenges in fess sable. *Percy of Kildale.*

The azure lion on a field of gold were the arms assumed by the chief line of the great house of Percy in the latter half of the thirteenth century. The younger branches of the family retained the old bearing of five golden fusils on a field azure; but the Percys of Kildale differenced their coat by changing the tincture of the field to or, and that of the charge to sable.¹ In the year 1285 William de Perci, lord of Kildale, held Crathorne, Barwick, and Thornaby, in Cleveland with several other manors in Yorkshire. He was found *non compos mentis*, and the estates were settled to pass upon his death to his grandson, Arnald de Percy, who was lord of Kildale from 1295 to 1312.²

8. Or, a cross sable. *Vescy.*

In the reign of Edward I. the Vescys were lords of Alnwick in Northumberland. About the year 1290 William de Vesci was governor of Scarborough Castle. He was summoned to Parliament in 1295, and was one of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland. He was frequently employed in the King's wars in Gascony. His only son John de Vesci died *in vitâ patris* after having contracted marriage with Clementia, a kinswoman of Queen Eleanor. Upon the death of his son William de Vesci surrendered Alnwick to Antony Bek, Bishop of Durham.³ He died in 1297.

VII. SOUTH-WEST WINDOW.

1. Azure, semée de fleurs-de-lis or. *France.*⁴

The paternal coat of arms of Margaret daughter of Philip III. of France, the second queen of Edward I. of England, a memorial of

¹ See the Old Heraldry of the Percys, by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq. p. 9, note. *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 272.

² See Kirkby's Inquest. Ed. Surtees Soc., No. 49, pp. 127, 135.

³ See the Percy Heraldry, &c. by W. H. D. Longstaffe, pp. 18, 19.

⁴ The arms of France continued to be thus blazoned until the reign of Charles V. who reduced the number of fleurs de lis to three.

Some writers assign this shield to Isabella of France, queen of Edward II. But her coat as borne upon her seal has four quarterings, 1. England, 2. France, 3. Navarre, 4. Champagne.

whom appears with singular propriety in the Chapter House of York. In the month of April 1300, several months after their nuptials were solemnized, King Edward and his youthful bride left London on a progress to the north. On the 24th of May they had arrived at Lincoln, and thence they proceeded across the Humber to Hull. A week afterwards they were sojourning at Selby Abbey; and, whilst enjoying the pleasures of the chase in that neighbourhood, the young Queen was suddenly seized with the pains of labour, and had to take refuge in a small manor-house at Brotherton,¹ where she gave birth to a son.²

As soon as the Queen recovered she removed to Cawood Castle, one of the residences of the Archbishop of York, which had been previously prepared for her reception, and where most probably it had been intended that her *accouchement* should take place. At Cawood Castle the Queen and her suite remained until the 25th of July. The King went to York on the 13th of June, and within a week afterwards he was marching towards Scotland at the head of his army. There can be little doubt that when Queen Margaret left Cawood Castle she moved to York, and took up her abode at the archiepiscopal palace close to the Minster, where most probably the baptism of the infant prince took place. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop, Thomas Corbridge, from whom (it is said) the prince derived his Christian name of Thomas.

As Margaret did not join her royal husband until the 18th of September, when he had finished his Scottish campaign, and was at Rose Castle near Carlisle on his return southwards, we may conclude that she passed the greater part of the summer at York. She could not fail to be interested in the works then in progress at the Minster. The rebuilding of the nave had then been going on for several years, and the beautiful Chapter House was advancing towards completion.

2. Checky or and gules, a chief ermine. *Tateshall*.

In the reign of Henry III. Sir Robert de Tateshall, by his marriage to Joan a daughter and coheir of Ralph Fitzranulph, lord of Middleham, became possessed of the manors of Well and Snape with Crakehall and Bedale, in the north riding of Yorkshire. He died in

¹ Most probably a country-house of the archbishops of York. On the 19th Nov. 1298, at Brotherton, "post prandium," the archbishop received the homage of Sir Thomas de Ryggesby, knight, for lands held of the see. Kirkby's Inquest. Ed. Surtees Soc. p. 393, note.

² Usually described as Thomas of Brotherton.

1297, and was succeeded by his son, Robert de Tateshall, who was summoned to Parliament from the 6th February 1299 to the 13th September 1302, and died in 1303. He served King Edward I. in the expedition into Gascony and in the wars of Scotland. He was present at the siege of Carlaverock, and was a party to the barons' letter to the Pontiff in 1301.

3. *France.*

4. *Fitzalan of Bedale.* A repetition of No. 7, Window I.

5. *France.*

6. Azure, five fusils in fess or. *Percy.*¹

Sir Robert de Percy, the representative of one of the branches of the great Percy family, in the reign of King Edward I. was lord of Bolton and Hornington in the Ainsty, and of Sutton-on-Derwent in the east riding.² He was a liberal benefactor to York Minster. In 1283 he had licence to crenellate his residences at Sutton and Bolton. In 1314 his daughter Albreda obtained the archbishop's licence to have an oratory in her manor of Sutton-upon-Derwent, where she lived.³

7. Blank.

8. Argent, fretty gules. *Blankminster.*⁴

In the reign of King Edward I. Reginald, son of Ranulph de Blankmonstre, alias de Albo Monasterio, was lord of Wighill and Esedike, in the Ainsty of York.⁵

VESTIBULE OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

In the windows of the vestibule a few heraldic shields are yet remaining, but nearly all of them are repetitions of some of those already described, viz. England, Roos, Clare, Warren, Dreux, Neville, and the two Percy coats; 1. Or, a lion rampant azure; 2. Azure, five fusils in fess or.

Assuming the preceding appropriation to be at least approximately

¹ Piers Percy, d'or ung fece engrele d'azur. Roll of Arms, temp. Hen. III. Sir Peter de Percy, the father of Sir Robert de Percy, was sheriff of Yorkshire from 1261 to 1264. On his seal to a deed in the time of Walter de Stokes, mayor of York, he bore five fusils in fess. See Longstaffe's Old Heraldry of the Percys, p. 10, note.

² Kirkby's Inquest. Ed. Surtees Soc, p. 24.

³ See Fasti Eborac. vol. i. p. 385, and note.

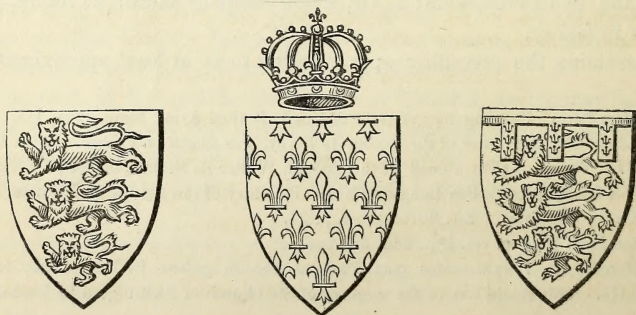
⁴ Monsire de Blauncmoster port d'argent fret de gules: Roll of Arms, temp. Edw. III. This shield was in the windows of the church of Swillington in Yorkshire. Glover.

⁵ Kirkby's Inquest. Ed. Surtees Soc. pp. 27, 119, 321.

correct, little doubt can be entertained that this rich display of blazonry was designed by its authors to do honour to the reigning sovereign of England, and those who were most nearly allied to him, to several of the great officers of state and others who composed his court, and to the noble and knightly chivalry who had distinguished themselves in the wars in which he was then engaged. There were few of these persons who had not visited the city of York during the latter years of Edward's reign. Whilst the King was vigorously prosecuting his design of subjugating Scotland he converted York, for all practical purposes, into the metropolis of his kingdom. Between the years 1298 and 1304 or 1305, it was in this city that the sovereign maintained his state and summoned his military forces to appear, that Parliaments were held, and that the courts of law carried on their proceedings. During this period the building of the Chapter House was in progress, and would necessarily attract the attention and excite the interest of those who beheld the edifice rising gradually from the ground in all its stately beauty. The fervour of religious sentiment which then pervaded the higher classes of society would impel many to contribute liberally to the cost of its construction, and we may be certain that all who are commemorated had been benefactors to the pious work.

The memorials here depicted are expressed in the symbolical forms familiar to the age which produced them, but when interpreted they still speak intelligibly to us, and impart historical information both interesting and important. Trusted to so frail a material it is marvellous that after the lapse of more than five centuries they are yet in existence, glowing with almost all their pristine splendour.

ROBT. DAVIES.



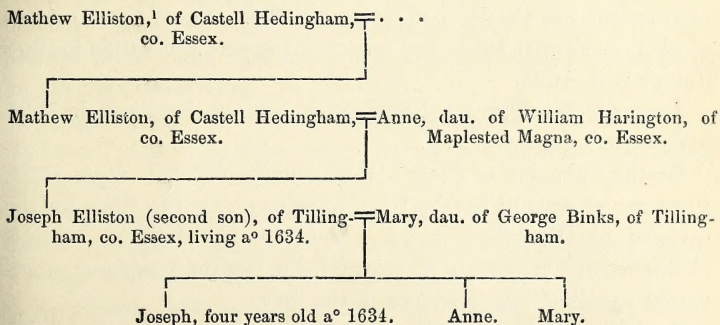
THE PEDIGREE OF ALLISTON OR ELLISTON OF ESSEX AND KENT,

And of PHILIPPS of CHESHAM, Bucks, with that of JONES, in continuation thereof;

As recorded at the College of Arms. With the addition of Notes and
Remarks. By THOMAS WHARTON JONES, F.R.S.

According to Domesday Book, lands in the following parishes of Essex: Westham, Fyfield, Bures, Mistley with Manningtree, Springfield, Chignal, Notley—Black and White, Rivenhall, Stambourne, and Toppesfield were, at the Conquest, confiscated from one ALESTAN, a freeman, all except a portion in Notley and Stambourne. ALESTON or ALISTON or ALYSTON, with or without a double L and with or without a final E, is obviously the same name as ALESTAN.

At the Heralds' Visitation of Essex in 1634 the following entry occurs:



Arms: Per pale gules and vert, an eagle displayed argent, beaked and legged or. *Crest*: An eagle's head argent, beaked and erased gules, and murally gorged azure.

The arms and crest were confirmed to Joseph Eliston, second son to Mathew Eliston of Hedingham Castell in Essex, and to

¹ In the original Book of Entries (C 21) at the College of Arms the name had been first written with an A, but an E had afterwards been written over the A.

the heirs descending of their bodies, with their due differences, for ever, by Sir Richard Saint George.

MATHEW ALLISTON or ELLISTON of Sible and Castle Hedingham, co. Essex,¹ the Mathew *senior* of the visitation entry, married Anna Whighte at Castle Hedingham, Oct. 29th 1570 (12th of Elizabeth) (P. R.). Mrs. Anna Alliston was buried at Castle Hedingham in 1597 (P. R.). Mathew Alliston's will, dated Sept. 29th 1621, was proved in P. C. C. May 7th 1625 (45 Clarke). In the will he is designated Yeoman. To each of his six sons and to his daughter he left a considerable estate, and to each of his grandchildren ten pounds. To certain "Ministers and Preachers of God's Word" he left twenty shillings each. He also left to trustees a tenement called "Gallovers," with a hop-ground adjoining, the yearly profits from which he directed to be laid out every Novr. in shirts and smocks for twelve poor persons of Castle Hedingham.

The children of Mathew Alliston and his wife Anna were—William, John, Mathew, Joseph, Elizabeth, Edward, Peter.

1. William Alliston, eldest son, baptized July 6th 1572 (14th of Elizabeth) at Castle Hedingham (P. R.). One of the executors of his father's will 1621, and one of the supervisors of his brother John's will, 1625.

Rector of Sturmer, co. Essex, from 1600 to his death in 1628 (*Newcourt's Repertorium*).

In the Calendar of State Papers, under date of Sept. 1627, there is a complaint by the "Commissioners for the Loan for the division of Hinckford in co. Essex" to the Council, against William Aliston parson of Sturmer, for "peremptory and unreverent speeches" in resistance to the levy.

2. John Alliston, second son. It is the line of this son which is to be traced below.

3. Mathew Alliston, third son, baptized Aug. 5th 1576 (18th of Elizabeth) at Castle Hedingham (P. R.). Married Anne, daughter of William Harington of Maplested Magna, co. Essex (Heralds'

¹ In the list of contributors to the payment of the Subsidy in Essex, 29th of Elizabeth (Lansdowne MS. 52, Art. 59, in the British Museum) the name of "Mathew Allyston" occurs under the head of Hedingham Castell.

Visitation of Essex, 1634), one of the supervisors of his father's will, 1621, and of his brother John's will, 1625. Will, dated Jan. 23rd 1632, and proved in P.C.C. 1637 (42 Goare). In it he is designated Mathew "*Alliston*" of Hedingham at the Castle, co. Essex, gent. but it is signed Mathew "*Elliston*." His sons Joseph and Peter nominated executors. Mentions in his will five sons and two daughters. Besides these he had another son and another daughter who were living in 1621, as appears from the mention of them in his father's will.

The second son, Joseph Elliston, of Tillingham and Dengey, co. Essex, signed the Heralds' Visitation entry of 1634.

This son Joseph was baptized at Castle Hedingham, April 14th 1605 (third of James) (P.R.). He married Mary, daughter of George Binks of Tillingham, by whom he had a son Joseph, four years old in 1634, and two daughters Anne and Mary (Heralds' Visitation of Essex, 1634). His will, dated Dec. 21st 1663, was proved in P.C.C. Feb. 1663-4 (14 Bruce). The executors named in the will having renounced, "administration with the will annexed" was granted to testator's eldest daughter and co-heir, Anne, the wife of Robert Tidderly. His second daughter and co-heir, Mary, as appears from the entry of the Barrington family at the Heralds' Visitation of Essex for 1664,¹ was the wife of Thomas Barrington.

Joseph Elliston's son Joseph, mentioned in the Visitation of 1634 as being then four years old, appears to have died before his father.

Joseph Elliston, in his will, mentions his wife under the name of "Elizabeth." This had been a second wife, sister of Thomas Cremer, whom he calls his brother-in-law.

4. Joseph Alliston, fourth son of Mathew Alliston, senior. He was of Kingsholme, in Norfolk, clerk, Fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, 1609, presented to the rectory of South Runcton, co. Norfolk in 1614 (Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, vol. vii. 8vo. p. 402). Will dated May 21st 1629, and proved in P.C.C. July 19th 1631 (86 St. John) by his relict Susanna,

¹ In the centre of Thomas Barrington's shield that of Elliston with a crescent for difference is placed.

executrix and residuary legatee. His brother Peter appointed overseer. He left two sons, Joseph and Timothy, and three daughters, Anna, Susannah, and Mary.

He gave injunctions to his wife to send his sons, when old enough, to a good "Free School,"¹ and afterwards to Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and to maintain them there for eight years.

Besides portions he left each of his daughters an *English Bible*.

Refers to the legacies to his children which his father Mathew left to them as well as to all his other grandchildren.

He charged his lands with ten shillings a-year to the poor of the parish of South Runcton, the same amount to the poor of Castle Hedingham, and the same to the poor of Sible Hedingham.

5. Elizabeth, only daughter, baptized in 1581 at Castle Hedingham (P. R.); mentioned in her father's will under the name of "Elizabeth Elme, my daughter." One of the witnesses of the will was "Wm. Elmye"—Elizabeth's husband, no doubt.

6. Edward Ellistone of Acton, co. Suffolk, clerk, fifth son, baptized in 1584 at Castle Hedingham (P. R.). Mentioned in his father's will 1621. Will dated April 25th 1635, and proved in P. C. C. Oct. 13, 1635 (103 Sadler), by his relict, Grace, executrix and residuary legatee. He left three sons, viz. John, Henshaw, and Edward*, and five daughters, viz. Grace wife of John Hix, Mary wife of John Gilbert, Jane, Priscilla, and Thamar.

7. Peter Elliston, sixth son, baptized in 1587 at Castle Hedingham (P. R.). One of the overseers of his father's will, dated 1621, and of that of his brother the Rev. Joseph Alliston of Kingsholme, dated 1629. One of the executors of his brother Mathew's will dated 1632. In his own will, dated March 26th 1650, he is designated as of Ridgwell, co. Essex, gent. The will was proved in the P. C. C. May 25th, 1650 (65 Pembroke) by his eldest son Peter, executor. This Peter himself died in 1654. He was baptized July 27th, 1614, at Castle Hedingham (P. R.). His will, dated April 22nd, was proved in the P. C. C. June 22nd, 1654

¹ That is, as has been shown by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, formerly of Shrewsbury and now of Cambridge, "schola libera," a school for *liberal* not *gratuitous* instruction.

(148 Alchin), by his brother Joseph, executor. In it he mentions his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Sparrow, but no children.

To recur to JOHN, the second son of Mathew Alliston, senior : He was baptized January 3rd, 1573-4 (15th of Elizabeth), at Castle Hedingham (P.R.). Married Alice daughter of Pilgrim, of co. Essex. (Heralds' Visitation of Essex, 1664, D. 21.) One of the executors of his father's will, 1621. His own will, dated Oct. 7th 1625, was proved at Braintree, co. Essex, May 2nd 1626, in the Commissary Court of the Bishop of London. In the will, he is designated as of Black Notley, co. Essex, Yeoman.¹

Mrs. Alice Alliston was named one of the supervisors of her husband's will; and, besides an annuity and thirds of his lands, had allotted to her part of his house, called "Newhouse" in Gestingthorp.

The children of John Alliston and his wife Alice were :—John, Edward, Joseph, William, Mathew, Peter, Isaac, and Elizabeth.

1. John Elliston of the Grange, Little Coggeshall, co. Essex, gent. In the list of freeholders in the county of Essex, *circa* 1633 (Harl. MS. 2240), the following entries occur :—"Notley Alba, Witham, J^{oh}es Alliston de Coggeshall Parva, gen.;" and "Coggeshall Parva, J^{oh}es Alliston, gen." Mentioned as being present at the institution of Obediah Sedgwick to the vicarage of Coggeshall 1639. (P.R.). One of the Commissioners appointed in 1650 to take a survey of the livings in Essex. Will dated Nov. 6th 1652, and proved in P. C. C. Nov. 10th 1658 (599 Wotton), by his brother Edward, one of the executors, leave being reserved for the other executors, viz. his brothers Peter, Mathew, and Isaac to prove afterwards. In his will he gives his wife Priscilla a sum of 100*l.* immediately, and an annuity of 80*l.* charged on his lands, with the Grange for a residence. The "Grange" he gave to his brothers Edward and Peter, and "New

¹ This is the John Alliston who refers in his will to his "cosen Bedell." See the note on "The Birth and Parentage of William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore," at p. 178 of the present volume.

House" (charged with the annuity to his widow) he gave to his brothers Mathew and Isaac. His wood called "Great Monkwood," and all his remaining property, he gave to be equally divided among his four brothers; with the exception of small bequests to the parishes of Little Coggeshall, Great Coggeshall, and Guestingthorpe, and to the poor of the "gathered Church."

2. Edward Elliston of Earl's Colne, co. Essex, gent. Was one of the Commissioners appointed in 1650 to take a survey of the livings in Essex. Married Mehetabell, or Mabell, third daughter of Thomas Harlakenden of Earl's Colne, and his wife Dorothy, daughter of John Cheney, of Drayton, co. Bucks. (Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 212, 1st column, note s. Heralds' Visitation of Essex, 1634, c. 21, fo. 109, in College of Arms.) Edward Elliston and his wife Mabel had a daughter, Mehetabell Elliston, who died unmarried April 2nd 1657, aged 30 years. (M. I. in Earl's Colne church.) Will dated April 15th 1663, and proved at Colchester, in the Archdeaconry Court, May 4th 1663, by his widow, the executrix. He named John, eldest son of his brother, the Rev. Peter Elliston of Sandhurst, co. Kent, deceased, his heir.

To his wife Mabel he left all his personalty absolutely, and all his real property in Earl's Colne for her life, on condition that she gave up "all title of dower unto his real property in Little Coggeshall."

3. Joseph Alliston of Allhallows, London, citizen and draper. Mentioned in his father's will 1625. His nuncupative will, dated April 1st 1629, was proved in P.C.C. April 4th 1629, by his brother Edward Alliston, one of the executors (32 Ridley), leave being reserved for the other executor, viz. his brother John, to prove afterwards. In this will he mentions his mother Mrs. Alice Alliston and his sister Elizabeth, and refers to his "brothers as shall be brought up at the University," in allusion to the provision made in his father's will for that purpose.

4. William Elliston of Little Coggeshall. Under age in 1625, the date of his father's will. Died a bachelor. Administration of his effects granted to his brother Isaac in P.C.C. May 17th 1652.

5. Mathew Elliston, M.A., of Stanford Rivers, co. Essex,

clerk. Appointed Sept. 3rd 1646, by an ordinance of the Lords, to be parson of Stanford Rivers.¹ In the report of the Commission appointed in 1650 to take a survey of the livings in Essex,² it is stated under the head of Stanford Rivers:—"Math. Elliston. By sequestration. An able preacher, of a godly conversation."

Mentioned in his father's will as intended to be brought up at the University, for which provision is made.

Married Mary Champion. Mentioned in his brother John's will, in his brother Peter's, and in his brother Edward's.

At the Heralds' Visitation of Essex in 1664 there is an entry (D. 21, College of Arms³), signed by his brother Isaac, in which Mathew is described as the eldest son, and Isaac himself as second son of John and Alice Elliston. They were then the only surviving sons of the whole seven.

The Rev. Matthew Elliston was in 1662 ejected from the rectory of Stanford Rivers for non-conformity. In 1672, May 13, the "indulgence of a licence" was granted to him to be "a Presbyterian teacher in his house at the Home Grange," Little Coggeshall, the said house being at the same time licensed "to be a Presbyterian meeting place." Having in 1679 bought from his nephew, John Elliston, eldest son of the Rev. Peter Elliston of Sandhurst, deceased, his share of the Grange property, he sold it in 1682 to Mr. Nehemiah Lyde, the ancestor from whom Mr. C. Ducane, the present proprietor, inherits it. (Mr. Ducane's title deeds.)⁴

The Rev. Matthew Elliston died in 1693, and was buried at Markshall, near Coggeshall, co. Essex (P.R.). He left a son Matthew, a merchant, whose grandson Wilsby died in 1742 s.p.

¹ Whitelock's *Memorials*, p. 226. Calamy's Continuation of *Richard Baxter's Life and Times*. The Rev. T. W. David's *Annals of Evangelical Non-Conformity in Essex*. The Rev. Bryan Dale's *Annals of Coggeshall*.

² Lansdowne MS. 459.

³ On the breast of the white eagle in the drawing of the arms which accompanies the entry there is a crescent for difference.

⁴ I cannot refrain from here expressing my thanks to Mr. Ducane and Mr. J. Howell Blood of Witham for their courtesy in not only supplying me with information from the deeds, but also allowing me to inspect the documents for myself.

6. Peter Elliston. It is the line of this son, which is be traced below.

7. Isaac Elliston of Little Coggeshall, gent. was the seventh and youngest son, but in the Heralds' Visitation of Essex for 1664, which he signed (D. 21, College of Arms), he is described as the second son, that is, *surviving* son. Mentioned in his father's will as under age in 1625. Administration of his brother William's effects was granted to him May 17th 1652 (P. C. C.).

He was one of the trustees nominated in his brother Edward's (of Earl's Colne) will, 1663, in accordance with the injunction in which, as appears from one of the deeds in the possession of Mr. Ducane, he granted, Nov. 4th 1669, his moiety of the "New House" property to his nephew John, eldest son of his deceased brother the Rev. Peter Elliston of Sandhurst, and heir of his brother Edward.

Isaac Elliston appears to have been married, but had no issue. He resided chiefly at the Grange, Little Coggeshall, and died in 1678. See the Rev. Bryan Dale's *Annals of Coggeshall*.

8. Elizabeth Alliston. This is the only daughter mentioned in John Alliston's will, 1625. She was living in 1629, when her brother Joseph dictated his will, but was probably dead in 1652, the date of her brother John's will, as he does not mention her. For the same reason, it is to be presumed that the mother Mrs. Alice Alliston or Elliston was in 1652 dead also.

To recur to PETER (who appears to have been the sixth) son of John Alliston of Black Notley, and his wife Alice. He was one of the sons for whom provision was made in his father's will to be brought up at the University.

It is to be presumed that he was the Peter Aliston, of Essex, who was matriculated pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, March the 2nd 1629-30, graduated B.A. 1633, and M.A. 1637.

The Rev. Peter Elliston was Rector of Horsmonden, co. Kent, from after 1643 to 1650, and of Sandhurst in the same county, from 1650 to his death in 1660. Buried at Sandhurst April 12th 1660 (P. R.).

In Calamy's *Richard Baxter's Life and Times*, it is stated, under the head of Horsmonden, that "Mr. Elliston had been in this place formerly, and could have cut down to the value of 200*l.* in timber that was ready to fell there. But he declared it should not be said that Horsmonden had made him rich, and so forbore."

Will, dated April 7th 1660, was proved by his relict Mary, executrix, Nov. 5th 1660, in P. C. C. (209 Nabbs). His brother Edward Elliston of Colne, his brother Matthew Elliston of Stanford Rivers, his brother Isaac Elliston of Coggeshall, in the co. of Essex, and his brother-in-law Thomas Fuller, of Catsfield, in the co. of Sussex, were named overseers.

His wife Mary was daughter of Richard Fuller of Heathfield, co. Sussex, and sister of Thomas Fuller of Catsfield,¹ in the same county. She was buried at West Malling, co. Kent, Nov. 22nd 1712 (P.R.), aged 94 (M. I.), having survived her husband fifty-two years.

The children of the Rev. Peter Elliston and his wife Mary were: Mary, John, Hanna, Elizabeth (No. 1), Joseph, and Elizabeth (No. 2).

1. Mary, eldest daughter, was born Dec. 12th, and baptized the 28th 1645, at Horsmonden, co. Kent (P.R.). Mentioned in her father's will 1660.

2. John, eldest son, whose line is to be traced below.

3. Hanna, second daughter, baptized April 20th 1651, at Sandhurst, co. Kent. In one of Mr. Ducane's deeds, this daughter Hanna, it is stated, had a legacy left her by her uncle Isaac.

4. Elizabeth, third daughter, baptized Jan. 21st 1652, and buried Jan. 13th 1653, at Sandhurst (P. R.).

5. Joseph Elliston, second son, born Oct. 8th, and baptized Oct. 15th 1654, at Sandhurst (P. R.). Had lands in Warbleton, co. Sussex, bequeathed to him by his father's will 1660.

6. Elizabeth (No. 2), fourth daughter, born Nov. 5th, and baptized Nov. 14th 1658 at Sandhurst (P. R.).

To recur to JOHN the eldest son. He was born and baptized March the 25th 1647-8, at Horsmonden (P.R.). He had his

¹ Ancestor maternally of Sir Peregrine Palmer Fuller-Palmer-Aceland, Bart.

father's lands in Essex bequeathed to him in 1660, and his uncle Edward's in 1663.

John Elliston was settled in West Malling, co. Kent. He married Elizabeth

The documentary proof that John Elliston of West Malling, co. Kent, was John eldest son of the Rev. Peter Elliston of Sandhurst, is supplied by the deed of release for ever, dated 1692, of the property of New House or Curdshall and Westfield in Little Coggeshall, co. Essex, by John Elliston of West Malling, gent. and his wife Elizabeth, to Mr. Nehemiah Lyde, the ancestor from whom Mr. Ducane derived the property.

John Elliston was buried at West Malling, January 27th 1707-8 (P. R. and M. I.). He died intestate, and his relict Elizabeth administered to his effects. (P. C. C. February 11th 1708.)

Mrs. Elizabeth Elliston herself was buried at West Malling, July 6th 1711.

The children of John Elliston and his wife Elizabeth were, Peter, John, Francis, Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, and Lydia.

1. Peter Elliston of West Malling, co. Kent, gent. Married in 1717 Katherine daughter and heir of Samuel Kender¹ of St. Mary's Whitechapel, gent. and his wife Ruth. (See Marriage License dated Aug. 9th 1717 at the Vicar General's Office and Samuel Kender's will as below).

The will of Peter Elliston, dated Feb. 26th 1718-19, was proved by his relict Katherine his executrix and residuary legatee in P. C. C. Jan. 23rd 1719-20 (7 Shaller). She erected the monument in West Malling church.

He died Dec. 10th 1719, and was buried at West Malling. (M. I.) He had been born in 1678.

His only surviving issue was a posthumous son born April 22nd 1720, and named Peter. (M. I.)

Mrs. Katherine Elliston *née* Kender married, secondly, Mr. William Mason of St. Mary's Whitechapel prior to Oct. 8th 1721, the date of her father's will, in which she is mentioned as

¹ Son of Thomas Kender, who in his will, proved in P. C. C. August 21st 1695 (Irby, 133), describes himself as of Old Brentford, co. Middlesex, and citizen of London, and states that he is of great age.

the wife of Mr. William Mason aforesaid. From this second marriage are descended the Masons of Beel House, Amersham, Bucks. Her father's will was proved by his relict Ruth, Oct. 24th 1721, in the P. C. C. (Buckingham).

Peter Elliston, posthumous son of Peter Elliston of West Malling and his wife Katharine, married in 1743 or 4 Mary, only daughter of Philip Hedman of Kingston-on-Thames. (M. I. in West Malling Church.)

He was of St. Martin's Outwich, Threadneedle Street, London. Had lands in the parishes of Birling and East Malling, co. Kent, bequeathed to him by the will of his uncle John Elliston 1745. His wife Mary is mentioned in John Elliston's will also.

He died Oct. 16th 1746, aged 26, leaving an only child, Peter Hedman Elliston (M. I. West Malling Church).

His will dated Oct. 13th 1746 was proved in the P. C. C. by his relict whom he named executrix, Oct. 17th 1746 (293 Edmunds).

Peter Hedman Elliston the son, who was of Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, died in 1814 unmarried, and with him the family of Elliston became extinct in the male line. His will, dated Oct. 15th 1814, was proved in P. C. C. Jan. 18th 1815 (19 Pakenham).

2. John Elliston of Fetter Lane, parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London, gent. Is designated in his brother Peter's will "citizen and mercer." Died May 4th 1746, s. p. aged 62 (Memorial Ring). Buried, in accordance with the directions in his will, at West Malling, May 13th (P. R. and M. I.). His will, dated Dec. 7th 1745, was proved May 15th 1746 in P. C. C. (148 Edmunds).

3. Francis Elliston, buried at West Malling (M.I.).

4. Mary, born about 1677, married "Mr. William Mason of West Malling, co. Kent, surgeon." The marriage allegation in the Faculty Office is dated February 12th 1699-1700. Had issue, but no descendants are now known to exist.

5. Elizabeth, born about 1681; married Mr. Samuel Lucas of the parish of Saint Mary, St. Edmund's Bury, co. Suffolk. The marriage allegation in the Faculty Office is dated June 28th 1709. Had issue, but no descendants are now known to exist.

6. Martha. It is the line of this daughter which is to be traced below.

7. Lydia. Married the Rev. Charles Brown, A.M. vicar of West Malling, co. Kent, and of Cheshunt, co. Herts. There was no issue of this marriage. The Rev. C. B. died May 16th 1748, and was buried at Cheshunt (M.I.). His will, dated June 3rd 1743, was proved in P. C. C. May 25th 1748, by his relict Lydia, whom he appointed sole executrix. Mrs. Lydia Brown's will was proved in P. C. C. in 1759, by her "faithful servant" Mary Winsley, whom she appointed sole executrix and residuary legatee.

To recur to MARTHA ELLISTON. She appears to have been the third daughter and fourth child of John Elliston of West Malling and his wife Elizabeth. She married Richard Philipps of St. Mildred's Poultry, in the city of London, in 1702, at the age of 19, as stated in her marriage allegation, from which it appears that she was born in 1683.¹ She died in 1743 or 1745.

The Elliston family having thus been traced down to Martha, the family of PHILIPPS OF CHESHAM, into which she married, now comes under notice.

"CHARLES PHILIPPS of Nashleigh, in the parish of Chesham, in y^e countie of Bück, gent." thus designates himself in his will, which is dated April 29th 1677, and was proved Nov. 9th 1681 in the P. C. C. (170 North) by his second son, Nathaniel, sole executor.

He married Lidia, sixth daughter of Nathaniel Readinge of Nashleigh, in the parish of Chesham aforesaid, and his wife Elizabeth. This Nathaniel Readinge's will, dated Dec. 10th 1657, was proved March 6th 1657-8, in the P. C. C. (189 Wotton). From the will, in which he designates himself "Yeoman," it appears that he had *ten daughters*, nine of whom were married at the date of his will. To each of his sons-in-law, and to his unmarried daughter, Hesther, he left a considerable estate in lands—some in Buckinghamshire and some in Hertfordshire. To each of his married daughters and their children he made be-

¹ The Parish Register of West Malling does not extend further back than 1700.

quests in money. To his wife he gave certain lands absolutely, and his freehold house and lands unbequeathed for her lifetime—the latter at her death to revert to Charles Philipps and another son-in-law. Nathaniel Readinge had no son.

Charles Philipps in his will directed that he should be buried in the churchyard of Hawridge, co. Bucks, but the register of that parish does not extend so far back, and the transcript of it in the Archdeaconry Court at Aylesbury is deficient for the years from 1678 to 1702. His wife Lidia was living at the date of his will, 1677, but appears to have been dead in 1685, the date of her son Nathaniel's will.

The children of Charles Philipps and his wife Lidia were—Charles, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Mary.

1. Charles Philipps. It is the line of this son which is to be traced below.

2. Nathaniel Philipps, second son, succeeded to the Nashleigh estate as heir of entail under his father's will, of which he was sole executor. His own will, in which he designates himself "Nathaniell Philipps of Nashleigh, in the parish of Chesham, in the countie of Bucks, gent.," is dated April 30th 1685, and was proved November 1685 in the P. C. C. (141 Cann) by his brother Charles, whom he nominated his sole executor and residuary legatee. He directed his body to be buried in Hawridge churchyard. Nathaniel Philipps died unmarried.

3. Elizabeth, eldest daughter, married John Ware, Oct. 16th 1679, at Chesham, co. Bucks. (P. R.). Succeeded her brother Nathaniel in Nashleigh as heiress of entail under her father's will. There were three children of the marriage of John Ware and Elizabeth Philipps living in 1685, the date of her brother Nathaniel's will. Elizabeth, wife of John Ware of Nashleigh, was buried at Chesham Jan. 23rd 1719, and John Ware himself was buried at the same place July 26th 1733 (P. R.). About 1743 or 4 the entail was cut off by a recovery, and the estate of Nashleigh sold in 1746 by Philipps Ware, the grandson of John and Elizabeth Ware aforesaid.

4. Mary, second daughter, wife of Daniel Gate; mentioned as such in her father's will in 1677. In the will of her brother Nathaniel, 1685, her seven children are mentioned, all under age

—viz. Mary, Charles, Lydia, Daniell, Judith, Nathaniell, and Rebecca.

To recur to CHARLES, the eldest son of Charles and Lydia Philipps. He was of Chesham, co. Bucks. ; married in 1677 Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Holl and of Elizabeth his wife, and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Holl, Vicar of Chalfont St. Peter, co. Bucks. Mrs. Elizabeth Philipps was born at Chesham Jan. 27th 1646-7 (P. R.) and was buried there Nov. 5th 1704 (P. R.). Charles Philipps's signature, as churchwarden, occurs in the parish books of Chesham for 1706 and 1707.

Charles Philipps died in 1714, as appears from the following entry in the parish register of Chesham: "Charles Philips, Gent. buried August y^e 27th. Affid. brought in y^e 28th."

The children of Charles Philipps and his wife Elizabeth were :—Charles, Richard, Nathaniel (No. 1), Carola Elizabetha, Nathaniel (No. 2), and Liddia.

1. Charles Philipps, eldest son, baptized March 29th 1678, at Chalfont St. Peter, co. Bucks (P. R.). In the parish register of Chesham there is appended to the entry of the baptism of Richard the second son the following note: "Charles, eldest son of Charles and Elizabeth Phillipps, was born y^e 29th of March 1678, and baptized at St. Peter's Chalfont, by his great-grandfather, then minister thereof."

From these two records it appears that Charles was baptized the very day he was born, probably on account of his being a weakly infant.

His great-grandfather, then minister of St. Peter's Chalfont, was the Rev. Thomas Holl, his mother's grandfather, who was buried Dec. 22nd 1679, at Chalfont St. Peter, aged 90 years (P. R.).

The Rev. Thomas Holl, who had been appointed to the living of Chalfont St. Peter on the sequestration of the Rev. James Bradshaw, in or about 1648,¹ conforming to the Act of Uniformity, retained the living till his death.

¹ In the Report of the Commission appointed in 1651 to take a survey of the livings in Buckinghamshire (Lansdowne MS. 459) it is stated under the head of "Chaffont

Charles Philipps is mentioned in the will of his uncle Nathaniel Philipps of Nashleigh, 1685. He died *vita patris*, as appears from the following entry in the parish register of Chesham: "1705, Charles Phillipps, junior, buried June y^e 1st. Affid. brought in June y^e 2nd." He died s.p.

2. Richard Philipps, second son. It is the line of this son which is to be traced below. He was the only one of his father's family who had issue.

3. Nathaniel (No. 1), twin with Carola Elizabetha, baptized at the same time with her, March 19th 1683, at Chesham (P. R.). Buried on the 24th of the same month (P. R.).

4. Carola Elizabetha, eldest daughter, baptized March 19th 1683, at Chesham (P. R.). Mentioned in her uncle Nathaniel Philipps's will 1685. Buried at Chesham June 19th 1708 (P. R.) unmarried.

5. Nathaniel Philipps (No. 2), fourth son, baptized Sept. 28th 1684, at Chesham (P. R.). Mentioned in his uncle Nathaniel Philipps's will as his godson. Admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Company of London in 1712, in the books of which he is described as the son of Charles Philipps of Chesham, Bucks. One of the executors of John Elliston's will, which he proved 1746, May 15, P. C. C. (148 Edmunds). One of the executors of his nephew Charles Philipps's will, which he proved Nov. 23rd 1747, in P. C. C. (289 Potter).

Nathaniel Philipps died on the 17th of May 1757, and was of Saint Clement Danes, in the co. of Middlesex, as appears from the endorsement on his will.

His will, dated May 17th 1755, was proved May 20th 1757, by his nephew Mr. John Burbydge of Chertsey, his sole executor, in the P. C. C. (166 Herring). In his will he describes himself as "citizen and mercer" of London. He died s.p., leaving the children of his deceased nephew, Charles Philipps, his residuary legatees.

6. Lydia or Liddia, second daughter and youngest child, was buried at Chesham March 1st 1695 (P. R.). She had been born

Peters," "Mr. Tho. Hall, vic. He preacheth twice every Lord's day and other days appointed by authority."

subsequently to 1685, the date of the will of her uncle Nathaniel Philipps of Nashleigh, as she is not mentioned therein along with the other children of Charles and Elizabeth Philipps.

To recur to RICHARD, the second son of Charles Philipps of Chesham and his wife Elizabeth. He was baptized at Chesham, April 9th 1680 (P. R.). He is mentioned in his uncle Nathaniel's will 1685. He was of the parish of St. Mildred Poultry, in the city of London. He married Martha, third daughter of John Elliston of West Malling, co. Kent. The marriage allegation in the Vicar-General's Office, dated August 8th 1702, states his age to be 22 and her age 19.

The children of Richard Philipps and his wife Martha were—Charles, Carola Elizabetha, Richard, Martha, and Nathaniel.

1. Charles Philipps, eldest child. It is the line of this son which is to be traced below.

2. Carola Elizabetha, second child and eldest daughter. Baptized Jan. 6th 1703-4, at St. Mildred's Poultry (P. R.). Married John Burbydge of the parish of St. Vedast Foster Lane, London. The marriage allegation in the Faculty Office is dated Oct. 6th 1739, and licences the marriage to take place at Cheshunt, Herts., of which parish her uncle, the Rev. Charles Browne, was at the time vicar.

John Burbydge was a son of Capt. Richard Burbydge, merchant in London, and his wife Anne, *née* Stares. Richard B. died July 15th 1730, and was buried at Rowner, Hants. (M. I.). His will was proved in P. C. C. in 1730. Mrs. Anne Burbydge died in 1758. In her will, proved in the P. C. C. in 1758, she directed that she should be laid beside her husband in the vault at Rowner.

Col. John Burbydge died at Lymptone, Devon, s. p. leaving his wife, by his will, proved in the P. C. C. 1779, all his furniture, and a life interest in his stock, houses, and lands in the parishes of Chertsey, Egham, and Old Windsor.

Mrs. Carola Elizabetha Burbydge died the year after her husband without a will, and her nephew, Richard Elliston Philips, the youngest son of her deceased brother Charles Philips, administered to her effects in 1780, P. C. C.

3, 4, 5. Richard, second son, baptized March 3rd 1705-6; Martha, second daughter, baptized Oct. 19th 1707; and Nathaniel, third son, baptized Jan. 15th 1709-10, all at St. Mildred's, Poultry (P. R.); died young.

To recur to CHARLES, the eldest son of Richard and Martha Philipps.

He was baptized May 8th 1703 at St. Mildred's, Poultry (P. R.). In his will he designates himself "Charles Philips of Great Queen Street, in the parish of St. Giles, London, gentleman." He followed the profession of a portrait-painter. Three pictures by him were in the second special Exhibition of National Portraits at South Kensington in 1867, viz.: Family group of Lord and Lady A. Hamilton and Children, dated 1731; Equestrian Portrait of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Cathcart at the Battle of Culloden; and Portrait of Admiral Edward Vernon.

A large full-length picture of Augusta Princess of Wales nursing the infant Augusta, eldest sister of King George the Third, and afterwards Duchess of Brunswick, has been mentioned by Mr. Scharf as the best painting he had seen by Charles Philips. The picture, signed and dated 1737, was given by Lord Archibald Hamilton to a former Earl of Warwick, and is still preserved at Warwick Castle. Other paintings of his noticed by Mr. Scharf are: a delicate little picture of Lady Betty Germaine, still preserved in her apartments at Knole, in Kent, dated 1731; a curious picture, dated 1738, called the "Knights of the Round Table," containing many small portraits of noblemen of high rank, among which that of Frederick Prince of Wales is prominent; and a small picture, without date, of a club called "The Harry V. or the Gang," in which Frederick Prince of Wales again figures. The last two pictures hang in the corridor of Windsor Castle. Mr. Scharf refers to two or three other portraits by Charles Philips, and observes that "the persons whom he represented seem to have belonged invariably to the upper classes."

Charles Philips married Mary, second daughter of Thomas Freeman of the island of Antigua and his wife Rebecca.¹ The

¹ Mrs. Rebecca Freeman was the eldest daughter of Col. William Byam of Antigua and his wife Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Yeamans, Lieut.-Governor of Antigua.

marriage allegation, with the oath of John Yeamans, esq. that he is the testamentary guardian of the said Mary Freeman, and that he is consenting to the marriage, in the Vicar-General's Office, is dated Dec. 29th 1737, and the marriage took place Jan. 22nd 1738, at Egham (P.R.). See Pedigree of Byam of Antigua, in the College of Arms, and that of Freeman, Philips, and Jones, in connection therewith.

Mrs. Mary Philips, *née* Freeman, is the lady whose portrait forms one of the subjects of the correspondence between Mr. James Whatman and myself, which was noticed in Volume iv. of this work, pp. 455 *et seq.* The portrait was bequeathed by Mr. Charles Philips to his wife, and at last came into the possession of their youngest son Mr. Richard Elliston Philips. At his death s. p., it fell into the hands of his widow, from whom it passed to her nephew, the father of the present Mr. James Whatman.

From the correspondence referred to it was seen that Mr. Whatman keeps the portrait in question hanging up in his house at Vinters, near Maidstone, as an *heirloom*! In the same correspondence Mr. Whatman is told that, as he cannot call the lady it represents a relative, so he cannot call the portrait a family portrait of the Whatmans; and is then asked, what the meaning of the word "heirloom" is, as applied by him to the portrait of *my* great-grandmother.

Charles Philips died Nov. 20th 1747. His will, dated Oct. 20th 1747, was proved in P.C.C. on the 23rd Nov. following by his uncle Mr. Nathaniel Philips and his brother-in-law Colonel John Burbydge, the executors (289 Potter). Both he and his wife and children are mentioned in John Elliston's will.

Mrs. Mary Philips married, secondly, the Rev. Thomas Beighton, vicar of Egham, and died in 1755 without issue by this second marriage. The Rev. Thomas Beighton himself, who administered to her effects, died in 1771 and was buried at Egham (P.R. and Monumental Inscription to his memory written by his friend David Garrick). His will, dated Oct. 22nd was proved Oct. 29th 1771, in P.C.C. (398 Trevor).

The children of Charles Philips and his wife Mary were: Charles, Nathaniel, Martha Byam, and Richard Elliston.

1. Charles Philips, eldest son, born January 15th and baptized Feb. 7th 1738-9, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, co. Middlesex (P. R.). Mentioned in the will of Nathaniel Philips, his late father's uncle, who gave and devised to him certain copyhold property in the parish of Islington, besides a share of his personalty in common with his brothers and sister. Stood godfather to his niece Carola Elizabetha Jones, Nov. 13th 1765 (P. R. of St. Dunstan's in the East, and Family Bible). Dead s. p. before 1787.

2. Nathaniel Philips, second son, born Jan. 12th, and baptized January 25th, 1739-40, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, co. Middlesex (P. R.). Died s. p. 1784, June 17. Buried in the College church at Chelsea Hospital. (Family Bible, and Lysons' *Environs of London*.) His relict, Bridget, administered to his effects. In the Administration Book, P. C. C. he is described as "Nathaniel Philips, esq. capt. of the R. garrison batallion and major of brigade on the establishment in America." In the Gentleman's Magazine he is stated to have been "Major of Brigade to the Earl of Lincoln."

3. Martha Byam, only daughter. It is the line of this child which is to be traced below.

4. Richard Elliston Philips, third son and youngest child, born March 20th and baptized April 18th 1745. Commissioner of His Majesty's Customs for Scotland. Married Susanna Elizabeth Whatman, Dec. 13th 1773, at Boxley, in the county of Kent. (P. R.)

This Susanna Elizabeth Whatman is the lady whose birth and parentage form the subject of the inquiry which was instituted in drawing up this pedigree for entry at the College of Arms. The result of the inquiry, with documents, is contained in the Letter to Sir Bernard Burke, noticed in the present work, vol. iv. p. 455.

It was seen that she was the daughter of James Whatman of Boxley, co. Kent, paper-maker, but that there was a doubt as to whether she was one and the same person with the daughter the entry of whose baptism occurs in the Parish Register of Boxley as follows:—"1747. Aug. 24. Elizabeth Sarah d. of James Whatman and Anne his wife."

The date, it was observed, corresponds with the reputed age of Mrs. Susanna Elizabeth Philips (Family Bible).

The doubt arose especially from the circumstance that in the Whatman "*Lineage*" (?) in the "History of the Landed Gentry," which must have been supplied to the Editor by the present Mr. James Whatman, or his father, it is stated that "Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of James Whatman and his wife Ann, m. Rich^d Elliston Philips, Esq."

The only way to reconcile this discrepancy would be to suppose that "Susanna Elizabeth Whatman" and "Elizabeth Sarah Whatman" were one and the same, but that for the baptismal name "Elizabeth Sarah" the name "Susanna Elizabeth" had been substituted. Such a supposition, however, would imply that the Miss Whatman who married Mr. Richard Elliston Philips was married under a Christian name not her own.

Mr. Richard Elliston Philips died s. p. at Edinburgh, January 29th 1813 (Family Bible), and with him the family of Philipps of Chesham, co. Bucks, became extinct in the male line.

Mrs. Susanna Elizabeth Philips died January 26th 1820 (Family Bible), leaving her nephew James Whatman, father of the present Mr. James Whatman, of Vinters, executor and residuary legatee. My father, Mr. Richard Jones, attended the funeral of Mrs. S. E. Philips, as the representative of his uncle, her late husband, in the capacity of chief mourner, supported by common friends of himself and Mr. R. E. Philips. Mr. James Whatman, sen., though he had, by letter, led my father to expect otherwise, came privately to Edinburgh after the funeral, and, evading all communication with my father or any of Mr. Richard Elliston Philips's old friends whom he had previously known, swept away all that had belonged to the said Mr. Richard Elliston Philips—conduct which excited the indignation of that gentleman's old friends.

The Whatmans thus came into possession of documents, pictures, &c. belonging to the Philips family which had passed to Mrs. Susanna Elizabeth Philips at the death of her husband.

Mr. James Whatman, now M.P. for Maidstone, as seen from the correspondence between him and myself, passing off the Philips family pictures as "heirlooms" of the Whatmans, and withholding from me any genealogical information from the Philips papers—nay substituting a description of a different portrait for the true one of my great-grandmother, and supplying

a statement, as if from the papers, calculated to mislead—has manifested an unmistakeable desire to appear as the representative of the Philips family, and of course of the Elliston family also, to say nothing of the Freemans and Byams. He had previously, viz. in 1842, asked, I presume with his father's concurrence, my permission to assume the name of Philips, introducing himself by saying that *we* (that is he and I) were relations—a claim which I met by the suggestion that we were only connections.

The desire to appear as the representative of another man's family, on the ground that a grand-aunt happened to be the childless wife of one of the members thereof, is sufficiently absurd and ridiculous; but it is supremely so when *a doubt hangs over the identity of the person* on whom the pretension is founded.

To guard my genealogy against any such invasion, the pedigree here published (as also that of Freeman, Philips, and Jones in connexion with Byam of Antigua, referred to above, p. 418,) was drawn up and recorded at the College of Arms; and to show who the Whatmans of Boxley really are, and how they came into possession of the paper mills in that parish, the Letter to Sir Bernard Burke was addressed.

To recur to MARTHA BYAM PHILIPS, the only daughter of Charles Philips and his wife Mary, *née* Freeman, and the only one of their family who had issue.

She was born March the 2nd and baptized March the 16th 1742 at St. Giles' in the Fields, co. Middlesex (P. R.).

She married Mr. Richard Jones of the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, in the city of London, on the 29th September 1761, at St. Dunstan's in the East (P. R.). The settlement is dated on the 9th of that month. Married secondly John Gely, and died at W. Cowes, I. W. May 10th 1801.

The Philips family having thus been traced down to Martha Byam, the family of Jones, into which she married, comes lastly under notice.

THOMAS JONES of Ty-newydd, in Llanforda township, parish of Oswestry, county Salop, and his wife Barbara, had three daughters and an only son Richard.

RICHARD JONES, the only son of Thomas and Barbara Jones, was baptized Jan. 11th 1727-8, at Oswestry (P. R.). He was of Thames Street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, London, merchant, and liveryman of the Barbers' Company. He married Martha Byam Philips, as above mentioned, Sept. 29th 1761, at St. Dunstan's in the East (P. R.). Died Feb. 22nd at Norwood, and was buried at Streatham, co. Surrey, Feb. 25th 1767 (P. R. and Family Bible).

The issue of Richard Jones and his wife Martha Byam was two sons and three daughters:

1. Richard (No. 1), was born Sept. 12th 1763, and was baptized Sept. 25th at St. Dunstan's in the East (P. R.). Died Sept. 27th (Family Bible and P. R.).

2. Richard (No. 2), was born Nov. 6th 1764, and was baptized Nov. 12th at St. Dunstan's in the East (P. R. and Family Bible).

This RICHARD JONES, the only surviving son, was of His Majesty's Customs for Scotland. He married Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Mark Cockburn of Ayton Mains, in the parish of Ayton, co. Berwick, and his spouse Elizabeth. The settlement is dated March 5th; and the marriage was solemnised at Edinburgh March 6th 1802 by the Rev. Archibald Alison, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church of Scotland (Family Bible).

Margaret Cockburn was baptized at Ayton Mains Feb. 5th 1782 (P. R. of Ayton).

Mr. Richard Jones died Dec. 6th 1821 at Musselburgh, and was buried in Inveresk churchyard on the 14th of the same month.

Mrs. Margaret Jones died Sept. 15th 1862, at 35, George Street, Hanover Square, London, and was buried in Woking cemetery.

Their issue was three sons and four daughters.

1. Richard Elliston Jones, eldest son, Lieut. H.E.I.C.S., died at sea in returning from India in 1828, on sick certificate.

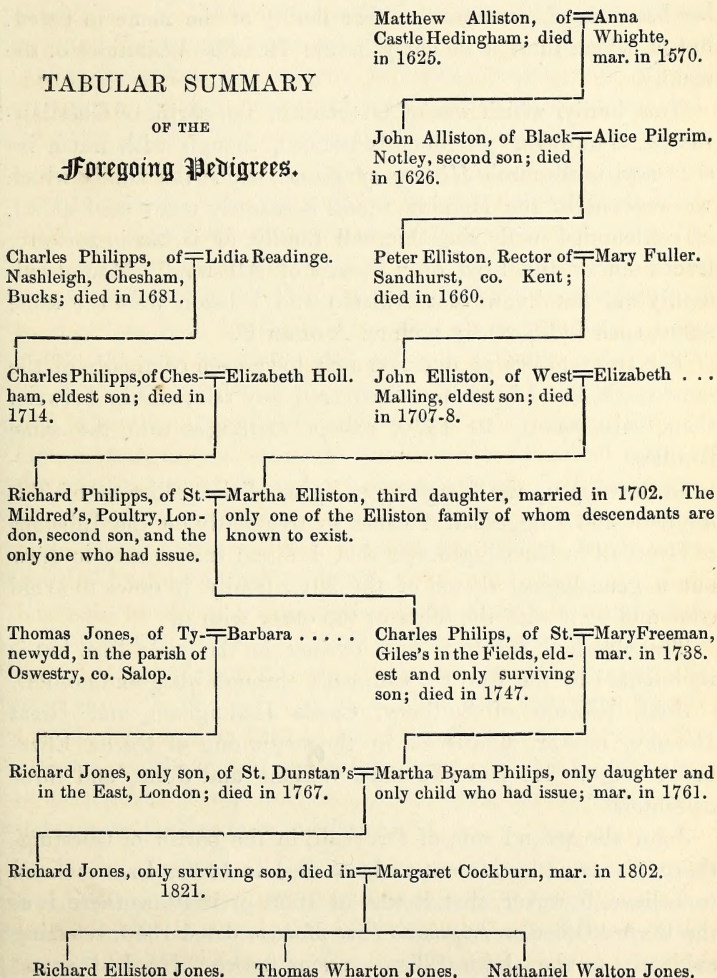
2. Thomas Wharton Jones, second son, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Professor in University College, London, &c.

3. Nathaniel Walton Jones, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Of the daughters, one died an infant, and the eldest and youngest died each at the age of 20 unmarried.

TABULAR SUMMARY

OF THE

Foregoing Pedigrees.

Family of Alliston or Elliston of Overhall, in the parish of Guestingthorpe, co. Essex.

Contemporary with the Allistons or Ellistons, whose pedigree has been traced, there was another family of the name in Essex, but of which there is no entry in the Heralds' Visitations of the county.

This family, which was of Overhall in the parish of Guestingthorpe, is however prominently noticed, though with much inaccuracy, in Morant's *History of Essex*, whilst the family which was entered in the Heralds' Books is scarcely mentioned at all, is confounded with the Overhall family, or is but imperfectly traced under the head of "Family of Alliston." Morant evidently did not know that Alliston and Elliston were the same name, spelt indifferently with an A or an E.

The two families in question may have been originally of the same stock, but I have not discovered any relationship between them subsequently to 1570, except marriages into the same families.

In drawing up the foregoing pedigree of the Ellistons of Tillingham and Coggeshall I came so frequently on the Ellistons of Overhall in Guestingthorpe that I found it necessary to draw out a genealogical sketch of the latter family, in order to avoid confounding it with the other or the other with it.

The Overhall family is now extinct in the male line, but is represented by the Earl St. German's, through his grandmother.

John Elliston of Sudbury, Castle Hedingham, and Great Henney, mercer, flourished in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. He had two sons, William and John, and three daughters.

John the second son, of Overhall, in the parish of Guestingthorpe, is stated by Morant to have died in 1630; I am inclined to believe, however, that it was in 1639 or 1640, as there is at the Record Office an *Inquisitio Post Mortem* dated 1640, referring evidently to the John Elliston under notice. He had a son John¹ and one daughter.

¹ In the List of Freeholders in the county of Essex, circa 1633 (Harl. MS. 2240, British Museum) we find the name of Johannes Allistone, gen. under the head of Guestingthorpe.

John Elliston, the son, was born about the end of the sixteenth century, and died in 1652. By his second wife, Mrs. Clench, widow, he appears to have had no children. By his first wife (probably one of the Sparrow family) he had three sons, John, Peter, and Oliver, and two daughters.

John, the eldest son, married Winifred, daughter of Robert Barrington. He was nominated his father's executor, but died Aug. 22nd 1652, a few months after his father, without proving the will. Mrs. Winifred Elliston, therefore, as her husband's executrix, proved both his and her father-in-law's will in 1653 (P. C. C.) This circumstance explains the mistake committed by Morant and continued ever since, of representing this John Elliston as having died unmarried, and his wife Winifred, *née* Barrington, as having been his father's wife and his own mother! John Elliston left one son John, and his wife Winifred with child. This son John died in 1653, and his mother Winifred had a grant of administration to his effects in P. C. C. March 1653-4. There is no account of the child of which Mrs. Winifred Elliston was pregnant at the time of her husband's death. Failing his own issue, John left his lands to his brother Peter, and failing him to his brother Oliver. Peter, John's next brother, accordingly succeeded to the Overhall property.

Before proceeding with Peter's family, it may be interesting to mention the following points in the histories of John and Oliver: John Elliston published a translation of the following works of Jacob Böhme: *Epistles* in 1649, and *Signatura Rerum* in 1651; and at the time of his death was occupied with the translation of Böhme's *Mysterium Magnum*. This was completed and published by his kinsman, John Sparrow, in 1654, who winds up his preface to it as follows:—

To conclude, let the reader know that more then halfe this book was translated into English by my deare kinsman Mr. John Ellistone, who departed this life at Gestingthorpe in the county of Essex on the 22nd of August 1652, about 1 of the clock in the morning, and so went into the mystery where his soule enjoyeth the fruits of his labours of love, which those shall also doe that walke in the same path, and I among the rest may in my appointed time be found in Christ worthy and

capable to come to the innumerable company of angels, though now I deserve to be accounted one of the unworthiest of the children of men.

JOHN SPARROW.

Oliver Elliston, the youngest brother of John just noticed, married the widow of William Sparrow. In his will dated Dec. 27th 1665, and proved in P. C. C. July 14th 1666, he is described as of St. Botolph's Billingsgate, London, gent. He left his property to his two stepsons, William and John Sparrow, and his step-daughter Mary, Mrs. Fuller. His brother Peter, to whom he left only some five or ten shillings, contested the validity of the will, but without success.

We now recur to Peter, who, on the failure of his brother John's issue in 1653, succeeded to the representation of the family.

This Peter Elliston was baptized in 1626, and died in 1672. He left three sons, John, Peter, and Oliver.

Peter the second son died in 1680.

Oliver the third son was of St. Paul's church-yard. He married in 1692 Hester daughter of Matthew Gibbon and his wife Hester, and had a son, Capt. Edward Elliston of South Weald, co. Essex.

John the eldest son of Peter was born in 1659, succeeded to the Overhall property, and died in 1691, leaving three sons, John, Peter, and Oliver, and four daughters all under age (will pr. in P. C. C.).

The sons Peter and Oliver died in 1691.

John the eldest and only surviving son succeeded to the family property, and died in 1738-9 without issue, leaving his cousin, Edward Elliston, his heir (will proved in P. C. C.).

This was the Capt. Edward Elliston above mentioned as the son of Oliver Elliston and his wife Hester, *née* Gibbon.

Capt. Edward Elliston married his cousin Katharine,¹ daughter of Edward Gibbon and his wife Katharine. His will was proved in P. C. C. 1748. He left an only child Katharine, who married Edward Eliot, afterwards created Lord Eliot.

¹ She was aunt of the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

PEDIGREE OF FRERE OR FREER OF "THE BLANKETS,"
WORCESTERSHIRE.

AT a place called *The Blankets* in the parish of Claines in Worcestershire was seated for several generations a family whose name is variously written Frere, Friar, Fryer, Freere, and Freer.

In the 2 Rich. II. (says Nash,) Humphrey ^{*}Frere held the *Blankets*, once the property of Agnes Blanket. This Humphrey was the son of Thomas Frere, who came from that part of Worcestershire bordering on Staffordshire, and married Margery daughter and heir of John Wysham, son and heir of Sir William Wysham and Margaret daughter of Sir Adam Clifton, Knt.

The first of the family of whom we have any record is Jeffrey Frere, who was M.P. for the city of Worcester in the reign of Richard II. He married Elizabeth daughter and sole heiress of John Lyttelton (second son of Thomas Lyttelton, by Julian his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert de Somerie), and by her had issue a son, the above named Thomas, who married the heiress of Wysham, and whose son Humphrey according to Nash held the *Blankets* in 1379 (2 Ric. II.)

It is stated in Walford's "County Families" that the Freres came into the *Blankets* property in 1369, "through the marriage of Humphrey son of Thomas Frere with Agnes Blanket in that year," and that a younger branch settled in Leicestershire, of which C. T. Freer, Esq. of the Coplow in that county is a descendant.

Humphrey Frere¹ married however not Agnes Blanket but Anne Walsh. John Walsh of Sheldesley her *grandfather* was alive in 1435, hence the date 1369 is far too early; nor does it seem to me possible that Humphrey son of Thomas could have held the *Blankets* as Nash alleges in 1379. If therefore he is correct in his statement he must be wrong in his date. Possibly it may be an error for 2 Rich. III. A.D. 1485.

The arms of this family as entered in the Worcestershire Visi-

¹ In Nash's pedigree of Walsh his name is misprinted TREVE.

tation of 1569 are, Sable, a chevron between three dolphins naiant embowed argent. Crest, out of a ducal coronet or an antelope's head argent, armed, crined; and tufted of the first. They quartered Lyttelton, Wysham, and Clifton.

A similar coat with the addition of a canton ermine, and with the coronet of the crest tinctured gules, was granted in 1572 to Francis Fryer of London. His descendant Sir John Fryer, who had been created a Baronet in 1714, was Lord Mayor of London in 1721. The title is now extinct, but the arms are quartered by the family of Iremonger of Wherwell, Hants.

In 1602 Camden also granted the same arms with the chevron charged with a castle triple-towered of the field to John Frear of London, M.D., probably the John Freare, M.D. son of John Freare of Balsome, co. Cambridge, whose pedigree without arms is in the *augmented* copy of the Visitation of London A.D. 1568 in the Harleian collection.¹

An old manuscript armorial of Worcestershire in my possession blazons the arms of "*Fryar* of the Blanketts" with the field azure, and it is added "There is not of this family one living that I can finde; therefore I thinke they are extincte, for I have made very diligent enquirie to satisfie myselfe in this doubt, but cannot."

There is however a family of Freer still remaining at Stourbridge, "in that part of Worcestershire bordering on Staffordshire," who bear the arms of and claim descent from the Blankets family.

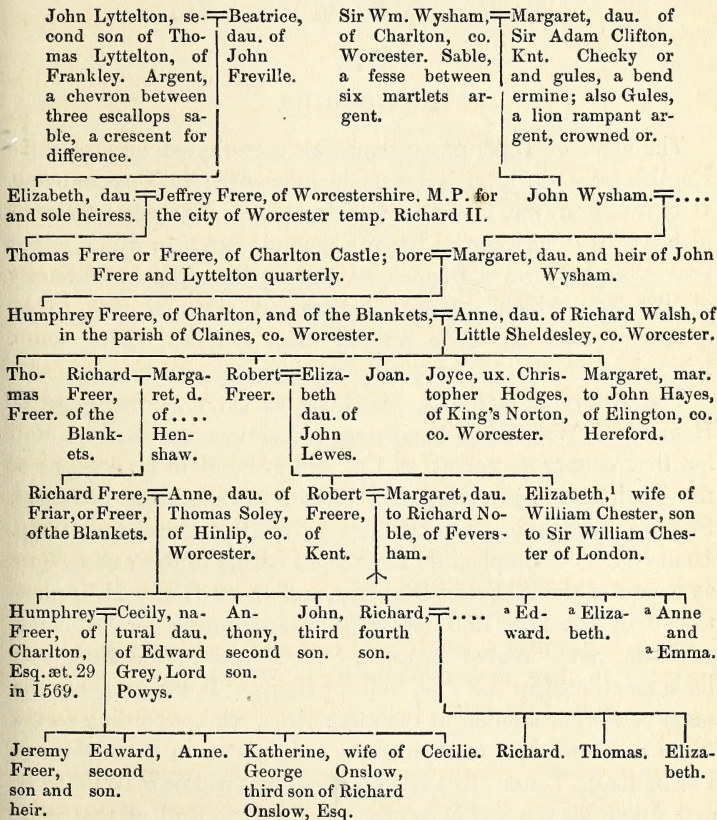
I do not know whether the Leicestershire Freers pedigree is *proven*, but I may mention that the name is found at an early period in that county.

The accompanying pedigree is compiled from the Harl. MSS. 615, 1043, 1241, 1396, 1566, 5814, and the Add. MS. 14,314.

H. S. G.

¹ No. 1463. John Freare had a second son Thomas living 1611, also a physician, who had issue another John, M.D.

FRERE OR FREER, OF THE BLANKETS.



^a These occur in Harl. MS. 1566 only.

¹ William Chester (eldest son of Sir William Chester, sheriff of London in 1544), married, according to Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, Anne daughter of John Fryer of London, and by her, who died in 1587, had an only surviving child Elizabeth, married to Thomas Heton, brother to Martin Heton Bishop of Ely.

ANCIENT HAMPSHIRE FAMILIES.

BY WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, ESQ.

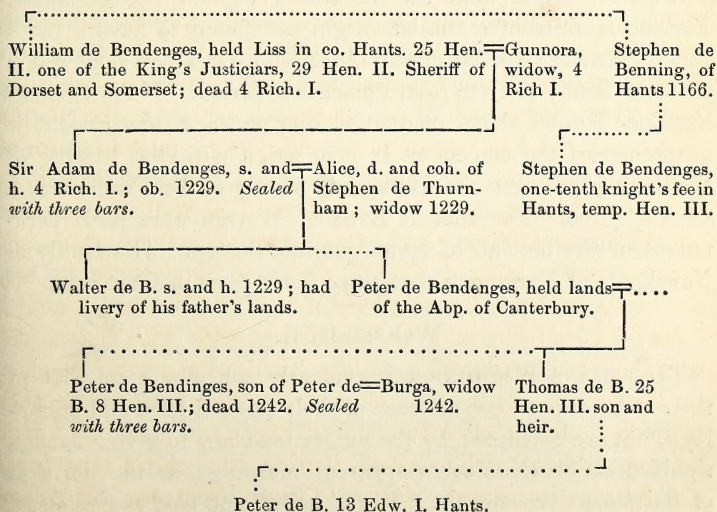
III.

BENDENGES.

The name of BENDENGES must be a corrupted form of some English local word, for it has no analogy with any Norman name. It is not, however, found in the *Gazetteer*. The nearest resemblance to it of any known English name is Bendish, which might be a corrupted form of Bendenges, but not its original. A family of Bendish, which attained baronetical rank, is said to be descended from Peter de Westley *alias* Bendish, living temp. King John.

The family is met with in Hants as early as the reign of Henry II. William de Bendenges is mentioned in the Pipe Roll for that county as tenant of Lis, and in 25 Hen. II. was one of the Justiciars of the King and Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset. Stephen de Benning was witness to a Hampshire deed temp. Henry II. and Stephen de Bendenges occurs in the *Liber Niger* as tenant of the Abbot of Chertsey, and in 22 Henry II. is mentioned in the Pipe Roll for Wilts as accounting for 40 marcs, with the note "regreditur est in Suth.;" and in the 24th year he is mentioned in the Pipe Roll for Hants. It was probably the same person, or another of the same name, who, according to the *Testa de Nevill*, held one-tenth of a knight's fee in Warneburn of Petronilla de Vaux. In 4 Rich. I. Gunnora, widow of Wm. de B. and Adam his son and heir, occur in the Pipe Roll of that year. Sir Adam, in addition to his Hampshire possessions, which, according to the *Testa de Nevill*, were one knight's fee in Lis, the manor of Morhall, and a hide of land in Elvetham, acquired a considerable inheritance on his marriage with Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs of a wealthy Kentish knight, Sir Stephen de Thurnham. In the 5th vol. of *Archæologia Cantiana* (p. 217) is given a charter of Adam de Bendeng, dated Oct. 1225, with an appendant seal well executed, bearing on a shield *three bars*, and having the legend *Sigillum Ade de Betneggis*. Sir Adam

died in 1229, leaving a widow and a son and heir Walter, who had livery of his father's lands. A Thomas de B. is mentioned in the *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, 25 Henry III. as son and heir of Peter de B. who held lands of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and Peter de B. occurs 13 Edw. I. in Hants. In the 6th vol. of *Archæologia Cantiana* is given a remarkable series of documents of the reign of Henry III. showing the numerous transactions between one of this family, Peter de Bending, and the Jews, which ultimately impoverished him, and induced him to alienate the manors of Westwell and Little Chart. To one of these deeds (1206-29) of Peter de Bendenges "filius [not 'et hæres'] Petri de Bendenges," is attached an armorial seal exhibiting *three bars* (as on the seal of Sir Adam de B.), with the legend *Sigill. Petri de Bendingies*. It is attested by Thomas de Bending, probably the Thomas before mentioned. Peter was dead in 1242, leaving a widow Burga, who is doubtless the same Burga de B. who, in the *Testa de Nevill*, is said to hold one quarter of a knight's fee in Flexney, co. Warw. or Leic. In the same record is mentioned a Sara de Bendinge as holding a knight's fee in Haremede in Bucks. and Beds. of William de Wyndesore. A Maurice de B. occurs in Hants 1207.



FROILLE.

The notices of the family of FROILLE are very scanty. Robert de Freille had lands in Hampshire, 1131, which were in the hands of William de Pontearch. Froille, at the Domesday Survey, was held by the Abbess of Winchester. Dallington, co. Northampton, is supposed by Mr. Baker (Hist. of Northampt. i. 130) to have been the fee of Robert de Froille, and that Eustace de Broc married his daughter and heir. Adam de Froyle in 1166 held a knight's fee of the Bishop of Worcester. Elias de Froille, as Sheriff of Hants, is mentioned in the Pipe Roll 14 Hen. II. Geoffrey Fitz-Elias de Froille, probably his son, occurs temp. John (Rot. Cur. Regis, p. 362). Erchenbrand de Frollei (? Froille) is met with in Normandy temp. Hen. II. (Stapleton, *Rotuli Normanniæ*, i. 221.) Geffrey de Froille, Elias de F., and Herbert de F. in 1207 were pledges of Roger Fitz-Adam, Sheriff of Hants. Robert de Froyle was Mayor of Winchester 1208–21, and a Thomas Froyle in 1432.

A coat of arms assigned to the name of Froyle is, *Sable, three lion's paws erased or*. The family of Croc, mentioned in the Domesday for Hants, and to be hereafter treated of at large, was of Flemish origin, and can be traced beyond the Conquest. Various families of a similar origin are found to have a lion's paw in their arms or for crest. Archibald was a prevalent name with the family of Croc from the earliest period. If the Erchenbrand de Frollei above mentioned may mean E. de *Froille*, it countenances the conjecture in connection with the bearing of the lion's paws, that the Hampshire family of De Froille was a scion of Croc. The ancient Earls of Warren were lords paramount of Froille, and of Newdigate co. Surrey. The family of Newdigate of Newdigate bore three lion's paws in their arms.

WOODLOCK.

The name of WOODLOCK is evidently one of a class that in their orthography bear no trace of their original form and etymology, but are corrupted by the vulgar tendency to give a name a signification that has some apparent meaning; as the inn sign of *Bacchanals* becomes the "Bag o' nails," and *God encompasseth*

us, "The Goat and Compasses;" Carteret, *Cartwright*, &c.; and thus the name before us, never written with the territorial prefix *de*, and having no satisfactory meaning in itself as a known Christian or official name, is evidently a corruption whose original form may be sought for in vain unless we attempt to identify it with some name in early records that disappears in subsequent documents. When accordingly we find in the Domesday for Hants that *Wislac* and another held half a hide in Heceford (? Heckfield) in the time of the Confessor, and at the Survey; that in the Pipe Roll for the same county, 1131, Ric. fil. *Wicht-lac* paid 10s. for the office and land of his father; and that Philip *Wodelac*, and Robert and William his brothers, are mentioned in the *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium* for Sussex, 1272,—it is difficult to avoid the inference that all these varying names are identical with Wodelock, and are to be traced to some Anglo-Saxon etymon.

But it is not till the 14th century that we find in Hampshire the name of Wodelock.¹ It does not occur in the *Testa de Nevill*. In 1305 Henry Woodlock was Bishop of Winchester; and 40 Edw. III. Nicholas Woodlock was Sheriff of the county.

The following are among the *Inquisitiones post mortem*. 11 Edw. II. Richard Wodlock, lands in Hants, his heir being his son William. 16 Edw. III. Walter Wodlock, lands in Berks, his son Nicholas being his heir. 46 Edw. III. Nicholas Wodelock, lands in Hants, Thomas being his son and heir. 8 Hen. IV. Nicholas Wodelocke, lands in Berks, William Purshute being his cousin and heir.

The *Book of Aid*, 20 Edw. III. contains the following notices of the family:

Hundred of Micheldever: Rogerus Wodelok tenet in Grayton 1 feodum et 2 hidas quæ fuerunt Herberti fil. Herberti.

¹ It occurs in Ireland as early as 1303. "Margerye Wodeloc que fuit uxor Madoci Cornubiensis civis Corc." is mentioned in a charter of that date. (Add. Charters, Brit. Mus. No. 8668.)

In Harl. MSS. 6096, being "The Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, 1603," these coats are attributed to the name, viz. Azure, a chevron engrailed between three lions rampant argent, langued and clawed gules: another, Sable, a chevron between three lions rampant argent.

Hundred of Falle: Nicolas Wodelocke tenet in Culmeston 1 feodum que fuit Alani Plukenet.

Hundred of Buttegat: Rogerus Wodlok tenet in Grayfelde $\frac{1}{4}$ feodi que fuit Johannis Grayfelde.

Hundred of Sutton Ep'i: Rogerus Wodelok tenet in Grayton $\frac{1}{4}$ feodi que fuit Hamonis de Kent.

Hundred of Falle: Nicolas Wodelok tenet in Yabindon $\frac{1}{8}$ feodi que fuit heredum Ric'i le Warner que tenet Ep'i Wint.

The name of Wodelock occurs also in Hampshire Fines during the 14th century. A fine was levied 34 Edw. I. between Richard Wodelock, complainant, and Wm. de Rolleston and Margaret his wife, defendants, of 1 messuage, 2 parts of one carucate, and half of 20 acres of meadow and 20 acres of wood, in Aldyngton [Allington in South Stoneham parish], which Juliana, who was the wife of William Alis, held in dower. By the *Book of Aid* (20 Edw. III.) it appears that Walter Helyon and Margaret, who was wife of William Wodelock, held half a knight's fee in Aldyngton, which belonged to Robert le Helyon and Wm. de Rolleston; and in 1306 Robert Helyon and Wm. Wodelock are certified as joint lords of the township of Allington (*Parliamentary Writ*s). 11 Edw. II. Wm. Wodelock and Margaret his wife are plaintiffs in a fine of lands in Hants. 2 Richard II. John Wodelock and Agnes his wife are plaintiffs in a fine of lands in Burley and Bishopstoke, and of a moiety of the manor of Aldyngton. From these and other notices it appears that Isabella and Margaret were the two daughters and co-heirs of William Alis; that Wm. de Rolleston was Margaret's first husband and died s.p.; that her second husband, William Wodelock, had issue John Wodelock, the joint owner 2 Rich. II. being his son or grandson; and that 20 Edw. III. the joint owners were Walter Helion, son or grandson of Isabella, and her sister Margaret.

By Inquisition taken 11 Edward II. at Winchester on the death, 4th August, 10 Edward II. of Richard Wodelock, before Robert Helion and others, it was found that he died seized of one-third part of the manor of Allington, held of the King *in capite* of the duchy of Cornwall, then in the King's hands, by the service of one-twelfth of a knight's fee, and that there was a capital messuage, 70 acres of land, and one-third of a water-mill, and that Wm. Wodelock was his son and heir, then aged 30

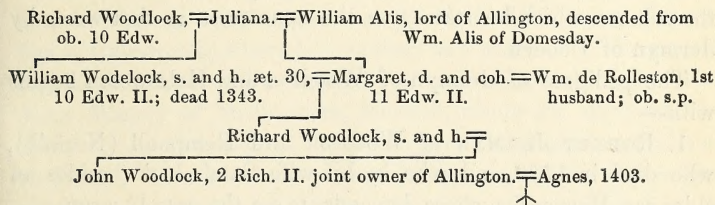
years. This Richard evidently married Juliana, the widow of Wm. Alis, and his son her daughter and coheir. Wm. Wodelock was dead 29th Sept. 1343, and left a son and heir Richard, living Jan. 1st, 1343-4, who confirmed a grant of lands made by Walter Helyon and Margaret his mother.

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, by his will dated 1403, mentions Agnes Wodelock, *his cousin*, and her children [wife of John, living 2 Richard II].

Sir Thomas Woodlock, Knt. married Alianor, who afterwards married, or was widow of, Almaric Lord St. Amand, and died 1426. (Nicolas's *Testamenta Vetusta*.)

The only pedigree that can be compiled connecting the various preceding persons of the name is the following:—

ARMS.—The only known arms of Woodlock of Hants are, *Argent, a chevron between three bugle-horns sable*, which are assigned to the name in Berry's *Hampshire Genealogies* as quartered by Pistar in respect of a match of Ralph Pistar with Ursula Woodlock of Alton, which took place apparently in the fifteenth century. In the article on "Sheriff's Seals" at p. 200 of the present volume a seal is engraved, the arms thereon being, *a chevron engrailed between three bugle horns stringed*, which the writer thinks may be intended for the arms of Nicholas Woodlock, sheriff of Hants 40 Edw. III.



PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF JERMYN OF WOODTON IN NORFOLK AND HALESWORTH IN SUFFOLK.

The family of Jermyn¹ of Rushbrook, in the county of Suffolk, though perhaps not so ancient as some other East-Anglian families, was from early times highly allied as well as knightly and considerable.

¹ The Rev. Dr. Jermyn considered the family was an offshoot of that of Warren on the evidence of the mullet and crescent in the Jermyn arms appearing on a seal of William de Warren to an undated grant to the monastery of Thetford.

Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook had by his second wife Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Drury, a son John Jermyn, who settled at Debden, and marrying Mary, daughter of Sir Lionel Tallemache, had by her a large family, viz. eight sons and six daughters. His descendants, however, did not long remain settled at Debden, his great-grandson Robert Jermyn selling the estate there.

From these Debden Jermyns the Rev. George Bitton Jermyn, whose topographical collections for Suffolk are well known, deduced his descent; and it is from one of the copies of his MS. History of the Jermyn Family (a folio of more than 700 pages), kindly lent me by his son R. F. Jermyn, esq. that I chiefly extract the following particulars—hitherto unpublished—relating to his family.

Whether the Rev. Dr. Jermyn identified his ancestor Robert Jermyn of Woodton with the Robert Jermyn of Debden, who sold his ancestral property, I do not know, but it appears from his notes that his great-great-grandfather Joseph Jermyn of Halesworth used a seal bearing a demi-greyhound on a wreath of the colours, which he states was the same crest as that worn by Jermyn of Debden.

The pedigree of Jermyn of Woodton and Halesworth begins with—

1. ROBERT JERMYN of Woodton and Hempnall (Norfolk), who died in 1720, and who by his wife Sarah had (besides an elder son Henry, for whose descendants see the note,¹) a son,

2. JOSEPH JERMYN, who was born in 1678-9, and was of

¹ Henry Jermyn, the eldest son of Robert Jermyn of Woodton, was of St. Augustine's, Norwich. His will is dated 1753. By his wife Mary, dau. of Henry Jackson, a worsted-weaver of Norwich, he had three children, a daughter Elizabeth, who died an infant, and two sons—

1. Isaac Jermyn of Norwich (his youngest son), a Quaker, who died in 1787 aged 85, without issue by Sarah his wife.

2. Robert Jermyn of Baldock (his eldest son), born 1711, married circa 1730 Margaret Brand of Royston, and died Nov. 1778, having had—

(a). Robert Jermyn of Royston, born 1733, d. at Hoddesdon 1779, m. Ann, d. of William Baker of Hoddesdon, by whom he had an only child Anne Jermyn, who m. a Mr. James in 1792: she died in 1810, without issue.

(b). Henry Jermyn of Baldock, born 1736, m. 15th May 1767 Ann, dau. of Jonathan Burr of Hunsdon, and had—1. Henry (of Hitchin, born 1768);

Woodton. He married first Margaret Petingale, and secondly Eliza Attley. By his second wife he had no issue, but by his first he had—

- (I). James Jermyn (who settled at Halesworth, *vide* No. 3).
- (II). Daniel Jermyn, born 1713, lived near Norwich in great poverty, married Shooter, and by her had seven children, viz. James, Daniel, Benjamin, Joseph, Martha, Sarah, and Elizabeth Jermyn.
- (III). Benjamin Jermyn, born 1719, was of Fritton in Norfolk, married first in 1752 Mary Sherwood, who died in August 1782; and secondly in 1785 Mary Church. He died in 1808, and was buried at Fritton, having had by his second wife, who survived him, and died at Melles in 1817, two sons, viz. Benjamin, born 1785; and Joseph, born 1796.
- (IV). Sarah Jermyn, born 1723, married George Quadling of Norwich, who had by her two children, both of whom died unmarried.

3. JAMES JERMYN, the eldest son of Joseph Jermyn, was born in Norfolk in 1708, and was the first of his name who settled at Halesworth, where he practised as a solicitor. He married on the 27th Oct. 1730, Martha, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Mingay of Surlingham, Norfolk, whom he survived, she dying on the 27th Oct. 1772, the forty-second anniversary of her wedding. After her death James Jermyn (whom his descendant pithily designates as an honest man but a great fool) had an intrigue with a servant girl, and would have married her, but luckily died on the 6th Jan. 1778, and is buried in the nave of Halesworth church with his wife, by whom he had had issue

- (i). Robert Jermyn, who was born 11th Aug. 1733, and

2. Ann (born 1769, m. 1787 to George Hicks); 3. Robert (of Baldock, born 1770, m. 1813); 4. William (of Baldock, born 1772, m. Sarah Croft, by whom he had Anne, Sarah, and William); 5. Margaret (born 1773, m. 1808 to Benjamin Bull Collins); 6. Isaac (born 1774, and d. s.p. 1792); 7. Thomas (of Bristol, a surgeon, born 1776, m. Ann, d. of James Ford of Bristol, in 1806, d. 1811, leaving a son Henry Ford Jermyn, who died soon after his father); 8. Sarah (born 1778, d. s.p. 1784); 9. James (born 1781, d. s.p. 1809); 10. Peter (born 1783, d. 1804 s.p.); 11. Jonathan Burr (born 1785); and 12. Mary.

- (c). Mary Jermyn, born 1732, d. unm. 1804.

married Mary, dau. and coh. of Dr. Samuel Rye of Halesworth. For the earlier part of his life he was captain of a ship, but afterwards settled at Southwold, where he was collector of the Customs. He died 29th Nov. 1813 at his son's house at Carlton Colville, his wife having predeceased him, and died 2nd Nov. 1801, aged 64, at Halesworth, where both of them lie buried near the burying place of the Rye's. They had four children, viz.:

- (1). Joseph Jermyn, who took the degree of M.D. at Leyden University, and d. unm. in the Cove of Cork, 16th Feb. 1796.
- (2). The Rev. Edward Jermyn, who was educated at Norwich and St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1795, A.M. 1798, ordained deacon 1794, priest 1796, and Rector of Carlton Colville.¹ He m. at Pakefield on the 10th Nov. 1813 Sarah dau. of the Rev. Charles Hill, and had issue: (a) Sarah, b. 21st Jan. 1816; (b) Mary Anne, b. 3rd April 1817, d. 3rd Nov. 1834; (c) Louisa Sophia, b. Aug. 1818; (d) Thomas Jardine, b. 20th June, 1819; (e) Edward Gaell, b. 19th June, 1823, d. 14th Sept. 1839; and (f) Geo. Henry, b. 8th Oct. 1825, d. 29th March, 1827.
- (3). James Jermyn, sometime of Brighthelmstone, was afterwards collector of the pier dues and Recorder of Southwold, author of an English Gradus in 1801. In 1822, then being of Reydon Cottage, he m. Emily Harriott only child of his cousin, Henry Jermyn, esq. of Sibton Abbey, by whom (who d. 27th Jan. 1824, æt. 29) he had three daughters, one of whom d. an infant, and another, Louisa Emily, m. in 1851 her cousin, Roland Formby Jermyn, but died without issue, 29th Oct. 1858.

(4). Editha Jermyn, born 1765 at Mile End.

(II.) Peter Jermyn (of whom more hereafter).

¹ In 1812 he succeeded to property of . . . Clarke of Mellis worth about 40,000*l.*, which he took I presume in right of his grandmother Alice wife of Dr. Samuel Rye who was the daughter of John Clarke, esq. of Mellis.

I believe this John Clarke was the son of Joseph Clarke of Edenthorpe, who married Mary Rye (aunt of Dr. Samuel Rye), and who had considerable property under the will of her father William Rye of North Walsham.

(III.) Sarah Jermyn, born at Halesworth Sept. 1739, and d. May 1793, having m. John Tuthill, of Southwood in Norfolk, a solicitor, who d. 1783, by whom she had

- (1). Sir George Leman Tuthill, of Cavendish-square and Crauford-hall, Suffolk. He was of Caius Coll. Cambridge, took the degrees of A.B. 1794, A.M. 1809, M.D. 1816, and was an eminent physician. He was knighted April 28, 1820; and married Maria Smith, of Halesworth, by whom he had one daughter Laura Maria, who m. in 1836 Thomas eldest son of George Borrett, esq. of Great Yarmouth.
- (2). Elizabeth Tuthill, m. Robert Crabtree, of Halesworth (who bought Peter Jermyn's Halesworth estate), and had issue.
- (3). Sarah Tuthill, m. John brother of Robert Crabtree, and had issue.
- (4). Margaret Tuthill, m. Rev. Thomas Holmes of Bungay.
- (5). Martha } d. unm.
- (6). Hannah }
- (7). Sarah, d. 28th May, 1793.

4. PETER JERMYN (second son of James Jermyn and Martha Mingay) was born at Halesworth, 15th Dec. 1737, and educated in Cumberland. He succeeded to his father's practice at Halesworth, and married, on 3rd Dec. 1760, Elizabeth dau. and coheir of Dr. Samuel Rye¹ of Halesworth, the sister of his brother's wife. She d. 19th March, 1809, aged 69, and he barely survived her a year, dying on the 10th June, 1810, aged 73. Both are buried in the nave of Halesworth church, where are inscriptions to their memory. They had issue

(I.) Peter Jermyn (of whom more hereafter).

(II.) Henry Jermyn, of Sibton Hall, born at Halesworth, 11th Feb. 1767, was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He was a considerable collector of materials for a *History of Suffolk* in connection with Mr. Davy, and died 27th Nov. 1820, and his collections were sold at Sibton Hall at a sale

¹ Son of the Rev. Samuel Rye, of Thelnetham, and grandson of William Rye, esq. of North Walsham.

extending over several days in 1821. There is an engraving of a portrait of him painted by Mrs. Pulham. In May 1791 he married Harriott daughter of Lucke, of Sussex, and widow of Thomas Douglas, esq. by whom he had two daughters: 1. Charlotte, d. an infant; 2. Harriot Emily, b. 23rd Jan. 1793, to whom her first cousin Henry Jermyn left all his property instead of to his brother the Rev. George Bitton Jermyn, which seems to have caused much bitter feeling in the family. She married, as before stated, her cousin James Jermyn, and had a dau. Louisa Emily, who eventually married one of the sons of the Rev. G. B. Jermyn, thus ending the family feud.

(III.) Margaret Jermyn, born at Halesworth, 5th Dec. 1763, m. Oct. 1791, the Rev. Heneage Robinson, Rector of Thwaite in Norfolk, who d. 13th June, 1799. She lived at Bungay till after the death of her husband, when she returned to Halesworth, removing thence in 1810 after the death of her father to Barnstaple, but eventually returning to Halesworth. She had three children: (a) Heneage Robinson, ob. inf.; (b) Caroline, b. 1794; and (c) Harriet Merolina, b. 1795 at Beccles, bapt. in 1809 at Halesworth.

(IV.) Charlotte Jermyn, born at Halesworth, 5th April 1765, was m. at Gretna Green, 28th April, 1794, to Archibald Douglas, esq. of the 55th regt. (second son of her brother's wife by her former husband), who d. at St. Lucia, 2 Feb. 1796, by whom she had an only child Ann Douglas, born 15th Sept. 1794, and m. in 1810 James Gordon Morgan, esq. M.B. of Barnstaple, by whom she had eight children, viz.: (a) Anne Agnes, b. 1810, m. Hugh son of Sir William Forbes, Bart.; (b) Charlotte, b. 1812; (c) William Archibald, b. 1813; (d) Elizabeth, b. 1815; (e) Archibald William, b. 1816; (f) James, b. 1817, d. 1818; and two others who died infants.

(v.) Elizabeth Jermyn	} died infants.
(vi.) James Jermyn	
(vii.) Sarah Jermyn	

5. PETER JERMYN, eldest son of Peter Jermyn and Elizabeth Rye, was born on the 18th June, 1767, at Halesworth, where he,

like his father and grandfather, practised as a solicitor. On the 12th March, 1787, he married Sarah 2nd dau. and coh. of George Bitton, esq.¹ of Uggleshall, by Margaret Woodroffe, his wife, who died of consumption, 3rd Oct. 1794, aged 27, and was bur. at Uggleshall. He died (*vita patris*) 9th July, 1797, and is bur. in Halesworth church, aged only 31, having had issue

(I.) George Bitton Jermyn (of whom more hereafter).

(II.) Henry Jermyn, b. at Halesworth, 5th May, 1791, who lived with his grandfather, but d. 21st Dec. 1819, aged 28, at Peasenhall, near Sibton, leaving all his property to his cousin Harriet Emily Jermyn.

(III.) Elizabeth Jermyn, d. 23rd May, 1795.

(IV.) Mary Anne Jermyn, b. and d. 1794—5.

6. THE REV. GEORGE BITTON JERMYN was born at Halesworth on the 2nd Nov. 1789, and was educated at Ipswich Grammar School, Dr. Forster's at Norwich, and Caius College, Cambridge. He travelled on the continent, chiefly for the purpose of making heraldic researches, during the years 1811 and 1812, returned to Cambridge in 1813, when he removed to Trinity Hall, was ordained deacon 27th June, 1813, and took the degree of B.C.L. on 14th July, 1814. He married firstly at St. Martin's in the Fields on the 29th March, 1815, Catherine, daughter of Hugh Rowland, esq. of Middle Scotland Yard (who was born 18th Aug. 1792 in St. James's Palace, and was the daughter of Hugh Rowland by his second wife Ann Beck).

He was curate of Hawkedon, Suffolk, till May, 1817, when he moved to the curacy of Littleport, in the Isle of Ely and county of Cambridge, and was ordained priest 28th Sept. 1817. In July, 1820, he again removed to the curacy of Swaffham Prior near Newmarket, and took the degree of D.C.L. in July, 1826. His wife died on the 20th Jan. 1828 (aged 36) after giving birth to a still-born child at Swaffham, where there is an inscription to her memory.

He married secondly on the 11th Dec. 1828, Anne Maria, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Fly, D.D. confessor to the Royal Household, Subdean of St. Paul's and Rector of Willesden, by Harriet Blinkhorne his wife (dau. and h. of Anthony Blink-

¹ Son of John Bitton, by Ann dau. and coh. of William Bell by Elizabeth dau. and coh. of William Newson.

horne, esq. by Ursula, dau. of Wm. Webster and Diana Carpenter).

Of his great heraldic knowledge and indomitable perseverance the best memorials are found in his voluminous collections for a genealogical history of Suffolk, which now form some of the greatest treasures of the Bury St. Edmund's Museum.

Though originally no great draughtsman, he became by dint of practice one of the best amateur "trickers" of his day, and some of his coloured illustrations of arms are extremely beautiful.

He died in the island of Maddelena, in the kingdom of Sardinia, March 2nd, 1857, and was buried in a small neighbouring island.

By his second wife he had issue Anna Maria, born at Swaffham Prior, Nov. 30th, 1830, and died a few days after; by his first he had

- (I). Paulina Jermyn Jermyn, who was born at Hawkedon on the 25th January, 1816, and married May 21st, 1835 Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. by whom she had no issue. She died May 13th, 1866.
- (II). Georgiana Spring Jermyn, born at Hawkedon 2nd April, 1817, and died on the 22nd of the same month.
- (III). Helena Margaret Jermyn Jermyn, born at Littleport, 10th Nov. 1818. Married May 27th, 1841, to John Arthur Power, esq. of Clare College, Cambridge, and has issue: Alice Margaret, b. April 26th, 1842; John Walter, b. Dec. 17th, 1843; Pauline Mary, b. Dec. 29th, 1845; Helena, b. March 30th, 1848; Francis Osborne, b. Feb. 20th, 1850, d. June 5th, 1859; Arthur, b. Dec. 5th, 1851; Grace Emily, b. Feb. 28th, 1854; Edith, b. Oct. 8th, 1856; Annie, b. 10th April, 1859, died 9th Jan. 1860; Beatrice, b. May 23rd, 1861.
- (IV). Hugh Willoughby Jermyn, born at Swaffham Prior 25th Aug. 1820, ordained deacon Dec. 22nd, 1844; priest, Dec. 20th, 1846; was appointed incumbent of St. John's, Forres, Morayshire, 1848; Dean of Moray and Ross, May 6th, 1851; Archdeacon of St. Christopher's and Rector of St. George's, Basseterre, Dec. 20th, 1854; Rector of Nettlecombe, Somerset, Dec. 4th, 1858; and Rural Dean of Dunster, May 26th, 1859; married Dec.

- 26th, 1844, at St. Paul's, Canterbury, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Edward Scudamore, esq. M.D. and Mary his wife, and has issue: (1) Edmund Jermyn, b. Oct. 17th, 1845; (2) Agnes Jermyn, b. Sep. 24th, 1847; (3) Hugh Turenne Jermyn, b. Feb. 13th, 1849, d. May 21st, 1855; (4) Ellen Mary Jermyn, b. Jan. 16th, 1851, d. Feb. 22nd, 1852; (5) Alice Eleanor Jermyn, b. April 7th, 1852, d. Oct. 20th, 1854; (6) William Edward Jermyn, b. Aug. 16th, 1853, d. Oct. 24th, 1854; (7) Eliza Catherine Jermyn, b. Mar. 4th, 1855, d. Aug. 30th, 1855; (8) Ella Jermyn, b. Feb. 1st, 1857; (9) Willoughby Jermyn, b. Feb. 28th, 1860.
- (v.) Turenne Jermyn, born at Swaffham Prior 31st Aug. 1822, died at Baroda, Oct. 15th, 1847, unmarried.
- (vi.) Rowland Formby Jermyn, now of the War Office, born at Swaffham Prior, 4th Sept. 1824, formerly in the E.I.C. naval service, was 1st Lieut. of the "Zenobia" frigate at the taking of Rangoon in 1852, and holds medals for the China War of 1842, and the Burmah and Pegu campaign of 1852. On the 4th Sept. 1851, he married his cousin Louisa Emily Jermyn (dau. of James Jermyn and Emily Harriet his wife) who died without issue 29th Oct. 1858; and secondly on the 27th Nov. 1860, Anne-Bates, youngest surviving daughter of John Fred. and Anne Bates Freeman, late of Stricklands, Stowmarket, by whom he has (1) Turenne Jermyn, born 12th April, 1862, at West Brompton; (2) Lucy Trevelyan Jermyn, b. 29th July, 1864, at Brompton; (3) Ida Mary Jermyn, b. 15th Jan. 1867, at Brompton.
- (vii.) Mary St. Alban's Jermyn, born at Swaffham Prior, 14th June, 1826. Married July 18th, 1848, to the Rev. John Crosier Hillyard, M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, and has issue: John Edward Hillyard, b. July 13th, 1849; Mary Constance Hillyard, May 26th, 1852; Laurence Jermyn Hillyard, b. Feb. 7th, 1855; Ethel Crosier, b. April 3rd, 1858; Frederick William Hillyard, b. May 5th, 1860.

THE MARRIAGES OF ROBERT RICH, SECOND EARL OF WARWICK, ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET; OF EDWARD MONTAGUE, LORD KIMBOLTON, AND SECOND EARL OF MANCHESTER; AND OF ROBERT RICH, FIFTH EARL OF WARWICK AND SECOND EARL OF HOLLAND.

Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, vol. ii. p. 388, attributes one wife only to Robert Rich, second Earl of Warwick of that family, the Admiral of the Fleet for the Long Parliament, describing her as

“Frances the daughter and heir of Sir William Hatton alias Newport knight by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Francis Gaudi knight, lord chief justice of the court of common pleas.”

Banks, in his *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, 1809, vol. iii. p. 734, adds of the same Earl,

His second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edward Wortley knight (widow of Sir Henry Lee, of Quarendon, baronet); but by her he had no issue.

In the *Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire*, by Sir Bernard Burke, 1866, p. 452, this statement is partly followed, thus:—

The earl *m.* 2ndly Eleanor dau. of Sir Edward Wortley, knt.

Again, Dugdale twice states in his *Baronage* (under Hay, Earl of Carlisle, ii. 428, and under Montague, Earl of Manchester, ii. 444,) that the Lady Margaret Russell, the fifth wife of Edward Earl of Manchester, had been previously wife of the Earl of Warwick; and this error has been followed by other writers, down to the last edition of Collins's *Peerage* by Sir Egerton Brydges (both under Russell Duke of Bedford and Montague Duke of Manchester);—but with this reversed arrangement, that Collins marries her first to the Earl of Manchester, and after his death to the fifth Earl of Warwick, not the second. The truth having been that the Lady Margaret Russell was never Countess of Warwick; that the second Earl of Warwick really had three wives, the second wife having been Susan (Rowe) widow of alderman William Halliday; and that Eleanor Wortley was the third and last who married the Earl, and subsequently became Countess of Manchester, after having originally attained a coronet as Countess of Sussex.

There are still further errors in some of the authors already named, and in others, with regard to this lady. She was the daughter of Sir

Richard Wortley, not Sir Edward. In the *Memoirs of Mary Countess of Warwick* she has been confounded with a subsequent Countess of Sussex.

In order to make these particulars clear for future genealogical writers on the Peerage, we will enumerate first the three wives of Robert second Earl of Warwick, next those of Edward second Earl of Manchester, and afterwards those of Robert fifth Earl of Warwick and second Earl of Holland.

I. ROBERT RICH, second EARL OF WARWICK, the eldest son of Robert third Lord Rich and first Earl of Warwick by Lady Penelope Devereux daughter of Walter Earl of Essex, was born about 1587, succeeded to the peerage in 1618, and died in 1658. He became a great patron of seamen, and of the puritans; and seems to have owed his success in life rather to his agreeable and popular manners than to more sterling qualities. Lord Clarendon¹ gives him this character:

He was a man of a pleasant and companionable wit and conversation, of an universal jollity, and such a license in his words, and in his actions, that a man of less virtue could not be found out. But with all these faults he had great authority and credit with the people; for by opening his doors, and spending a good part of his estate, of which he was very prodigal, upon them, and by being present with them at his devotions, and making himself merry with them, and at them, which they dispensed with, he became the head of that party, and got the style of a *godly man*.

The Earl of Warwick evidently went upon the plausible and convenient maxim of being "all things to all men." His first wife was:

1. FRANCES, daughter and heir of Sir William Hatton, *alias* Newport, knt. by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Gawdy,² Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. By this lady the Earl had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: the two elder sons becoming successively Earls of Warwick, the two younger dying unmarried. The date of the countess's death we have not ascertained; but it had happened before the marriage of her son Charles to Lady Mary Boyle in 1641.³

¹ The same character is confirmed by the French historian De Larrey, who describes the Earl of Warwick as "a person of an agreeable wit, perhaps a little too much libertine, but knew very well how to dissemble, and imposed on the people by an affected devotion, and going regularly to sermons."

² Misprinted *Gundi* in Burke's *Dormant and Extinct Peerages*, 1866, p. 452.

³ "My mother-in-law was not my husband's own mother, she (Hatton) being dead, after she had brought her husband many fine children and the greatest estate any woman had done for many years to a family. And my lord (the Earl of Warwick) after her decease was married again to a rich woman, one alderman Holidayes widow

2. His second (and hitherto forgotten) Countess was SUSAN, daughter of Sir Henry Rowe of Shacklewell in Middlesex, Lord Mayor of London in 1607, by Susan, daughter of Thomas Kighley, of Gray's Thurrock in Essex. She was baptized at Hackney Sept 19, 1582. She had two husbands :—

1. William Halliday, who was sheriff of London in 1617, was elected alderman of Cripplegate Ward 1618, and became in 1621 the first chairman of the United East India Company. He died Feb. 14, 1623, aged 58.¹ She had at least two children by Halliday at the date of her father's will Nov. 10, 1612.

2. The Earl of Warwick.

The Countess Susan died Jan. 21, 1645, and was buried by the side of her first husband alderman Halliday in the church of St. Laurence Jewry, in the city of London ; where there is a monument still existing, exhibiting busts or half-length effigies of the alderman, the countess, and their daughter Lady Mildmay, wife of Sir Henry Mildmay of Wanstead, keeper of the Jewel-house.²

3. ELLINOR,³ dowager Countess of Sussex, fourth daughter of Sir of the city, who because she was a citizen was not so much respected in the family as in my opinion she deserved to be ; for she was one that assuredly feared God. But she was at my first coming to Lees removed to her daughter Hungerford's near the Bath." *Autobiography of Mary (Boyle) Countess of Warwick*. "Her daughter Hungerford's" was clearly Corsham House, where Lady Hungerford chiefly resided (see note ² below).

¹ In Dugdale's MS. additions to his Baronage (Bodleian library), as printed in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* ii. 200, he has incorrectly named alderman Sir Leonard Holiday instead of William as the former husband of Susan Countess of Warwick.

² To each of his daughters Ann Lady Mildmay and Margaret Lady Hungerford, alderman Halliday bequeathed 14,000*l*. The latter was the foundress of the almshouse and school at Corsham in Wiltshire: see Dingley's *History from Marble* (Camden Soc. 1868), p. 172.

³ As named in her father's will: Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii. 316. Banks and Burke are both incorrect in naming him Sir Edward instead of Sir Richard Wortley. Sir Edward, who was his brother, died s. p. Ibid. p. 325.

"After her [the Countess Susan's] death my Lord of Warwick married again, to the Countess of Sussex (widow of Thomas Savile, Earl of Sussex), with whom I had too the great happiness of living as lovingly as it was possible for an own mother and daughter to live, for above eleven years." *Autobiography of Mary (Boyle) Countess of Warwick*, (Percy Society 1848) p. 16. But we can only account for the appearance of the words "widow of Thomas Savile, Earl of Sussex," by supposing that they were inserted in the MS. and inadvertently printed in a parenthesis instead of within brackets. They could not have been written by Mary Countess of Warwick, the author of the Memoirs, who must have been better informed. Thomas Savile was not

Richard Wortley, of Wortley, co. York, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Boughton esquire, of Cawston, co. Warwick—which Elizabeth was remarried to William Cavendish the first Earl of Devonshire. Ellinor Wortley had four husbands:—

1. Sir Henry Lee of Quarendon and Ditchley, knt. and baronet. He died about 1631, having had several children, who are described in vol. iii. of *The Herald and Genealogist*, p. 295.¹

2. Edward Radcliffe, the sixth and last Earl of Sussex of that family, who died in 1641, without issue.²

3. Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick. This marriage was celebrated at Hornsey in Middlesex, where it is thus recorded :

Robert Earl of Warwick and Ellenor Countesse of Sussex married Mar. 30, 1646.

4. Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester.

There is a monument of Sir Henry Lee in the church of Spelsbury, co. Oxon, upon which are full-length effigies of him and his wife Ellinor. A portrait of her, by a Dutch painter, is also existing.³

created Earl of Sussex until 1644; and Ellinor (Wortley) was already Countess of Sussex in 1639. Many of her letters commencing at that date are preserved among the papers of the Verney family, and various extracts from them are given by Mr. Bruce in his *Verney Papers* (Camden Society 1853).

The editor of the *Autobiography* of Mary Countess of Warwick, Mr. T. Crofton Croker, in his note (p. 46), in correspondence with his text, mistakes “the Countess of Sussex” for Lady Anne Villiers, the second wife of Thomas Savile.

Sir Thomas Savile, who was created Viscount Savile of Castlebar in the peerage of Ireland 1628, and succeeded his father as second Baron Savile of Pontefract in 1630, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Sussex in 1644. He married two wives:—

1. Frances, daughter of Sir Michael Sondes of Throwley in Kent; widow of Sir John Leveson.

2. Lady Anne Villiers, daughter of Christopher Earl of Anglesey; who was mother of his successor James the second Earl, and of his only daughter and the eventual heiress of the family, Frances Lady Brudenell, mother of George third Earl of Cardigan.

¹ It is stated in the *Verney Papers* (Camden Society, 1853) that Sir Henry left an only surviving son, Sir Frederick Henry (commonly called Sir Harry) Lee, who died in July 1639.

² Dugdale’s and the other printed peerages assign no wife to this Earl of Sussex. Mr. Hunter in his account of the Wortley family (*History of South Yorkshire*, ii. 320, 325,) names him as one of the husbands of Ellinor Wortley; and he is confirmed by Vincent’s *Yorkshire* (Coll. Arm. 110,) f. 229 b. Her name is not entered in the pedigree of Radcliffe in Simon Segar’s MS. *Baronagium*, (formerly Sir William Betham’s, and now in the College of Arms,) but another wife is there assigned to him, viz. Jane, daughter of Sir Francis Hind, knt.

³ In the possession of the Rev. G. F. Lee, writer of a paper on “The Lees of Quarrendon” in *Records of Buckinghamshire*, vol. iii.: but “somewhat damaged and disfigured.”

The death of the Earl of Warwick ensued only two months after that of his grandson and future heir apparent, Robert, the only son of his eldest son Lord Rich, and who had married two months earlier Frances Cromwell, the youngest daughter of the Lord Protector. In the *Autobiography of Mary (Boyle) Countess of Warwick* the occurrence is thus recorded :¹—

“ In the year 1657 Mr. Robert Rich, only son to my Lord Rich, who was my husband’s eldest brother, died, being aged twenty-three years. He died at London in February the 16th, to his good grandfather’s unspeakable trouble.² I was heartily troubled; but his good grandfather never was so well or merry after his death as before, and outlived him but a little while, for he died at Warwick House of the cholic, keeping his chamber but a day or two, in April 19, 1658, to my unspeakable grief He was one of the best-natured and cheerfulest persons I have in my time met with.”

II. EDWARD MONTAGUE, second EARL OF MANCHESTER, the eldest son of Henry first Earl of Manchester³ by his first wife Katharine, second daughter of Sir William Spencer of Yarnton, in Oxfordshire,

¹ Printed for the Percy Society, edited by T. Crofton Croker, esq. 1848.

² His body was conveyed from Warwick House in Holborn, through the City, with great pomp, to Felsted in Essex. A funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Gauden afterwards Bishop of Worcester, and printed with various appendices in a small quarto volume of 124 pages, which bears this title: “ *Funerals made Cordials*: in a Sermon prepared and (in part) preached at the solemn Interment of the corps of the right honorable Robert Rich, heire apparent to the Earldom of Warwick (who aged 23, died Febr. 16, at Whitehall, and was honorably buried March 5, 1657, at Felsted in Essex), &c. By JOHN GAUDEN, D.D. of Bocking in Essex. 1658.” 4to. It has a frontispiece of the arms of Rich (a chevron between three crosses botonée, a file of five points), impaling Cromwell (a lion rampant), on a shield hung upon a tree, whose top and branches are cut off. At the first and fourth corners is the crest of Rich, a wyvern passant, with wings expanded; and at the second and third that of Cromwell, a demy-lion holding a broken javelin (and not a gem-ring). See this book further described in Mark Noble’s *Memoirs of the House of Cromwell*, 8vo. 1787, ii. 402.

³ It is remarkable that the first Earl of Manchester married for his second wife the widow of an alderman of London named Holliday or Halliday, as the Earl of Warwick did afterwards. She was Anne daughter and heiress of William Wincoll of Langham in Suffolk, and widow of Sir Leonard Holliday, Lord Mayor in 1605. According to the pedigree of Halliday given in Burke’s *Landed Gentry* Sir Leonard was great-grandson of Henry Halliday of Minchinhampton, through his younger son Edward. Alderman William Halliday (before mentioned) was great-great-grandson of the same Henry, through his eldest son of his own name. The name is spelt Haliday in the epitaph in St. Laurence Jewry; Halyday in Lady Hungerford’s epitaph in the chapel at Farley Castle. (See *A Guide to Farleigh Hungerford* by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, M.A. 1853, p. 19, where her monument, said to have cost 1,100*l.*, is described). Holliday is the present pronunciation of the name, which still continues in Wiltshire.

was born in 1602. He was summoned to the House of Peers as Lord Kimbolton in 1626,¹ and became Earl of Manchester in 1642. During the heat of the Civil War, from the battle of Edge Hill, at which he commanded a regiment, to that of Marston Moor, won under his conduct with Cromwell as his Lieutenant-General, he was high in favour with the Parliament, which had entrusted him with the command of the Seven Associated Counties of Essex, &c.; but soon after the latter success Cromwell quarrelled with him, and is said to have hated him ever after, so that when the House of Peers reassembled in 1660, the Earl of Manchester, as their Speaker, joyfully welcomed the restored monarch, and (in the words of Echard) "showed himself the most real and unaffected penitent of his party." He died in 1671, having married five wives, of whom however the three last only were Countesses of Manchester. The following are their names:—

1. SUSANNA, daughter of John Hill, of Honiley co. Warwick, by Dorothy daughter of Anthony Beaumont, esq. and sister to Mary Countess of Buckingham. She died without issue, but when we have not ascertained.

2. Lady ANNE Rich, daughter of Robert second Earl of Warwick, by his first wife Frances, daughter of Sir William Hatton *alias* Newport. She had issue one son, Robert the third Earl of Manchester (christened at St. Margaret's Westminster on the 25th April 1634), and two daughters, of whom the younger, Lady Anne, was the second wife of Robert fifth Earl of Warwick (as more fully noticed hereafter.) There is a portrait of Anne Lady Mandeville (or Lady Kimbolton) at Kimbolton Castle: "She is painted in her bridal attire, and according to tradition she died on the anniversary of her wedding-day, Feb. 19, 1641." (List of the Pictures at Kimbolton Castle, by Richard Lord Braybrooke.) A monument to her memory remains in Kimbolton church, with the following inscription (the date of her death Feb. 14):—

In Memorye of the Right Honnarable ANNE LADY MANDEVILLE Daughter to Robbert Earle of Warwick and Wife to Edward Lord Mandeville nowe Earle of Manchester. Shee dyed Feb: 14th Ann: Dom: 1641 and left 3 Children, 1 Sonn and 2 Daughters. Her Husband hee prayseth her, saying, Many daughters have done vertuouslye, but thou excellest them all. *Proverbs*, 31.

¹ It is remarkable that this nobleman is historically known as "Lord Kimbolton" and not Lord Viscount Mandeville: contrary to the practice of the present day, when an heir apparent of a peer is designated by his ordinary "courtesy title," regardless of the title of the Barony whereby he may be summoned to parliament. And yet his second wife is designated in her epitaph (in the text above) as "Anne Lady Mandeville."

3. ESSEX, daughter of Sir Thomas Cheke of Pirgo in Essex, by Lady Essex Rich, daughter of Robert first Earl of Warwick. She was consequently on her mother's side cousin-german to the lady last described. She had two husbands :—

1. Sir Robert Bevill, K B. of Chesterton, co. Huntingdon, and Little Preston, co. Northampton, who died 1640.

2. The Earl of Manchester.

This lady by her first husband had two children, Robert and Essex—the latter whether a son or daughter is not stated, but they both died infants, and Sir Robert was the last of his family.¹

By the Earl of Manchester she had six sons and two daughters. She died at Twickenham Sept. 28, 1658, and has a monument in the church of Kimbolton, bearing the following remarkable inscription :—

In Memory of ESSEX, COUNTESSE OF MANCHESTER, Daughter to Sr Thomas Cheek, and wife to Edward Earle of Manchester. Shee dyed the 28 of September Ann. Dom' 1658, and left 8 Children, 6 Sonns and 2 Daughters : 7 of them shee nursed with her own breasts. Her children shall rise up and call her blessed. The heart of her husband safely trusted in her ; Shee did him good and noe evill all the days of her life. Therefore he prayes her, and her owne works prayse her in y^e grave.
—*Proverbs* 31.

From the Register of Kimbolton :—

The R^t Hon^{ble} Lady Essex Mountague Countice to the R^t Hon^{ble} Edrd Earle of Manchester was buried Octo^r 13, 1658.

(Her mother was buried in Kimbolton church Sept. 1 of the same year ; and her aunt Lady Isabella Smyth, who died Aug. 1, 1632.)

4. ELLINOR (Wortley) dowager Countess of Sussex and Warwick, already noticed.² She died in 1666, as appears by the following entry in the register at Kimbolton :—

1666. Ellenor Countis of Manchester, wife to the wright hono^{able} Edward Earle of Manchester, was buried the last day of January.

¹ See a pedigree of Bevill in Baker's Northamptonshire, i. 434. There is one also in the *Visitation of Huntingdonshire*, printed for the Camden Society.

² "The families of Montague and Wortley first became allied by the marriage of Eleanor daughter of Sir Richard Wortley with Edward Earl of Manchester. This lady was successively the wife of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, Edward Earl of Sussex, Robert Earl of Warwick, and the Earl of Manchester. This match was followed by that of Ann Newcomen *alias* Wortley with the Hon. Sidney Montague, second son of the Earl of Sandwich who perished in the great sea-fight off Solebay,"—hence the subsequent Wortley-Montagues. (*History of South Yorkshire*, ii. 320.)

5. Lady MARGARET Russell, daughter of Francis fourth Earl of Bedford, by Katharine sole daughter and heir of Giles Brydges, Lord Chandos. This lady was the wife of—

1. James Hay, second Earl of Carlisle. He died in 1660, without issue.

2. The Earl of Manchester; died 1671.

She died in 1676, and was buried among her paternal relations at Chenies, co. Buckingham.

The Rt Honourable Margaret Countess of Manchester was interred in the Vault, Dec. y^e 1st 1676. (Parish Register, as extracted in Lipscomb's *Buckinghamshire*, vol. iii. p. 261.)

The historian of the Russell family, Mr. Wiffen,¹ has misstated the length of her married life with the Earl of Manchester, besides incorrectly admitting her marriage with "Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, and second Earl of Holland,"—which addition, derived not from "Dugdale" but from Collins, would make her a wife of the fifth Earl of Warwick, and not the second Earl already noticed.

III. We will now specify the wives of the said fifth Earl of Warwick:—

ROBERT RICH, fifth EARL OF WARWICK and second EARL OF HOLLAND, the eldest son of Henry Earl of Holland by Isabella, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Cope of Kensington, was born about 16.... He succeeded to the peerage as Earl of Holland on the decapitation of his father in 1649. In 1673 he inherited the earldom of Warwick, and he died in 1675. His wives were:—

¹ From the following extract it will be seen that Mr. Wiffen's account of the Lady Margaret is full of errors:—

"Margaret Russell, Countess of Carlisle, after the death of her lord in October 1660, married, says Dugdale, Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick and second Earl of Holland [*this from Collins, not Dugdale*], and lastly, Edward Montagu the celebrated Lord Kimbolton of an earlier period, and equally illustrious during the Civil War as Earl of Manchester. With this nobleman, who was universally beloved for his unbounded hospitality, obliging temper, and great virtues, which have won from Clarendon the highest eulogiums, she spent but a few happy years, as he died in 1664 [1671]. She survived him nearly twelve [*only five*] years, being interred at Chenies in 1676, but left no offspring by either of her husbands. The child with whom she is represented in the painting of Vandyck is her niece Diana afterwards Lady Verney." (Wiffen's *Memoirs of the House of Russell*, ii. 225.) In the same work (ii. 129) Lady Margaret's personal appearance is minutely described, we presume from Vandyck's picture. That picture is at Woburn Abbey, and there is an old engraving of it by Lombart.

1. ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir Arthur Ingram, knt. by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart. (Her brother Henry Ingram the first Viscount Irvine married Lady Essex Montague, daughter of the Earl of Manchester by his third wife Essex Cheke.) They were married at Kensington in

1641. The Lord Robert Rich and Mrs. Eliz. Ingram, 8th April. (*Parish Register.*)

And she died in 1661, when Countess of Holland only:

Elizabeth, wife to the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Holland, 17th September. (Register of Burials at Kensington.)

Their son, Henry Lord Kensington, died in his father's lifetime.¹

The portrait of "Elizabeth Countess of Warwick" by Vandyck was engraved by Pontius, and there are modern copies by Richardson and Thane (see Granger's *Biographical History of England*): but it seems doubtful whether this portrait represented the lady now noticed, as she died before her husband became Earl of Warwick.

2. Lady ANNE Montague, daughter of Edward Earl of Manchester by his second wife Lady Anne Rich, daughter of Robert second Earl of Warwick. She was consequently her husband's cousin-german once removed, as shown in the annexed Pedigree. She had issue Edward Earl of Warwick and Holland, and Lady Elizabeth, married to Francis Edwardes, esq. in her issue heiress of the family and ancestress of the present Lord Kensington.

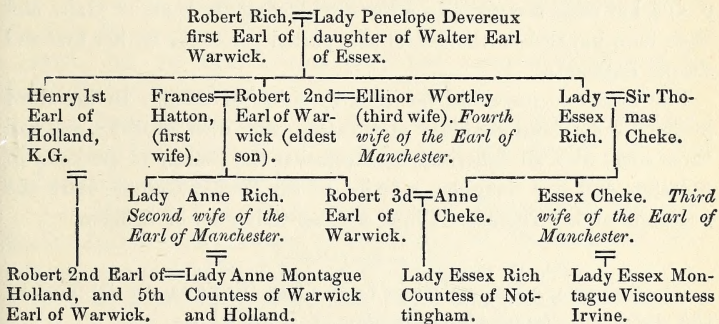
The fact that this Countess really survived her husband, and that he could not have married any third wife (as stated by Collins), is shown by the following entry in the parish register of Kensington, where she was buried:—

1689. The Right Hon. Ann Countess of Warwick and Holland, 9th July.

It is obvious that the various errors detected in the preceding remarks have originated in the absence of the dates which we have now endeavoured in some measure to supply. Dates are the landmarks which give accuracy to genealogy, and it is particularly to be wished that the compilers of Peerages would pay more attention to dates affecting the ladies. It is comparatively seldom that we find the dates of their deaths placed upon record or those of their marriages, whilst it is a silly modern practice to omit purposely the dates of their births.

¹ This son only has been mentioned in the Peerages; but there were really other sons,—Robert, baptized at Kensington, May 28, 1665; Ingram, bapt. there Aug. 8, 1656.

Table showing the various connections of Edward second Earl of Manchester, K.G. with the Family of Rich.



We may take the opportunity to make a still further addition to the pedigree of Rich. We have already mentioned that the second Earl of Holland had by his first wife an only son (that survived infancy) Henry Lord Kensington. Burke in his *Dormant and Extinct Peerages* designates the wife of this nobleman as "Christiana, dau. of Andrew Riccard, esq." and adds that she was remarried to John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. But she was in fact a widow before her marriage to Lord Kensington,—the widow of a citizen of London, as she was the daughter of a citizen; showing to how late a period the family of Rich, originally a City family, kept up their old connections, notwithstanding the partial disdain of them which the Countess Mary intimates in a passage already quoted in a note.

Christiana Riccard was the only child of Sir Andrew Riccard, President of the Turkey Company;¹ and she was married—

1. to John Gaire esq. eldest son of Sir John Gaire, Lord Mayor in 1647.
2. to Henry Lord Rich of Kensington. This marriage took place at Kensington:

1658. The Right Hon. Henry Rich, Baron of Kensington, and Mrs. Christian Gaire widow, by Mr. Thraserosse, 14th February.
and she became a widow again in the following year—

1659. Right Hon. Henry Rich, Lord Viscount Kensington, 22nd April. (Register of Burials.)

¹ Sir Andrew Riccard died in 1672, and there is a statue of him in the church of St. Olave, Hart Street, erected by the Turkey Company. See *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*, vol. ii. p. 317, and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1823, p. 315.

The Lady Kensington is mentioned as a widow in the Fourth Edition of Gwillim's *Display of Heraldry*, dated 1660; wherein at p. 404 her arms are given in a lozenge, having the coats of Gaire and Rich both impaled on the dexter side parted per fesse, for her first and second husbands.

She seems to have had no issue by either of them. By her third husband John Lord Berkeley of Stratton, who died in 1678, she had three sons, who all inherited in succession the Barony of Berkeley of Stratton, and one daughter married to Sir Dudley Cullum, Bart. the grandson of Sir Thomas Cullum, another alderman of London.

The following additional dates for the Rich Pedigree are supplied by the *Autobiography of Mary Countess of Warwick*:—

Mary (Boyle) Countess of Warwick, born at Youghal Nov. 8, 1625,¹ the (seventh) daughter of Richard Earl of Cork and Katharine daughter of Sir Geoffry Fenton. Privately married "at a little village near Hampton Court, called Shepertone, on the 21st July 1641." This date is confirmed by the parish register of Shepperton thus:

Mr. Charles Rich, second son to the Right Hon. Robert Earle of Warwick, and the Lady Mary Boyle, daughter to the Right Hon. the Earle of Cork in Ireland, were married the 21st of July 1641.

We are also enabled by the kindness of our friend Colonel Chester to give the following copy of the Marriage Allegation made on the previous day at the Bishop of London's Registry.

1641. July 20. Charles Rich, Esq. of London, Bach^r, aged 25, son of the Rt. Hon. Robert Earl of Warwick, who consents, and the Lady Mary Boyle, of Roehampton, Surrey, spinster, aged 18, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Richard Earl of Cork, also consents—to marry at Isleworth, Twickenham, or Shepperton, Middx.

1642. Her first child, a daughter, born at Warwick house. This child died when not a year and a quarter old.

1643. Sept. 28. Her son born, Charles, afterwards Lord Rich.

1662. Sept. 2. He was married at Roehampton chapel to Lady Anne Cavendish, daughter of William 3d Earl of Devonshire (afterwards Countess of Exeter).

¹ "I was born November the 8th 1625 at Yohall in Ireland:" but it is remarkable that this very first date in the Countess's autobiography is questionable; for in her father's "True Remembrancer" of his family events, her birth is placed on the 11th Nov. 1624. Again, in a passage of her Diary, 8 Nov. 1671, she describes herself as then 46; but if she was right rather than her father, her age must have overstated by two years in the Marriage Allegation.

He died May 16, 1664, without issue.

1664. Nov. 8. Lady Anne Rich (eldest daughter of Robert third Earl) married in the chapel at Lees to Mr. Thomas Barrington, son of Sir John Barrington.

1670. Feb. 28. Hon. Hatton Rich, last surviving brother of the fourth Earl, died in London.

1673, Bartholomew day (Aug. 24), Charles 4th Earl of Warwick, after having been afflicted with gout for more than twenty years, died at Lees, without surviving issue.¹

— —. Dec. 11. Lady Mary Rich (second daughter of the third Earl) married at Lees chapel by Dr. Walker to Mr. Henry St. John (afterwards Viscount St. John) son of Sir Walter St. John.

1674. June 16. Lady Essex Rich (third and youngest daughter of the third Earl) married in Lees chapel by Mr. Woodroffe to Mr. Daniel Finch (afterwards second Earl of Nottingham and sixth Earl of Winchelsea) son of Lord Keeper Finch.

1638. Anne (Cavendish) Lady Rich, the first wife of Robert third Earl of Warwick, and mother of Robert the husband of Frances Cromwell, died Aug. 24, 1638, in her 27th year. There is a long Latin epitaph for her, composed by Dr. Gauden, appended to his sermon noticed in p. 448; followed by another in English verse signed by Sidney Godolphin.

Frances (Cromwell) dowager Lady Rich was remarried to Sir John Russell, Bart. of Chippenham, co. Cambridge, who was brother to the wife of her brother Henry Cromwell, and from that marriage the representation of the Cromwells subsequently became vested in that family of Russell.

¹ Dr. Anthony Walker, who subsequently in 1687 composed the funeral sermon on his widow, and published it under the title of *The Virtuous Woman found*, accompanied with memoirs which have been republished by the Religious Tract Society, was also the preacher at the Earl's funeral, and the sermon was printed under this title: "LEEZ LACHRYMANS: sive Comitiss Warwici Justa: A Sermon, delivered at the Funeral of the Right Honourable Charles, Earl of Warwick, Baron Rich of Leez. Who being the Fourth Earl of his Family, and Last of the Direct Line: Dyed at his Mansion House of Leez le Rich, in the county of Essex, August 24, 1673, in the 58th year of his age. And was solemnly interr'd amongst his Ancestors (in their Vault) at Felsted adjacent, the 9th of September following. By Anthony Walker, D.D. Rector of Fyfeild in the same County and one of His Majesties Chaplains. 1673." 4to.

It is dedicated to Mary Countess Dowager of Warwick, "the best of Widows, the best of Women," to whom the Earl had left his estate.

THE STUART-MENTETH PEDIGREE

NOT DOUBTFUL, AS REPRESENTED BY ANGLO-SCOTUS.

In an article on the Stuart-Menteth pedigree, which appeared in the *Herald and Genealogist* for May 1868, (pp. 260 *et seq.* of the present Volume,) ANGLO-SCOTUS uses language which—although under any circumstances discourteous—would be justifiable were his assumptions correct, or based on that exhaustive knowledge of the subject which is taken for granted throughout. How far they are to be in the present instance excused the reader will soon be in a position to decide.

Mr. Riddell's investigation of the Menteth documents induced him to form a more favourable opinion of the reliability of the Bore- or Birth-briefs of Andrew and Sir Patrick Menteth than he had previously done.

"We have now," Mr. Riddell states in a letter dated Oct. 1838 to Sir James Stuart-Menteth, and in his possession, "perfect legal evidence connecting James first of Randifurd, with Kerse, and tallying " "strikingly with the birth-brief in the link by far the most difficult " "and important, affording an admirable terminus from which to start, " "and necessarily going to corroborate the birth-brief. I can assure " "you it is fortunate that the old Randifurd papers are so well preserved, as I don't think that the link in question could be so " "proved *aliunde*; and I have often met with extreme difficulty in " "proving a descent so remote. It is sometimes too remote for our " "records, and such an attempt in many respects has been desperate."

Having thus shown the conversion effected in Mr. Riddell's mind, by an examination of the family papers, as to the validity and accuracy of the birth-briefs of Andrew and Sir Patrick Menteth, we may now proceed to trace the Menteth descent from Kerse, following this document, and supporting it by quotations from the papers above referred to, and from the Edinburgh Registers, &c. The founder, then, of the Randifurd family was *James Menteth*, a younger son of Kerse, who married in 1501 Janet Simson, "*cujus frater Duncanus Simsonus, Achintyræ in provinciâ Sterlinensi Comarchus, ob Evangelicæ professionis constantiam martyrum coronâ decoratus, gloriosâ morte vitam*

commutavit." Had the Bore-brief been solely designed for use in Catholic France, the above statement would scarcely have appeared there. The dispensation for the marriage, "ob tertiam consanguinitatis & quartam affinitatis gradus," by James Archbishop of Saint Andrews, to "Jacobus Mentethus laicus et Joanna Simsona," dated 23 September, 1501, is among the family papers. In an acquittance granted to one of the family by James Menteth of Randifurd, grandson of the above, (undated, but labelled on back 1580,) he mentions that his great-grandfather was killed at Flodden. ("Sir William Menteth, of Kerse, kny^t, my said umquhile grandf^{rs} broder, immediatlie after y^e decease of my said grandf^{der} at y^e feild of Floudoun, whilk wes in y^e moneth of September, An. D'no M.vc. and thiertene yeiris," &c.) That he was alive in 1511 appears by a discharge (among the Menteth papers) to him from Archibald Crawford, of Braecroft, his wife's son by her first marriage, of sums owing to the latter. His sudden death, leaving his sons under age, encouraged his brother Sir William Menteth of Kerse to attempt to resume possession of part of his estate: of the long-continued litigation arising from this there are many remains among the papers. He left, with other children, two sons, 1. *Patrick*, his successor, of whose descendants there are abundant proofs down to his great-grandson and last heir male, Charles Menteth, who, at his decease in 1676, left his three estates to his cousin Robert Menteth, younger of Carriber. 2. *Andrew*, designated in the Birth-brief as "Colachburnæ in agro Sterlinense." This property, which we find given in Bleau's map of Stirlingshire, 1662, as "Collochburne," lies in immediate proximity to the other Menteth estates, Kerse, Newlands, Randifurd, &c. It takes its name from a stream, and now forms part of the estate of Westquarter. Mr. Ferrier, agent for that property, states that "it is now a farm of considerable size, which I purchased myself for the late Sir Thomas Livingstone, of Westquarter." Andrew Menteth married Margaret, daughter of John Kinhead of Warristoun and of Euphemia daughter of Sinclair of Roslin. (This connection accounts for James Sinclair of Roslin having been chosen by Robert Menteth, the canon of Notre Dame, as his secretary, and editor of his posthumous works, and by Sir Patrick as his executor and trustee; "without this relation," Mr. Riddell observes, "such a step is not very conceivable.") Their son *Robert* married Janet, daughter of David Kinhead, of the family of Kinhead of that ilk, and died before 17th August, 1593, at which date we find his widow re-married, to a cousin of her first husband, by the

following :—"Contract between Harry Menteyth in Bowis of Abbotsgrange taking burden on himself for his wife Jonet Kinkeyd, relict of umquhile Robert Menteyth in Bowis, and John Menteyth, eldest lauchfull son of the said Robert Menteyth," &c. resigning to him "the lands of Redding and Colheuchburne."

This John Menteth had a son Andrew who died without issue, and a daughter Janet wife of John Gordon. The second son, Alexander Menteth,¹ established himself as a merchant of wines in Edinburgh, where he was made burgess ("sufficiëntlie airmit with ane furnischt hackbutt") 7th February, 1611, and Gild Brother ("with ane corslett") 7th March, 1632.—(Edinb. Guild Registers.) He married Rachel, daughter of Galvin Sandilands, of Lumford ("qui quod Mariæ Scotorum Regina, cujus inter familiares fuerat, summâ fide et constantiâ per omnes calamitates firmus semper adhæserat, nec pœnitendam eidem in summis angustiis operam navaverat, apud Regem Jacobum patrem nostrum serenissimum in magnâ deinceps gratiâ et vixit et obiit"), and of Mary, daughter of Wauchope of Niddrie. He died June 1636. His will is recorded in the Commissary Court Register of Edinburgh. The inventory of goods is very long, consisting of various kinds of merchandise, but chiefly wines, for the storage of which there were extensive premises in Leith. The money value of the goods estimated at 19,258*l.*; household furniture, plate, &c., 600*l.*; no debts owing by the deceased. The list of debts owing to him very long.

	£	s.	d.
"Sum of debts owing to the dead . . .	39,679	10	8
Sum of inventory with debts . . .	58,937	10	8
Executrix Rachel Sandilands his relict."			

Unfortunately the will does not notice his property of *Salmonet*, a name which has proved so tempting a foundation for a story whose anonymous originator² has added to his other flights of invention by the minor blunder of talking of Cardinal de Richelieu when he means de Retz. In the Bore-brief Alexander Menteth appears as "*Salmoneti in Lothianâ Comarchus*." Having settled in Edinburgh, he probably retained this small holding merely as a link to connect himself with the old locality where his ancestors had been fixed for nearly 300

¹ He and his elder brother appear conjointly in a bond, 29th August, 1594, by "John and Alexander Menteyth, sons lawful to unquhile Robert Menteyth in the Bowis of Abbotsgrange," on the marriage of their sister Jonet Menteyth to John Kincaid. (Deeds Com. Edin. vol. iv.)

² *Biographia Britannica*.

years. Being of but small extent, and having probably often changed proprietors, the difficulty of identifying it can be but partially surmounted. The Canon Robert Menteth, when describing in his History of the Civil War the "Cars-Menteth," says, "A chaque marée dans le Forth, la mer monte par les ruisseaux et par les canaux de cette vallée à Erth, à Salmonnet, aux Granges, et en d'autres lieux ou le fonds est fort limonneux." Thus showing that it was situated not far from Kerse, upon one of the small streams that run into the Forth. The Rev. John Ker, minister of the parish of Polmont, (in a letter to Sir J. S. Menteth, May 1857,) after mentioning "a stream called the Culloch burn," states, "There was a house situated on its banks called Salmon-hill, of which there is now no trace." The hill, on which the house probably stood, is still called Salmon Hill, and forms part of a farm (till the end of last century a small separate property) now called by the clearly modern name of Woodlands, and below it, on the Falkirk road, stands the Salmon Inn. It seems probable that we here find a trace of the missing Salmonet. However this may be, we have such strong evidence that Alexander Menteth, instead of being, according to the maliciously trumped up story, a fisherman in Stirlingshire, was an Edinburgh merchant of large property, that the invention being proved "*falsum in uno*," it may be safely assumed to be "*falsum in omni*."¹

The numerous family of Alexander Menteth and Rachel Sandilands are recorded from 1603 to 1627 in the Edinburgh Register of Baptisms, the names of the witnesses being generally those of some connections of the family. Five sons and several daughters appear to have reached maturity: I. *Robert*, "parson" of Dudingstone, the story of whose intrigue with the wife of Sir J. Hamilton (she, a Hepburn of Wachton, was a cousin of his own through the Wauchopes of Niddrie) has been made the most of by that polemical bitterness so unfortunately characteristic of Scotland, which never allows its enemies a *locus penitentie* even when, as in this case, it is said of a man after his death that "*sa vie a esté pleine de bons exemples*." As his life and writings may form the subject of a distinct notice, it may suffice here to quote, as regards his family, the preface to his work published after his death by his cousin and secretary J. Sinclair of Roslin, "Pour sa naissance,

¹ "Several of the Edinburgh burgesses," observes Mr. Riddell ("Comments on Keir"), "were men of good family; for, with the exception of foreign military service and the Church, there was no outlet for the activity and enterprise of the younger sons of the nobility and gentry."

elle est de l'une des plus illustres familles d'Escoce." II. and III. *Alexander*, born 2nd February, 1612, and *William*, born 21st February, 1613, carried on their father's mercantile occupation. The former married in 1638 Agnes daughter of James Primrose, Clerk of Privy Council, and aunt of the first Lord Rosebery, and died 1656. (Will Edinburgh Commissary Register, 31st May, 1656.) William, born 1613, married Christian daughter and coheirress of Robert Boyd of Kippis ("illustrissimâ Bodiorum stirpe natus," Monument in Torphichen Church), by whom he had three sons and a daughter. He purchased in 1640 the estate of Caribber in Linlithgowshire. His picture, painted by Jameson, "Anno 1639, ætatis suæ 26," in white silk doublet, with falling lace collar and hair combed over the forehead, is in the possession of his descendant Sir J. S. Menteth. In 1672 he matriculated his arms—those of Kerse, differenced, as a younger branch, by a bordure gules—in the Lyon Register. The original Extract issued by the Lord Lyon, in which the filiation from Kerse would have been given, is unfortunately lost, and the record in the Lyon Office does not do more than state the bearings. The lymphad, taken as a crest, is probably the lymphad sable, occasionally quartered by Kerse (Sir D. Lyndsay's Heraldic MS. "Menteith of Carss,") and considered by Riddell to represent Arran, once a Menteth possession. William Menteth had considerable house property in Edinburgh, of which a part, the modern "Carubber's Close," still bears his name. He also possessed on the north side of the High Street "magnum tenementum terræ, olim vastum et ruinosum, et nunc edificatum et reparatum per dictum William Menteth de Caribber." This, by an instrument, 18th September, 1663, he divided among his three sons. Christian Boyd died before 15th July, 1663, at which date her will is recorded in Edinburgh Commissory Court. The inventory of goods is "Inprimis, the whole insyght and plenisching of thair dwelling-house, silver work and utheris within the samyne, by and attour the moveable airschip with the abulyements of hir bodie, scho having gifted to hir doughter and utheris hir jewellis and uther thingis in hir cabinet befor hir decease." Her debts are "fies and bounteth" to numerous servants. The will of William Menteth is recorded 30 Sept. 1687. It gives "fies and bounteth" to "twa men and thrie women servandis." His three sons and their descendants will be noticed subsequently. IV. and V. *Andrew* and *Patrick*, who probably while young served in Montrose's army, at least the date of their Bore-briefes, 5 Sept. 1646, given "before they went abroad," exactly coincides with that of the

defeat and exile of Montrose: at which time, according to their brother the Canon—of whose history the Royalist leader is the principal hero—all his chief followers sought abroad that career which was henceforth denied them at home. The original copy of Andrew's Birth-brief exists among the Menteth papers, signed "Cranstoun" and "Sandilands," and it is recorded in the Register of the Great Seal.¹ Of that of Sir Patrick,² only an English translation, made and certified in 1770 by the Rev. James Stuart-Menteth of Closeburn, is among the family papers. A copy of Sir Patrick's Birth-brief is among the Wauchope of Niddrie collection of family documents.

Andrew is mentioned in his Birth-brief as "*Neolandiaë designatus hæres.*" Sir William Menteth of Newlands, who appears in 1613 as witness to the marriage of a daughter of Sir William Menteth of Kerse to Stirling of Garden, eldest son of Keir, (Book of the Stirrings,) had probably chosen this young cousin as his heir. Nothing further is known of Andrew; he probably died abroad. Patrick was knighted by Charles II., and commanded Dunbarton's regiment, one of those raised by that monarch for service under Louis XIV.³ In a letter from "London, 9 7^{bre} '72," addressed "ffor His lovinge brother Williame Mentaithe of Cariber, n^r Edr," he says: "Deire Brother, I got so civill a Call from his Ma: & ane obleidging letter from Collonel Locart that I could not refusse the Imployment to be L. Collonel to the Regiment now establisht." There is also among the papers a letter: "A Monsieur, Monsieur de Montet, Cap^{ne} Comand. les Compagnies du Regiment de Mylord Lockhart en Garnison A Arras," from "Augier," apparently a brother officer, dated Paris, January 6, 1675, giving a curious account of the intrigues at the French Court for the disbanding of the regiment. Sir Patrick was killed at the siege of Dachstein, in Alsace, in the spring of 1676. In his will, which is in the form of a letter to James Sinclair of Roslin, his executor, dated

¹ Nisbet, in his *Heraldry*, i. 411, says, "I find in an old birth-brieve signed by several honourable persons in favours of Mr. Andrew Monteith it is wrote thus," &c. (he then quotes the passage regarding the arms of Kinkead).

² (Letter of Riddell, 13th September, 1848,) "The want or loss of Sir Patrick Menteth's birth-brief is much to be regretted."

³ He received in 1673 a pension of 100*l.* from Charles II. "considering the true and faithful service done us by Sir P. M. lieutenant-colonel to that regiment of our forces commanded by Sir William Lockhart, and particularly that he, upon the first intimation of our pleasure to come to our service, did quytt the service of the Most Christian King where he was, and has been for many years well settled, and in an honorabill and advantageous employment," &c.—*Privy Seal Register*, vol. ii.

“from aboard the Resolutione of West Capell, within thrie leagues of y^e Dutch fleet, y^e Star-bank betwix us,” he directes “If *my borbrieve* & uther commissiones I have had in France or Ingland comes to your hands, let them be given to my brother or his son Mr Robert.” After giving 2,000*l.* to his sister Janet and her children, 1,000*l.* to James Sinclair himself “as a mark of friendship,” 50*l.* to the Scots College at Douay, 50*l.* to ditto at Paris, 10*l.* to “the poor Inglish Recollects at Douay in alms,” he continues: “Pray recommend me to my brother & all his familie, to my uncle” [Sandilands, Dean of Guild] “and all his. If I left them not some small legacie lett them nott take it unkyndlie, for blessed be God they need itt nott.”¹ The bond for 600 livres to be given to his nephew, young Cariber. On his monument, probably erected under his nephew’s direction, and which exists in the chapel of the Scots College in Paris, he is given as “Patricius Menteth de Salmonet, Eques Auratus, nobili familiâ de Kerse oriundus.”

We now return to the three sons of William Menteth of Caribber, Robert, Alexander, and James. To Robert the estates of Randiford, &c. were bequeathed by his cousin Captain Charles Menteth, the last male representative of the elder line, in a disposition dated 27 April 1672. “Be it kend to all men be thir present letters me Charles Menteith of Rendifurd heritable proprietor of the lands and others underwritten with the pertinents, ffor the love and favour quhilk I have and bear towards my kinseman Mr. Robert Menteith eldest sone to Carribber,” &c. After his death in 1676 this was contested by the heir in the female line, his sister’s son, Sir J. Henderson of Fordel. Of the action before the court of session, by which Robert Menteth successfully established his right to the property, many papers still remain. In one of these we find the following contemporary proof of the value then attached to the bore-brieve, which, had it “abounded in error,” would scarcely have been admitted as evidence by a Scottish court of justice. “Carribber is a gentleman of the name of Menteth, and descendit of ane ancient ffamilie; and by ane boire-brieve granted

¹ Whether his relations in Scotland took it “nott unkyndlie” may be doubted. Captain Charles Menteth of Randifurd, writing to his cousin of Caribber, 1st March, 1675, that Sir Patrick told him he had a design to leave his estate to the Church, and to leave him a sum of money he had in the Lord Ambassador Lockhart’s hands, says that he answered, “I hope that ye will not be more religious than the Popes who enrich their own nephews; and what ye design for me I cannot receive it, seeing I have already entailed my estait to your nephew Caribber.”

by the Lords of Privy Council, and had under his Majestie's great seale, to Lieutenant-Colonel Menteth, uncle to Carribber, ther familie and the severell branches thereof are fully condescendit on." Of the term "kinsman" (in the Latin "consanguineus") Mr. Riddell in one of his letters observes, that, there being no proof of any connection, on the female side especially, we are entitled to assume that it refers to the cousinship in the male line as stated in the bore-brieve. This is confirmed by a letter on the subject of this action from Robert Menteth to his father, dated Edinburgh, 8th May (16)76 :

I shewed James Hay the torne taillye. He assures me it makes nothing against me becaus all ye irritant clauses are against ye aires of taillye; and a particuler reservayon thereon¹ any tyme of his lyfe, and faillying him be reserving to the aires of his bodie to alter the same, and that seeing my cusin has not altered the desyn of his father quhilk was to keip it in his naime, and that his successors should carrie the armes and styal, but only the person, it was unrayonell [irrational] to quarrell. He is cleir as befor that my right is undoubted. As to the Lyon Clerke, he said it was done by his knowledge."

The reference to the "desyn of his father," which Charles Menteth is said to have left unaltered, is to a bond of tailzie by William Menteth of Randiford, 1626, in which he restricts the succession to his "aires maill quahatsomevir of the said surname of Menteith and beirand the armes of the said hous of Randifurd."

Robert Menteth appears, by the following letter to his father, to have gone to Paris on the occasion of the death of his uncle Sir Patrick:—

"Sir,

"London, 1 May, '75.

"Knowing it is your pleasur I should wynde homewards, I have put my affair heir to that pass that this juncture offers; and, therefore, knowing my course, shall be with you on the 6th, which will be Thursday. I desire my horses may meet me at Yorke, and so take their way upon the , being Monday, which day, by God's assistance, I mind to set out here in coach for Yorke; and, dear Sir, because all the way I have come heir from Paris Wysman went on foot and will go so till Yorke, I desire the boy that brings the horses along with my brother may bring my poney in his hand for Wysman," &c.

This Robert Menteth "of Randifurd, Carribber, and the Hill," married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Mowat of Inglisboun and Dame Elizabeth Hope (marriage contract upwards of two yards in length, dated 1681), and died May 1703: executor his eldest son Charles. An account of the family at this period (written by the Rev. James Stuart-Menteth of Closeburn, dated 1770) states that he (Robert) had three sons and a daughter: that *Charles*, the eldest, after dissipating the

¹ "reservation thereon."

greater part of his fortune, died in Queen Anne's wars; that *Archibald*, the second, was bred to medicine, and died young. [His will ("surgeon's mate of the royal regiment of Scots Fusiliers," who died at Cork, June 1733) is recorded, Edinburgh Commissary Court, by "Robert and Elizabeth Menteith, children of the deceased Robert Menteith, of Randifurd, and brother and sister of the deceased"]: and that *Robert*, the third son, was a captain in Bland's regiment of dragoons; and, being wounded in the arm at Dettingen, and refusing amputation, mortification ensued, and he died at Hanau ten days after. There are many letters from him to his cousin William of Burrowine from different cavalry stations in England, up to the year before Dettingen, in the last of which he says his regiment is ordered abroad.

Of *Alexander*, second son of William Menteth of Carribber, of whom his father writes in 1675, "he is now establisht in Paris, and is perfectly knowing in the French language, and besyde he has ten thousand pound of patrimony," nothing can be traced.

The third son, *James*, who received from his father the second story of his "great ludging" in the High Street, purchased the estate of Burrowine, in Perthshire, in which he was greatly cheated, and incurred many unexpected liabilities, to which bundles of law papers still bear witness. Lord Cardross, in a letter, dated 1692, to Robert Menteth, says, "I was speaking to you some weekes agoe about the difference betwixt your brother Burrowan and me concerning the two thousand markes I owe him." James married Egidia Durie, daughter of Durie of Craigluscar, in Fife, by whom he had one son, *William*, also of Burrowine, who in 1708 had a sasine (Edinburgh Register) in favour of "discreti juvenis, William Menteath younger of Burrowine, lawful son of James Menteth of Burrowine," of the highest story of the "great tenement," in the Edinburgh High Street before mentioned. He appears in the roll of freeholders of Perthshire, 1732 to 1745, as "Monteith of Burwan." There are two retours of lands of Burrowine in Perthshire. These two services are recorded and given in the printed index, in which the name of Menteth occurs in conjunction with the lands of Burrowine. He married as second wife Janet daughter of Murray of East Grange, "representative of the family of Tippermuir." By her he had two sons, 1, *Alexander*, killed in 1745; and, 2, *James*, educated at Balliol College, Oxford; he took holy orders, and was rector of Barrowby in Lincolnshire. Adam Smith, author of *Wealth of Nations*, was an intimate friend. His cousin, Charles Stuart, esq. (whose father, William Stuart, a descendant of the Dal-

guise family, had married Grizel Durie, sister to Egidia Durie,) left him his fortune on condition of his assuming the second surname of Stuart, for which he obtained the royal licence, 1770. He married Catherine Maria, daughter of Granville Wheler, of Otterden Place, Kent, and of Lady Catherine Hastings, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon, and their only son was the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart-Menteth, of Closeburn and Mansfield, Bart.

Anglo-Scotus says, that he feels satisfied that the compilation of the family history must have been entrusted "to some unprincipled individual of the Dakyns order, who richly deserves . . . punishment." The earlier part of the genealogy is copied from the Birth-brief of 1646; the latter was compiled from documentary evidence by the late John Riddell, advocate, the eminent genealogical antiquary.

In 1672 William Menteth of Carribber registered his arms in the books of the Lyon Office; they were Menteth quarterly with Stirling all within a plain bordure gules, and indicated his acknowledged status as a cadet of Kerse. In 1838 the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteth, descendant of his third son, obtained a matriculation in his own name of these bearings as male representative of this William of Carribber; the case was conducted by Mr. Riddell, and the extinction of the intermediate heirs satisfactorily proved, whatever Anglo-Scotus may choose sneeringly to insinuate to the contrary.

Anglo-Scotus then proceeds to express his amazement at a claim to the male representation of the House of Stuart. The validity of this claim is fair ground for argument; but Anglo-Scotus altogether misapprehends the grounds on which it rests. No descent from the Stuarts of Dalguise is alleged; and no claim to represent even a branch of that family is made. Two of the daughters of James Durie of Craighluscar married respectively James Menteth of Burrowine and the Rev. Mr. Stuart; the son of the latter left his property to the grandson of the former, who assumed the additional surname of Stuart.

The fact is that all the Menteths descend from the marriage of the Countess of Menteth with Walter younger son of Walter High Steward of Scotland, and are thus paternally *Stewards*, though bearing the name of *Menteth*. They did, although Anglo-Scotus is ignorant of the fact mentioned by Nisbet, change the Stewart fess into a bend, with an alteration of tincture, to distinguish them from the elder branch. What does Anglo-Scotus mean when he says, "as for the chiefship of Menteth, by which is presumed must be meant that of the Stirlings,

afterwards by marriage Menteiths of Kerse"? The heiress of the Stirlings married John de Menteth. On the following page Anglo-Scotus states this correctly, and refutes the passage just quoted. Although he denies the chiefship of the Menteths and Stewarts to the Closeburn family, can it be that he proposes to fling them that of the Stirlings as a sop?

Anglo-Scotus after some remarks on the Kerse family and their marriages, which I admit are not all correctly given, proceeds to the Randifurd and Coalheughburn (more properly Collochburn) branches. The existence of the former he admits; that of the latter he seems at first only doubtful of, but further on he waxes bolder, and calls it a "fictitious" branch, and the estate "an absurd nonentity." The estate is laid down in Bleau's Map, and the connection of the Menteths with it does not rest solely on the authority of the birth-brief, but is proved by documentary evidence; for instance by a registered deed 1593, August 7th, as to the jointure payable out of these lands to Janet Kincaid, widow of Robert Menteth, by which she resigns her right to the property to her eldest son John, in consideration of an annual payment in kind during her life. The following year this John and his brother Alexander, who became a merchant in Edinburgh, and from whom the descent is proved by the most ample evidence, grant a bond to their sister Janet on her marriage to John Kincaid.

Anglo-Scotus gets rather into difficulties when he attempts to quote and explain Retours. He finds one of Sir Alexander Hope to his father in Kerse, Randifurd, &c. in 1674; and thereupon concludes that the estate last named had passed from the possession of the Menteths. He is mistaken. The *dominium directum*, or superiority, was vested in the Hopes as coming in the place of the Menteths of Kerse, the former superiors; but the *dominium utile*, or real right of property, remained with the Menteths till a much later period.

Anglo-Scotus quotes the retour of Sir John Henderson to his uncle Charles Menteth to show that the settlement on Robert Menteth of Carribber was an "empty form." It happens, however, that the precise reverse was the case, as he would have known had he understood the difference between a general and a special retour. The retour was the form, the settlement the reality. Sir John Henderson's retour was not special in the lands, but a general service *expede* in order to enable the inheritor of Randifurd to make up his feudal title to that property.

The next paragraph of which I shall take notice is, "Neither the

name 'Menteth' nor any lands called 'Burrowine' occur in conjunction in the retours for Perthshire, whence it may be concluded that his two immediate predecessors were at best but obscure, and in all probability the first of their race." I have hitherto only had to accuse Anglo-Scotus of ignorance and presumption; I now make a graver charge. To serve his own purpose he is here guilty of a deliberate *suppressio veri*. There are two services duly recorded and given in the printed index in which the name of Menteth occurs in conjunction with the lands of Burrowine; and in the Roll of Freeholders of Perthshire, 1732 to 1745, James Menteth of Burrowine appears. All comment on such a line of argument is superfluous.

Anglo-Scotus is no more happy in his strictures on what he considers to be errors in heraldry than in his carping at facts in genealogy which happen to be new to him. I have already set him right as to the Stewart fess being altered to a bend by the Menteths as a difference. He further says that the variation of tinctures to denote a younger branch is "indeed a novelty." It may be a novelty to Anglo-Scotus, but any herald is familiar with the practice. The first example that occurs to me is the family of Stirling, which bears three buckles on a bend, and is allied by marriage to the Menteths. Different branches have altered the tincture of the bend, and have it sable, azure, and vert.

I have now to defend the lymphad, which does not appear on the seal of William Menteth of Kerse about the end of the fifteenth century, and, according to Anglo-Scotus, "therefore may be presumed an invention." Can it be possible that Anglo-Scotus believes that heraldry was such an exact science at that date, that if William Menteth sealed with certain bearings these must have been carried unvaried by his descendants to the present day? Will he turn to the interesting series of seals of the families of Innes of Innes and Cawdor of Cawdor in the valuable collection in which the seal of William Menteth is described. He will find that almost in every generation there was a variation in the number or arrangement of the charges. The lymphad is borne to commemorate the possession by the Menteths of the island of Arran, of which it is the feudal coat, and as such now quartered by the Duke of Hamilton. The arms of the Kerse family, with this addition, are to be found in the heraldic MSS. compiled by Sir David Lyndsay, Lord Lyon 1530-55; James Workman during the reign of Mary; Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon 1630-54; Robert Porteus, Snowdon Herald 1661-65; and Joseph Stacy, Ross Herald 1663-87.

These and other original authorities may not be readily accessible to Anglo-Scotus, but surely he might have turned up a work which ought to be familiar to any one who pretends to a knowledge of Scottish Heraldry: I allude to Nisbet's Heraldry, in which (vol. i. p. 85) the arms of Menteth of Kerse are blazoned with the lymphad, which strikes Anglo-Scotus as "an invention."

Possibly the perusal of the foregoing sketch may have the effect of inducing Anglo-Scotus to be in future more careful not to assume off-hand that a family descent, with the evidences of which his omniscience may not have become acquainted, is therefore necessarily "compiled" either by "a charlatan" or by "an "unprincipled individual of the Dakyns order."

Epithets of this kind are perhaps better avoided in either scientific or antiquarian investigations, if only for this reason, among others, that, like the Australian "boomerang," they are apt, should they fail to hit the mark, to return and strike the hand that impelled them.

JAMES STUART MENTETH, Bart.

Mansfield House, New Cumnock.

THE GREGS AND GREIGS.

To the EDITOR of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Dear Sir,—At the end of your third volume, p. 575, there is something about Sir Samuel Greig. Information is both given and asked by a correspondent J. A. Pn. I am not able to offer any definite information respecting his particular family; but, incidentally touching the name Greig, perhaps I may give some of the results of a search I have lately been making in my own account into Ayrshire Gregs and Fifeshire Greigs.

It appears that Greig is a common name in Scotland, especially in Fifeshire and along the central East of Scotland. It is there generally spelt with an *i*, but occasionally an older form of it is Greg or Grege; and in the South-West of Scotland and Ireland the same name appears more generally spelt as Greg or Gregg. My own family spell with one *g* (Greg), and came from Ayrshire and Belfast about 1700.

We have always understood that Greg or Greig (often written indifferently) was derived from the MacGregor clan, who were proscribed several times, often changing their name, &c. and several fami-

lies of Gregs and Greggs now bear the MacGregor arms. In certain more recent cases this is quite possible and probable; but I have strong reason (after a very strict inquiry and search into many old Scotch documents and registers going back to 1450) for supposing that Greg, Grege, Greig in general were one and the same, and not derived from the clan MacGregor or from any Celtic word, but either from the Anglo-Saxon *græg*, *grig*, signifying gray, grey (colour), or from the Latin *grex*, *gregis*. I find in the modern directories Greigs and Gregs in most places (not in the actual Highlands or far North and West) wherever there are Grays or Craigs.¹

Craig is also a common word in Scotland, but that is probably derived from the Gaelic Crag or Craig, or in fact the more modern ordinary form of Craig. Craig, however, is evidently distinct from Greig. The same word is found in England occasionally, I fancy, as Griggs, Grigson; and even Gregg or Gregge and Gregson, if not sometimes derived from Gregory, may also be frequently similarly derived, *i.e.* from the Latin or Anglo-Saxon. In Derbyshire, however, where Gregory is a common name, there are no Grigs or Grigsons or Gregsons. I am by no means sure (although Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, states that the family names Gray and Grey are probably

¹ The following is an extract from Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, vol. ii. p. 381:—

“GREIG, a surname which may either be the diminutive of Gregor or Gregory, and in this respect assumed by one of the MacGregor clan when that name was proscribed, or, as is more probable, a corruption of Gregan, a Christian name as used by Sir Gregan Crawford in the reign of David the First (A.D. 1140). *Grego*, or *Gregano*, ‘of the flock,’ may be the Latin form of the name given by the clergy to persons intrusted with the charge of their sheep, and is equivalent to shepherd.” There are still persons of the name of Gregan and Grego; Sir Gregan Crawford may have been the ancestor of John Crauford of Balgregam in Ayrshire living in 1584.

From “Scotland under her Early Kings,” by E. W. Robertson (1862, Edmonstone and Douglas) vol. i. p. 49, may be quoted the following passage bearing on the origin of the name Greig: “*Cyric* or *Grig* MacDougal became King of the Northern provinces of Scotland, A.D. 878. *Cyric* (or *Ciric* and the same as the French *St. Cyr*) was the original name, which has been corrupted into *Grig*, *Girg*, and *Gregory* the Great. It seems to be a different name from *Gregor*, which is apparently the Scandinavian *Griotgar*. Eccles *Girg* or *Grig* is the modern *Cyrus kirk*” (a parish in Kincardineshire).

In the *British Gazetteer*, vol. i. p. 533, it is mentioned that *St. Cyrus* or *Eccleseraig*, more properly however *Ecclesgreig*, *i.e.* Gregory's church, is a parish four miles S.S.E. of Lawrencekirk, S. Kincardineshire. It may be added that King Gregory is said to have founded the bishoprick of *St. Andrew's*. In the old Scotch parish registers, the name Greg seems to be spelt Greig, Grieg, Grig, Grige, Grege, Greg, and Gregg, almost without any fixed rule.

derived from a village in Normandy called Grai,) but that these names, as simply representing personal peculiarities like White or Black, have not a wider origin, and that the Anglo-Saxon words above named may not be the older, though less euphonious, and original mode of spelling, remaining in Scotland much more commonly than in England, as Greg or Greig, rather than Grey or Gray.

At Cupar, Fife, there was formerly a respectable family of Greigs, commencing 1600-1780, who were baillies, writers, provosts, maltsters, &c. In most of the small towns of Fife there seem to have been Greigs for 250 years; and in other sea-board counties north and south of Fife it is a common name. There was a John Grege living in Aberdeen in 1487; a Symon Greg living in Cupar in 1478; and a Sir Thomas Greg mentioned as pursuer in a legal action in 1483.

The Greig arms, as taken from Greig of Ballingry, co. Fife, granted in 1673, are in Lyon's Office,—Gules, three dexter hands coupéd and disposed bendways argent, two and one, within a border engrailed of the second. Above the shield a helmet befitting degree, with a mantle gules, doubled argent. Motto in scroll, SIGNANTUR CUNCTA MANU.

Another Greig, W.S., Edinburgh, has nearly the same, with STRIKE SURE.

I have understood that my great-grandfather Thomas Greg, merchant of Belfast in the last century, once had one of his ships (or ship containing some of his goods) released in Russia during war by orders of Admiral Woronzow Greig, who did it voluntarily because it belonged to a Greg. The Greigs of Harvieston, Kincardineshire, are, I believe, related to this family.

I have made out the names of three or four Scotch ministers of the name of Greig and Greg, so far back as 1570 in one case; and there is a place called Greigstown in the see of St. Andrew's mentioned in an old charter dating 1480.

If I can obtain any further information as to the name of Greg or Greig, I shall be glad to furnish it to your correspondent, J. A. Pn. or receive the same as to the origin of the name itself.

The Register Office at Edinburgh could easily have a search made for sea-port towns in Fife (parishes).

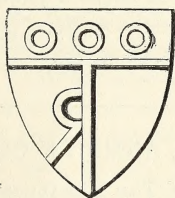
ROBERT P. GREG.

Norcliffe, Handforth, Manchester, 1 Nov. 1868.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN MERCHANTS' MARKS AND HERALDRY.

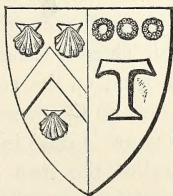
To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—In days long antecedent to the practice of “finding” arms, and sending “name and county,” our Englishman, who had risen to wealth and importance in the social scale, in default of hereditary coat-armour, resorted to the merchant’s mark, which was as good a denotement of his identity as the lion rampant or the cross engrailed of his more aristocratic contemporaries; and his Mark figures, in many a church window, side by side with the armorial escocheon of the feudal baron. My present object is to inquire whether these marks of merchants of the staple, of opulent brewers, *et hoc genus omne*, did not with modifications sometimes become acknowledged coats of arms. I think they did; and the instance which I am about to adduce goes strongly to support my view. In the north wall of Westhampnett church, near Chichester, is a merchant’s mark, thus :—



This cannot be considered armorial; for how could we blazon it?

In course of time, the Tawkes, whose distinctive “mark” this was, by intermarriages with families of good position, became gentry, and then bore, as a regular coat of arms, this :—



The dexter coat is that of Ryman, an old West Sussex family, viz. Argent, a chevron sable between three escallops ermine. William Ryman, of Appledram, was sheriff of Sussex in 1434, and knight of the shire in 1420. His grandson John married Joan daughter of William

Tawke of West Hampnett. The "cross tau," with three wreaths or chaplets in chief, is evidently an outgrowth of the vertical and horizontal lines of the merchant's mark and the three rings (annulets) above it. When the Tawkes became armigerous, they evidently had in mind their old "trade-mark," and converted it into a regular armorial shield, by making the lines above mentioned into a cross tau, and altering the annulets into chaplets. *as before*

I shall be glad to learn from any correspondent of the *Herald and Genealogist* if similar adaptations of the merchant's mark to regular heraldry are noticeable elsewhere.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Seaford, Lewes.

P.S. The history of merchants' marks has never been thoroughly investigated. It has a little *quasi* heraldry of its own, and would repay inquiry. I wish some correspondent of the *Herald and Genealogist* would furnish an article on the subject. I wish also that our modern patentees, &c. would adopt a more scientific mode than that now in vogue, and return to the medieval practice of lines and arbitrary figures, instead of fortresses, ships, &c.

THE ARMS OF CERNE.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Mr. Ellis, in his article on the family of VENUZ, seemingly on the authority of Britton's *Beauties of Wiltshire*, states that the arms of Cerne of Draycote were, Az. a horse's head coupé or. Canon Jackson, in his edition of Aubrey's *Wiltshire Collections*, p. 230, note 3, states on the authority of Glover, that the coat of Philip de Cerne was, Quarterly or and gules, a lion rampant within a bordure, all counter-changed. On the tomb of Sir Thomas Long at Draycote, who married Margery Darell, the horse's head on the cornice at the west end is a badge, which in an able article on the monuments of the Long family (by the late Mr. Charles Edward Long) in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1835, p. 591, is called the crest of Cerne. But this is an error; firstly, because it is certain from the effigial brass of Sir Edward Cerne at Draycote that his crest, judging from the shape of the vacant socket of the helmet, was a demi-lion rampant issuing out of a coronet, which is similar to the crest now used by the Long family; and, secondly, because the shield of arms of this Sir Thomas Long, cut in

stone on Draycote mill, and still extant, shews that the horse's head coupé at the neck was one of the quarterings of Darell.

The arms of Carne of Ewenny, on the hall chimney-piece at South Wraxall manor-house, as given by Aubrey, are, Gules, a pelican in her piety or. This was the coat of Sir Robert Long, circa 1574, who married Barbara, daughter of Sir Edward Carne of Ewenny, county Glamorgan, knight.

Canon Jackson, pp. 228, 229, note 2, shows that Draycote came to the Longs by purchase in 1437; consequently they did not inherit it, whether there was any kindred connection or no between them and the extinct family of Cerne. Thus it may be clearly inferred that the horse's head formed no part of the arms, crest, or badge of Cerne, or Carne.

But it is a curious fact that Sir Edward Cerne of Draycote, who died 28 March, 17 Ric. II. 1394, married, to his second wife, Elena, widow of Sir Walter Pavely, knt. who died 16 Dec. 3 Ric. II. 1379, s. p. This Sir Walter Pavely was the second son and heir of Sir Walter Pavely, Knight of the Garter and one of the "founders" of that order, who bore for his crest a horse's head coupé, argent, mantled ermine and azure. (MSS. *Ashmole*, 1121, pp. 156 and 173, at Oxford.) Of this Pavely crest and shield of arms, viz. Azure, a cross patonce or, the brass plate is extant in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the thirteenth stall on the Prince's side. In Beltz's *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, p. 193, a wood-cut engraving is given of this plate.

Sir Edward Cerne left no issue by Elena his second wife, and at her death on 7 July, 1415, 5 Hen. V. s. p. the manor of Avene (Avon), in Christmalford, passed to the heirs-general of Sir John Pavely of Broke, who had demised it to his cousin Sir Walter Pavely before mentioned and this Elena his wife and to the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to his own right heirs. Inq. p. m. 2 Hen. VI. No. 44, and 7 Hen. V. No. 33.

Southampton.

B. W. GREENFIELD.

THE ARMS OF ADEANE OF BABRAHAM, CO. CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

DEAR SIR,

In the paper by J. B. D. in pp. 353, 355, 357, 358, allusion is made to the arms borne by the Whorwood-Deanes, whose descendants promoted the

ancient prefix of the Deanes into a capital letter and styled themselves ADEANE.

For the last thirty years or more I have frequently painted the arms of the head of this family, seated at Babraham, co. Cambridge, and never in any instance have I seen or depicted the field as *Vert*, but invariably *Sable*,¹ on a chevron between three griffin's heads erased or as many mullets of the field; quartering, in the second place thereof, for *Whorwood*, Argent, a chevron sable between three buck's heads cabossed, attired of the last; third, Argent, on a cross sable a leopard's head or, for *Brydges*; fourth, Or, a pile gules, for *Chandos*; impaling, Argent, on a bend azure three buck's heads cabossed and attired or, for *Stanley* of Alderley, co. Chester; with the crest of a griffin's head between two wings displayed, coupé or, the neck gorged with a collar and ring sable, and langued gules.

I have also depicted the same four quarterings of Adeane as impalements to the arms of the relict of the late John Osborne of Malshot Park, Hants, esq. and to those of the late Captain Francis Warde, R.A. of Squerries, in Westerham, co. Kent, (who deceased in 1858,) the aunt and sister of John Henry Adeane, of Babraham, esq.

These arms (as I have blazoned them) also appear in the *Encyclopedia Heraldica*, or the supplement of that work, by William Berry, as furnished among numerous others to that author by myself; as were the greater part of the modern arms in the General Armory of Burke.

The Adeanes obtained Babraham through their alliance with Jones, whose arms they do not appear to have assumed. (See the *Landed Gentry*.) That work gives estoiles for mullets on the chevron in the description of the arms. In Burke's Armory the arms of Adeane are altogether wrong, being "Argent, a chevron between three griffin's heads erased sable," which were printed previous to my contributions to its authors the late John Burke, esq. and the present Ulster.

Yours respectfully, HENRY GWYN, Arms-Painter.

13, *Great Pulteney Street, Golden Square.*

NOTE.—Our friend Mr. Gwyn has no doubt been inadvertently led to perpetuate a long-standing error, as he admits in his foot-note may have been the case. The original blason of Camden's grant (1623) to Deane of Mattingley, co. Southampton, is *Vert*, on a chevron between three griffin's heads erased or, beaked gules, five mullets sable. Crest, a griffin's head erased or, beaked gules, with a collar *vert*, between two wings *vert*.

¹ *Sable* for *Vert* may be an error long perpetuated, but my original authority for the colours were from seals, with the field engraved sable, and a coloured drawing supplied by the family.

ANCIENT ROLLS OF ARMS, No. I. Glover's Roll of the reign of Henry III. edited by GEORGE J. ARMYTAGE. July 1868. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. (Price Four Shillings.) Small 4to.

Mr. Armytage has put forth the present edition of this Roll as the first of a series. It is the same which was edited in 1829 by Sir Harris Nicolas from the copy made by Glover in 1586, when the original was "in the hands of Mr. Harvy of Leicestershier." When Mr. Armytage states in his Preface that "The present edition has been carefully collated with the original in the College of Arms" he merely alludes to Glover's manuscript. The true original is unfortunately now lost or unknown. "Mr. Harvy of Leicestershier" was also the possessor¹ of the original of the *Siege of Carlawerock*, which Glover transcribed, and Sir Harris Nicolas printed.

A later edition of the present Roll drawn on stone and coloured by Mr. A. P. Harrison was a catch-penny production, scarcely worth mention, unless because the draughtsman in a few places presumed to make his own unauthorized interpolations.

Sir Harris Nicolas edited Glover's transcript very faithfully, making no alteration, except by printing the abbreviations at length: Mr. Armytage has endeavoured to give even a more accurate copy, retaining the abbreviations. This might have been desirable had the ancient MS. been really before him. As it is, the contractions are probably many of them Glover's own. Thirteen of the shields, which are tricked in the margin of Glover's manuscript, Mr. Armytage has copied by way of frontispiece; but they answer no purpose, except in one instance, which is this—

William de Montgomery d'ermyne a la bordure de goules et les fers en la bordure.—the tricking denoting that "les fers" or horseshoes were of gold.

It is perhaps noticeable that the "Roelé" of Rauf de Gorges is drawn in circles, instead of spirally as usual; whilst in another case the tricking is clearly wrong where the well-known silver cross of Savoy is placed upon a field marked S, though the blazon is

Piers de Sauvoye goules ung crois d'Argent.

Sir Harris Nicolas made various valuable remarks upon this Roll, both in his Preface and in his supplementary Notes: but Mr. Armytage defers his commentary until he may be able to compare this Roll with others. We will not, however, on this account suppress the few observations that at present occur to us: though we have nothing now to add upon many of the important points discussed by Sir Harris Nicolas. It will be remembered that he fixed the date of the composition to the period 1240—1245.

The Roll contains 218 coats, which Mr. Armytage has numbered: and we will therefore follow his numeration.

[65.] William Mandyt d'Argët a deus barres de goulz.

This is an alteration from Nicolas for the worse. The name is certainly

¹ See our vol. ii, p. 378.

Not 6
the letter
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that usually written Mauduit, but which occurs in the Roll edited by Mr. Walford¹ thus—

[12.] Walter Malduist, d'argent a deux barres de gulez.

We observe that by the same error five entries of Mauduit have got under *Man-* in Burke's *General Armory*.

[73.] Thomas Greilly de goules a trois bendes d'or embelief.

The term *embelief* is elsewhere unknown, and Sir Harris Nicolas suggested that it was an error of transcription for *en le chief*. The arms of Greilli, which have now become very widely known, from having been adopted by the great modern city of Manchester, have, it will be recollected, the bendlets raised towards the sinister side, or what in modern blazon has been termed *enhanced*.

[93.] Phelip Bassett d'or et de goules.

Here is evidently an omission in the MS. The arms of Philip Basset, as they appear in two of the ancient Rolls edited by Messrs. Walford and Perceval (1864), p. 29, are *Undée* or and gules.

[109.] Robert le Tregoz de goules a trois gemelles d'or ung lion en chief passant de goules.

This is an evident error, the lion having been *d'or* as well as the gemelles, as appears by several other authorities.

[121.] Fremon de Menyll d'Azur a trois gemelles et ung chief d'or.

Nicolas printed the Christian name *Tremon*. A side-note in Glover's MS. suggests *Steuën*: and Stephen is probably right. Stephen de Meinill, ancestor of the Barons of his name, died (says Dugdale) about 2 Rich. I. On the Roll it would be written *Estiene*, as Estiene Basan (No. 159), and Estiene Longespee (No. 183).

[151.] John de Lexington d'Argent ung crois d'Azur fourche au Kanee.

This should certainly read "fourchée *ou* *kouée*"—a cross forked or tailed. Elsewhere the cross of Lexington will be found described as a cross patonce.

[156.] Rouland de Oksstede or ung kene de goules.

Nicolas misprinted the word *or* as *ov*, and imagined (p. 43) that the colour of the field had been omitted. His explanation of *kene* as "chene," *i.e.* an oak, is more to the purpose. Glover in his Ordinary gives this coat for Okested,—Gules, an oak-branch slipped and acorned proper.

Mathew de Hayersegge (No. 171) might as well have been printed Hathersegge, for such is the meaning of the character *y*.

Walter de Bacsrevile (No. 179) is an error of the present edition for Bascrevile—corrected we see in the Index.

[206.] Walter de Queryne d'or ung quintefueille de goules.

Glover has noted in the margin that this name might be read *Ebermue*,

¹ Archæologia, vol. xxxix. and Rolls edited by Walford and Perceval, 1864, p. 13.

which Mr. Armytage misprints Ebe'mne; but Sir H. Nicolas more probably suggests Quency, for Robert Quency (No. 149) in this same Roll bears "de goules vng quintefueille de hermyne," and other coats of Quincy having cinquefoils will be seen in the ordinaries.

This Roll has a collateral value from its specifying the extraction of some of the knights whose names it contains: as William Estoteville is "de la Marche," Robert le Stoteville "le Normand," William de Fortz, *i.e.* Fortibus "de Vivonia," in Poictou, distinguishing him from the Earl of Albe-marle who was also William de Fortibus, but of another family; Robert de Morteyn is "Breton;" Guy de Rocheford "le Poitevin;" and Gilbert de la Vale "de la Marche."

The two first of these bear these arms—

[167.] William de Estoteville de la Marche burele d'Argent et de goulz a trois cockes noirs.

[196.] Robert le Stoteville le Normand barrée de argent et de goules a ung lion rampant noire.

These and other entries prove that "burlee" and "barree" were equivalent terms: as in the Roll of Edward II. we find the latter coat of Stuteville thus repeated:—

Sire Robert de Estoteville, burlee de argent e de goules, a un lion rampand de sable.

This Sir Robert was a Knight Banneret, and at the same period another of his family, a Knight Bachelor of the county of Norfolk, differenced his coat by bearing three lions in the place of one—

Sir Nicholas de Estoteville, burele de argent e de goules, a iij lioncels de sable.

We will close these few remarks by repeating a question which we have before put, but which (so far as we are aware) has never been answered—What is the meaning of the distinctive epithets given to the two John de Nevilles? *cowerde* and *le forrestier*?

[173] John de Neuille cowerde mascule d'or et de goules ung quartier de hermyne.

[174.] John de Neuill le forrestier d'or ung bende de goules croiselles noire.

The designation "le forestier" occurs in another place,—

[153.] Thomas de Multon d'Argent a trois barres de goules.

[154.] Thomas de Moulton le forestier autiel ung label noire.

—which two knights were, it may be presumed, father and son.

It will be readily suggested that the *forestiers* were men in high office—keepers of the royal forests.¹ But who was "John de Neville *cowerde*," and how did he get that designation?

We understand that Mr. Armytage is now preparing for the Second Part of his work the roll which goes by the name of Nicholas Charles.

¹ See an article by Weston S. Walford, esq. F.S.A. on a Seal of Margaret de Neville, in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. pp. 371-2, where Hugh Neville the Forester and his son John also "the Forester" are both noticed.

Notes, Genealogical and Historical, of the Fanshawe Family. No. I. Pedigrees and Funeral Certificates. Reprinted, for private circulation, from *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*. 1868. 4to. pp. 8.

This is an interesting series of Funeral Certificates, relating to the following members of this distinguished family: 1. Henry Fanshawe, esq. Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, 1568; 2. Mary wife of Thomas Fanshawe, esq. 1578; 3. Thomas Fanshawe, esq. also Remembrancer of the Exchequer, 1600; 4. Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Clerk of the Crown, and Surveyor-general of the King's lands, 1631; 5. William Fanshawe, esq. Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1634; and 6. Sir Richard Fanshawe, knt. and baronet, 1671. The last is especially remarkable, on more than one account Sir Richard died at Madrid, whilst ambassador in Spain in the year 1661; his body was brought to England, and interred at Hertford, in the vault of his father-in-law Sir John Harrison, but it was removed by his widow to a new vault made at Ware, in the year 1671; and it was then this certificate was made. It contains a fuller biography of the deceased than we ever found in any other document of its class: relating all Sir Richard's public services, martial and diplomatic, at home and abroad, and moreover his poetical merits as a translator of Camoens, and other classic authors. All these Certificates are illustrated with wood-engravings of the armorial achievements which decorate their originals. The Fanshawe Pedigree is added from the London Visitation of 1633-4.

We are indebted for this handsome *brochure* to John Gaspard Fanshawe, esq. of Parsloes, who proposes we perceive to add a further instalment.

Genealogical Tree showing the descent of the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Dorset; the Earl of Malmesbury; the Lord de Mauley; and Henry Gerard Sturt, of Critchell house in the said county, esquire, one of the Knights of the Shire in several successive Parliaments; from King Edward the Third, through four of his Sons. Compiled by THOMAS PARR HENNING, Esq. of Bridge House, Christchurch, Hants. (Intended to form the Pedigree No. I. in "Dorsetshire Royal Descents.") Westminster, printed by John Bowyer Nichols and Sons, 25, Parliament Street, 1868. (Price 2s. 6d.)

Genealogical Tree, showing the descent of the Lords Stourton of Stourton Castle; the Lords Petre; the Lords Clifford of Chudleigh; and the ancient and honourable Catholic gentle houses of Weld of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset; Weld of Chideock house in the said county; Weld-Blundell of Ince Blundell, in the county palatine of Lancaster; Bodenham of Rotherwas; and Vaughan of Courtfield, both in the county of Hereford; from King Edward the Third, through four of his Sons; and from St. Louis and the Kings of France, Scotland, Leon, Castile, Aragon, Portugal, Sicily, Naples, Hungary, and Navarre. By the Same. 1868. (Price 2s. 6d.)

These pedigrees, printed on broadside sheets, and arranged with re-

markable clearness and perspicuity, have been compiled with extreme care by a gentleman very conversant with genealogy, and more particularly in connection with Dorsetshire. We were indebted to him for the list of the existing *Ancient Families of Dorsetshire*, which appeared in our Second Volume. These Genealogical Trees will form interesting and valuable illustrations of the new edition of Hutchins's *History of Dorsetshire*, which is now in progress.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CONYERS OF MARSKE, CO. YORK.—In Surtees' *History of Durham* it may be seen that Thomas White of Redheugh (he had livery as heir to his father John White of Redheugh, 1498) married a daughter of — Conyers of Marske. Surtees says the Conyers of Marske were a branch of the great family of Sockburn in Durham, but does not explain how. Can any of your readers give me some clue to this, or answer the following questions? What was the daughter's name, and had her father other children? What was his name? Were these Conyers sprung from the family of Hornby Castle, and if so, when did the latter branch emerge from the main line of Sockburn?

W. A. E.

NOTE.—We find that the historians of Marske—Dr. Whitaker in his *History of Richmondshire* and the Rev. James Raine in *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. v. 1861, connect clearly the house of Marske with Conyers of Hornby, but do not so clearly show the derivation of the latter from Sockburn. William Conyers, the fifth son of Sir Christopher Conyers, of Hornby Castle, became of Marske by marrying Elizabeth the daughter and heir of Sir Robert Cleasby of Marske, temp. Hen. VI. Under Hornby, Dr. Whitaker writes: "The house of Coniers, whose descendants, through two heirs female, still enjoy this magnificent place, were a branch from the parent trunk of Sockburn in the county of Durham" (*Hist. of Richmondshire*, i. 43) which is not more definite than Surtees. (EDIT. H: & G.)

LAURENCE CROMP.—In Noble's *History of the College of Arms* we read thus:—

YORK HERALD, *Laurence Crompton, Esq.*—Originally an herald-painter in Worcester, and an officer in the militia. His patron Lord Windsor recommended him to the Deputy Earl Marshal. The lords proprietors of the province of Carolina gave him a patent, dated June 1, 1705, appointing him CAROLINA HERALD, with power to grant arms to the Casiques and Landgraves. He died June 11, 1715, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, on the 14th.

Are any coats known to have been granted under the authority of this appointment?

N. E.

The Patent in question is registered in the volume marked I 9 in the College of Arms. It was granted at the date above mentioned by his Excellency John Lord Granville, Palatine, William Lord Craven, John Lord

Carteret, the Right Hon. Maurice Ashley, Esq., the Right Hon. Sir John Colleton, Bart., and the rest of the true and absolute Lords Proprietors of the province of Carolina, to Laurence Crompton, York Herald. After reciting that, by the form of government established in the province by charter of King Charles II. it was provided "that there be a certain number of Landgraves and Cassiques [these dignities, it will be observed, are reversed in order by Mark Noble], who may be and are the Perpetual and Hereditary Nobles and Proprietors of our said Province;" it proceeds to state that the said Palatine and Proprietors, "being well satisfied of the great integrity, skill, and ability of the said Laurence Crompton," constitute him "President of our Court of Honor, and principal herald of our whole province of Carolina, by the name of Carolina Herald." He was to grant to the Landgraves and Cassiques such arms and crests as he should think proper, the arms to be *set upon the face of the sun*, and the crest to be surmounted with *a coronet formed of the rays of the sun*. Moreover the patent directs that the nobles of the two grades should be invested on all great and solemn occasions in robes of scarlet embossed with gold, and further with a purple ribbon or gold chain with the sun in his glory pendant to the same, and this motto:

VIDIT QUE DEUS HANC LUCEM ESSE BONAM.

Attached to the patent are four whole-length figures, drawn in water-colours, representing a Landgrave in two different state attires, a Landgravine, and a Cassique; and other drawings of the several ensigns and badges of honour.

Whether Laurence Crompton made many, or any, grants of arms we have not been able to ascertain. But at the end of the same book is a Grant under the great seal of the Lords of Carolina dated 24 March 1708-9, conferring the dignity of a Landgrave upon Abel Ketelby of Bitterley and Ludlow, co. Salop, councillor at law. A pedigree of Ketelby at p. 202 shows that this gentleman died in 1744, leaving a daughter and heiress Mary, married to Robert Johnston, who took the name and arms of Ketelby by act of parliament.

The only other example of a nobleman of Carolina with which we have made acquaintance is that of Rundell, derived by inheritance from Ketelby. We have seen a book-plate of Edmond Waller Rundell, exhibiting the arms of Rundell quartering Ketelby, duly "*set upon the face of the sun*:" (but without a coronet): this design is misdescribed in Burke's *General Armory*, under "RUNDLE," as a garter, irradiated by sixteen rays of a star or, the garter az. bearing the motto *Viditque*, &c.—in evident ignorance of the symbol of the sun and its relation to Carolina. [EDIT. H. & G.]

THE IRONMONGERS OF LONDON.

(Continued from p. 8.)

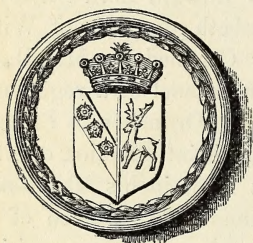
WE closed our former notice of Mr. Nicholl's goodly tome, the *History of the Ironmongers' Company*, with remarking that its chief claim to commemoration in these pages consists in the large amount of its genealogical details. Of these we will now proceed to give some slight account.

In the first place we find at p. 151 what is called "*the Pedigree of Dud Dudley*," from the Visitation of Staffordshire in 1663. It is in fact a statement of the large family of four sons and seven daughters which were born to Edward Lord Dudley, who died in 1643, by his concubine Elizabeth, daughter of William Tomlinson of Dudley. It was "Certified by Mr. Dud Dudley," the youngest son, who had been Colonel of a regiment in the army of Charles I. and General of the Ordnance to Prince Maurice; and who is more memorable for his introduction of pit-coal in smelting, a process which he set forth in his *Mettallum Martis*, printed in 1665. This is a remarkable instance of a bastard family, with their marriages, very fully commemorated in a Visitation.

Other pedigrees which Mr. Nicholl has introduced at considerable length belong to the very eminent families of BECKFORD, CANNING, CLITHEROW, and THOROLD; and we may also more particularly mention those of PELLATT, SHAKSPEAR, and PRICE: the last, which occupies seven pages, comprising the eldest line seated for many generations at Farnborough and Wantage in Berkshire, the Baronet's family of Spring Grove in Surrey, and its numerous branches, and the more distant line of Geeler, co. Denbigh, and Foxley, co. Hereford, formerly Baronets. Of the latter house was Sir Uvedale Price the well-known writer on the Picturesque, and great-grandson of Robert, Baron of the Exchequer and Justice of the Common Pleas, a judge renowned for his patriotism in the reign of Queen Anne.

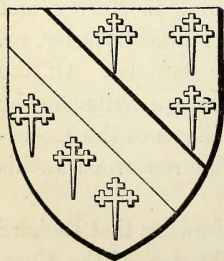
The pedigree of MORRIS is remarkable as showing that Richard Morris, Citizen and Ironmonger, who was Master of the Company in 1588, was father and grandfather of four Countesses, and ancestor of many Earls and Dukes. His daughter Mary was

married first to Sir William Cockayne, Lord Mayor in 1619, and secondly to Henry Carey, the first Earl of Dover. Her children by Sir William Cockayne were Charles created Viscount Cullen in 1642, and ancestor of the Viscounts Cullen extinct in 1810; Mary, married to Charles Earl of Nottingham; Martha, married first to John Earl of Holderness and secondly to Montague Earl of Lindsey, from whom descended the Dukes of Ancaster: Anne, married to Sir Hatton Fermor, ancestor of the Earls of Pomfret; Elizabeth married to Thomas Viscount Fanshawe; Abigail to John second Earl of Dover; and Jane married to the Hon. James Sheffield, son of Edmund Earl of Mulgrave. To this



illustrious genealogy the Funeral Certificate of Sir William Cockayne (in 1626) is annexed: together with this engraving of the Seal of Mary Countess of Dover: in which the arms of Carey are impaled with *Vert, a buck trippant or*—a coat borne also by Ralph Morris of Helmingham at the Visitation of Suffolk in 1612.

A family of HOWARD, which through four successive generations has possessed the King and Queen Ironworks at Rotherhithe, and has furnished several Masters to the Ironmongers' Company, is displayed in a pedigree extending from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the present time. They have frequently borne the baptismal name of Stanley only. Stanley Howard, of Howard House in the Vale of White Horse, was a devoted Ro-



man Catholic, and is said to have lost his fortune and estate by espousing the cause of James II. His son Stanley Howard became a member of the Society of Friends. A great-grandson of the last, Stanley Howard of Brixton, was Master of the Ironmongers in 1821, and died in 1842; and his son, another Stanley, is now a member of the court of the Company. The

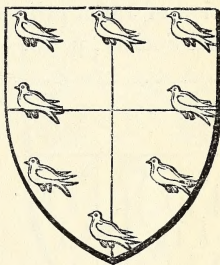
late Mr. Luke Howard, F.R.S. author of *The Climate of London*, and some able lectures on meteorology, was a cousin. This family

bears the undifferenced arms of Howard, Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent.

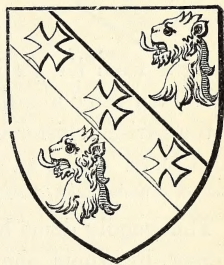
Mr. Nicholl introduces also a full Genealogy of the ALEXANDERS—one branch possessing the Earldom of Caledon,—because Thomas Alexander, esq. of Hyde Park Gardens, Frowick house in St. Osyth, Essex, and of Ahilly Banerana co. Donegal (of which county he served the office of Sheriff in 1852,) was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1855, and his son also is a member of the Court.

There have been twenty Lord Mayors of the Company of Ironmongers ; and its historian has made it his business to trace their family history:—

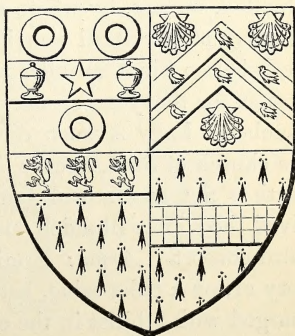
The first on record is Sir RICHARD MARLOW, who served the office in 1410, and again in 1417. His arms were, Quarterly gules and azure, an orle of martlets or.



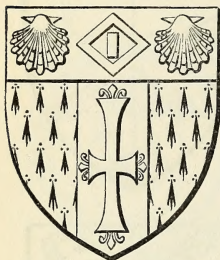
1442. Sir JOHN HATHERLEY, son of John Hatherley of Bristol. His widow Joan was remarried to William Brokes, esquire, patron of the church of Peper Harow in Surrey, where the said Joan was buried in 1487. *Arms*: Argent, on a bend gules, between two lion's heads erased sable, three crosses patée of the field.



1567. It was more than a hundred and twenty years after when another member of this company became Lord Mayor in the person of Sir CHRISTOPHER DRAPER. He was the grandson of Thomas Draper, of Flintham, co. Nottingham, whose mother was a daughter and heir of Aucher by Emma, daughter and heir of Urswicke. Sir Christopher Draper consequently



bore quarterly: 1. Argent, on a fesse, between three annulets gules, a mullet between cups covered or, *Draper*; 2. Argent, on two chevrons, between three escallops sable, six martlets or, *Draper*; 3. Ermine, on a chief azure three lions rampant or, *Aucher*; 4. Ermine, a fesse checky argent and sable, *Urswicke*. These arms and quarterings were granted by a patent of Harvey Clarenceux "unto Christopher Draper for the confirmation of arms which were borne by Draper of Melton Mowbray of antiquity." (T. 1 in Coll. Arms, fol. 55.) See the note on the pedigree of Draper in the Middlesex Visitation of 1568, printed for the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, p. 19.

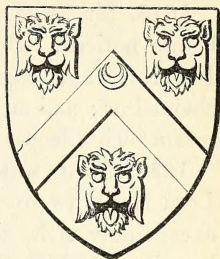


1569. Sir ALEXANDER AVENON. He was the son of Robert Avenon, of King's Norton, co. Worcester; and was eight times Master of the Ironmongers' Company, between the years 1559 and 1578. He perhaps stands alone among the whole list of Lord Mayors for having two consorts during his year of office; for the first Lady Avenon (a Worcestershire lass that he had brought from King's Norton,) died in July 1570; but in little more than three months he consoled himself, as is thus recorded in the parish register of Allhallows Bread Street.

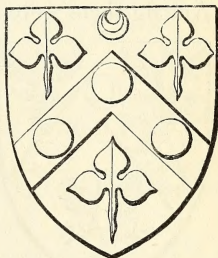
Anno 1570. October 22, was married Sir Alexander Avenon, Lord Mayor, and Mistress Blundon (*sic*), widow, by license within his own house.

This goodly dame had been first the wife of Hugh Methwold, mercer, by whom she had two children, and secondly of John Blundell, mercer, by whom she had one son and eight daughters. The day of her third marriage is to be noted: it was just one week before Sir Alexander would have to descend from the civic throne, for the year of mayoralty then terminated on the 29th October. Lady Avenon died Nov. 21, 1574, and was buried in the church of St. Laurence Jewry. The date of Sir Alexander's death is not ascertained, but the Visitation records that he survived the widow Blundell, and conferred the title of Lady upon a third consort. *Arms*: Ermine, on a pale gules a cross formée flory or, on a chief sable, between two escallops argent, a mascle charged with a billet in the centre or (sometimes argent).

1582. Sir JAMES HARVEY; the second son of William Harvey, gentleman, of Cotwalton, co. Stafford. He was four times Master of the Company. By Agnes, daughter of Sebastian Gent, or Gens, of Antwerp, he was father of Sir Sebastian Harvey, Lord Mayor in 1618. *Arms*: Or, a chevron between three leopard's heads gules, a crescent for difference.



1593. Sir WILLIAM ROWE. He had been five times Master of the Company. He was the son of Thomas Rowe of Penshurst, in Kent; and his family was for many generations one of the most distinguished in the city of London. His cousin-german Sir Thomas Rowe, a merchant-taylor, had been previously Lord Mayor in 1568; and Sir Henry Rowe, son of Sir Thomas, was Lord Mayor in 1607. On looking through the pedigree we find as many as nine members who attained the rank of knighthood: and one of them was Sir Thomas Rowe, Ambassador to the Porte, who was a grandson of Sir Thomas the Lord Mayor. The heiresses of the family, at the beginning of the last century, were married to the Viscount Hillsborough, the Lord Forrester of Scotland, and John Cockburn, esq. *Arms*: Argent, on a chevron azure, between three trefoils slipped per pale gules and vert, as many bezants; a crescent for difference.



1610. Sir THOMAS CAMBELL; the son of Robert Cambell of Fulsham in Norfolk. Master of the Company in 1604 and 1613. His sons Sir James (hereafter mentioned) and Robert were both Aldermen of London, and his daughters Mary and Abigail were married respectively to Sir Christopher Clitherow and Anthony Abdy, both aldermen. *Arms*: Sable, on a fess between three lion's heads erased or as many ogresses.

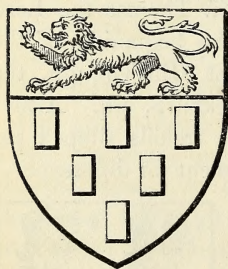


1618. Sir SEBASTIAN HARVEY: son of Sir James Harvey, before noticed. He had been Master of the Company in 1600. His crest was a leopard passant argent, spotted sable, collared and chained or: and among the pageants in the show at his inauguration such a leopard traversed the streets.

1630. Sir JAMES CAMBELL: son of Sir Thomas who had been Lord Mayor twenty years before. He was memorable for dying exceedingly rich, and for leaving an extraordinary number of legacies, of which the particulars are fully given by Mr. Nicholl. Among them were several liberal benefactions to his Company.



1636. Sir CHRISTOPHER CLITHEROW. He had been Master of the Company in 1618 and 1624, and his father Henry in 1592, 1603, and 1606. There is a good portrait of Sir Christopher at Christ's Hospital. By Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cambell before noticed, he was ancestor of a family which has continued to our own times, the oldest of the very few "county families" of Middlesex. *Arms*: Argent, on a chevron gules, between three eagles displayed sable, five annulets or.

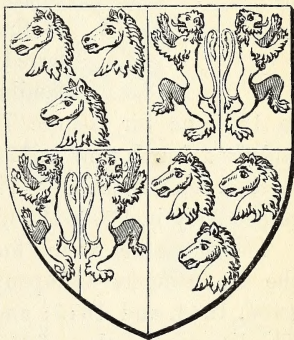


1686. It was half a century before the Ironmongers supplied another Lord Mayor. Sir ROBERT GEFFERY is believed to have been of Cornish extraction. He was knighted by the King at Guildhall during his shrievalty in 1673. He was Master of the Company in 1667 and 1685, and at his death was president of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. His name is enrolled among the chief benefactors of the Ironmongers, the yearly income arising from the estates and funded property which he bequeathed to the Company now exceeding 1,200*l.*; it is devoted chiefly to the support of an almshouse in Kingsland Road and to a school at Landrake in Cornwall. *Arms*: Argent, six billets sable, on a chief of the second a lion passant or, langued gules; granted by Bysshe Clarenceux.

His full-length portrait remains in the hall in his robes of office, laced band and large wig, with square-toed shoes ; and his statue in front of his almshouses at Kingsland. The artists who were employed for them are thus recorded :—

1723. Mr. Richard Phillips, limner, proposed to execute a portrait of Sir Robert Geffreys eight feet high, for the sum of thirty guineas, which the Court agreed to; and in the month of January following Mr. John Nost was employed to make a statue of Sir Robert Geffreys six feet high in hard metal, which he undertook to do, and put it up in front of the chapel of the Company's almshouses in Kingsland, and to present them with a model of the figure in hard metal, for the sum of forty pounds.

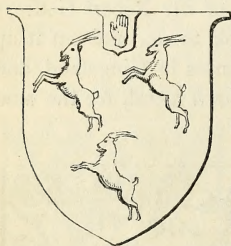
1715. Sir WILLIAM HUMFREYS, only son of Nathaniel Humfreys of Candlewick Street, citizen and Ironmonger. He was Sheriff in 1704, and knighted in that year by Queen Anne. He was Master of the Company in 1705; and in 1714, being Lord Mayor in the first year of George I., he entertained the King at Guildhall, and on that occasion was created a Baronet. He was at the same time M.P. for Marlborough. He died in 1735, leaving one son, Sir Orlando Humfreys, on whose death two years after the Baronetcy became extinct. *Arms*: Sable, three nag's heads erased argent; quartering, Per pale or and gules, two lions rampant adorsed counter-changed.



The following account of his funeral from the newspapers of the time is a remarkable example of the civic solemnities of the last century :—

Last night y^e corpse of Sir W^m Humfreys, Bart. was buried in great state, having all the trophies of honour suitable to his dignity carried before him: the city marshall preceded the hearse, which was drawn by six horses, followed by a coach-and-six of state (the horses belonging to his son, now Sir Orlando Humfreys, Bart.), and fourteen other coaches-and-six (and near 200 lights), and so passed from his house

in Bloomsbury Square through Holborn, down Chancery-lane, and through Fleet Street, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Cheapside, to St. Mildred's in the Poultry, where he was interred in a vault in the chancel, near his first wife : his pall being supported by Sir Gerrard Conyers, Sir Edward Bellamy, Sir W^m Billers, Sir Rich^d Hopkins, Sir Harcourt Masters, and Sir John Thompson, knights and aldermen, in their gowns.



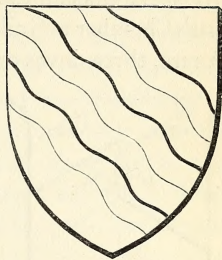
1720. Sir GEORGE THOROLD. He was of a junior branch of the ancient family of Thorold of Lincolnshire, which was advanced to the dignity of Baronet in 1642, and which is now represented by Sir John Charles Thorold, the eleventh in succession to the title. The same dignity was conferred in 1644 on another branch of the family, sir Robert Thorold of Hough;¹ again, in 1709, on Sir George Thorold, afterwards the Lord Mayor; and for a fourth time in 1741, on Sir Nathaniel Thorold of Harmeston, co. Lincoln. These three junior branches expired respectively in 1706, 1738, and 1764.

The Thorolds were for three generations connected with the Ironmongers' Company. Thomas Thorold was Master in 1634, 1644, and 1645; and Charles, his son, in 1654 and 1689. The latter was father of three sons, Sir Charles, Sir George, and Sir Samuel. The first was Master of the company in 1703, was knighted in 1704, became Alderman and Sheriff in 1706, but died in 1709, before arriving at the civic chair. His brother, Sir George, succeeded him as Alderman, having been knighted the year before when Master of the Company; and was created a Baronet Sept. 9, 1709, with remainder to his brother Samuel. Having passed through his mayoralty in 1720, he died in 1722 without issue. Sir Samuel the third brother succeeded; but dying in 1738, s.p. the baronetcy became extinct; the old estate of Harmeston in Lincolnshire devolving to his cousin Sir Nathaniel before mentioned, created Baronet in 1741. *Arms*: Sable, three goats salient argent, attired or.

1741. Sir SAMUEL GODSCHALL: a Portugal merchant, on

¹ See Sir Joseph Williamson's List of Lincolnshire Families in our vol. ii. p. 125.

College Hill. He was elected alderman of Bishopsgate ward and President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1731-2. He received the honour of knighthood when Sheriff in 1735, and in 1741 was returned to Parliament as one of the members for the city of London. He died during his mayoralty, June 26, 1742, aged 50 years; and was buried in the chancel of Albury church, Surrey. *Arms*: Azure, three bends wavy argent.

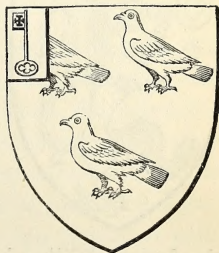


1749. Sir SAMUEL PENNANT.

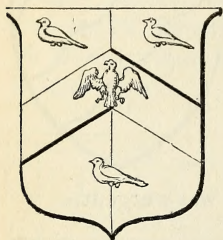
He was an eminent West India merchant on College Hill, and had large estates in Jamaica. He was elected Alderman of Bishopsgate ward in 1742, was chosen Sheriff in 1744, and was knighted at Kensington Sept. 4, 1745. Sir Samuel Pennant died on the 20th May 1750, during his year of mayoralty, as Sir Samuel Godschall had done, and at a still earlier period of life, for he was only in the forty-first year of his age. He was buried in the church of St. Michael Royal: where a Latin epitaph erected by his two brothers commemorates his merits. From his brother John descend the family of Pennant, Lord Penrhyn. *Arms*: Quarterly: 1 and 4. Per bend sinister ermine and ermines a lion rampant or; 2 and 3. Argent, three bars wavy azure, on the middle one as many martlets or.



1752. ROBERT ALSOP. He was elected Alderman of Coleman Street Ward in 1745, Sheriff 1746, Treasurer of Bridewell Hospital 1750, and President of Christ's Hospital 1774. On the death of Sir Robert Ladbroke in 1773 he became "the Father of the City," and was translated to Bridge Ward Without. He died May 24, 1785, in his 78th year, and was buried at St.



Michael's Queenhithe. His portrait, painted in 1784, remains in the Irish Chamber at Guildhall, where he presided as Governor. *Arms*: Azure, three doves or, on a canton of the second a key in pale sable.



1762 and 1769. **WILLIAM BECKFORD.**

This Lord Mayor has left a name more generally remembered than any other in this list, because of his zeal and resolution in asserting the political opinions of his fellow-citizens, even when confronted with the Sovereign in person. Like the subject of the last notice, he was of a Jamaica family, and was born in that island in 1709. He

was not made free of the Ironmongers' Company until the year 1752—we presume upon his becoming an Alderman. In 1753 he was elected one of the citizens to represent London in parliament, which position he retained until his death. He served the office of Sheriff in 1758, and that of Lord Mayor in 1762. In 1769 he was chosen chief magistrate for the second time, but he died on the 21st of June 1770, at the age of 63, and was buried in the church of Fonthill Gifford in Wiltshire. So this was the third instance in succession of a Lord Mayor, being a member of the Ironmongers, dying during his mayoralty. The statue of Beckford in Guildhall is well known. Another, by Moore, which was formerly at Fonthill Abbey, was presented in 1833 to the Ironmongers' Company by his son the late William Beckford, Esq. then of Bath, and it now stands on the principal staircase of their Hall. *Arms*: Per pale gules and azure, on a chevron argent, between three martlets or, an eagle displayed sable.

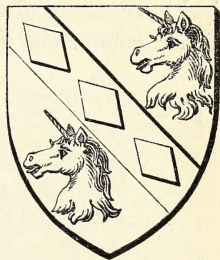


1803. **SIR CHARLES PRICE.** Descended from an ancient family, of Welsh origin, his paternal ancestors had for four generations held the rectory of Farnborough in Berkshire. William Price, an uncle of Sir Charles, was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1772; and his son William Henry Price in 1806. Sir Charles Price was Master in 1798. He had succeeded

the famous Wilkes in the previous year as Alderman of the ward

of Farringdon Without; became Lord Mayor in 1803; and was created a Baronet, Feb. 2, 1804. He was one of the members for the City in three parliaments, from 1802 to 1807. He died in 1818. His son and successor Sir Charles Price was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1819, and his younger son Mr. Ralph Price in 1834 and 1837. The third Baronet the late much-lamented Sir Charles Rugge Price was on the Court of the Company, but never Master. *Arms*: Gules, a lion rampant argent.

1810. JOSHUA JONATHAN SMITH. He was a sugar-baker at St. Benet's Hill: and, jointly with Lady Hamilton, executor of the last will and testament of Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson. He was elected Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward in 1803, Sheriff in 1808, when he was translated from the Company of Patten-makers to the Ironmongers, and Lord Mayor in 1810. He died in 1834, and was buried at Fulham. *Arms*: Argent, on a bend azure, between two unicorn's heads erased gules, three lozenges or.



1828. WILLIAM THOMPSON. This last in the series of Ironmonger Lord Mayors is still fresh in living memory. His ancestors for four generations had lived at Grey Rigg near Kendal, where he was born in 1792. His uncle William had made a fortune in the ironworks of South Wales, to which he succeeded. He was elected Alderman of Cheap ward 1821, Sheriff 1822, Lord Mayor 1828, in the same year President of Christ's Hospital, Master of the Ironmongers in 1829, and a second time in 1841. He sat in parliament for many years, first for Callington 1820, afterwards for the city of London 1826—1832, the borough of Sunderland 1833, and lastly for his native county of Westmerland, 1841. He died in 1854, leaving an only daughter and heiress, married to the Earl of Bective, who succeeded him as member for Westmerland. *Arms*, Azure, a lion passant or within a bordure argent.



Other Aldermen and Sheriffs, who did not attain to the office of chief magistrate, are also commemorated in these annals of the Ironmongers. Their historian has in like manner paid especial attention to the Benefactors of the Company; and to all its more distinguished members. Indeed of every one who has filled the office of Master, particularly in modern times, Mr. Nicholl has related some particulars: and his work is a material contribution to family history, as well as to that interesting subject, the municipal government of our ancient cities through the instrumentality of their commercial guilds.



ARMS OF THE IRONMONGERS: (*see our vol. i. p. 37.*)

THE LANDED GENTRY OF HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 315.)

Wormelow Hundred is the largest in the county, and comprehends within its limits much of the ancestral property of the Greys of Wilton, the Lords Chandos, the Scudamores, Powells, Pyes, and Hoskynses. At the present time the Governors of Guy's Hospital are the principal proprietors, they having purchased from James Duke of Chandos more than a century ago Aconbury, Birch, Bridstow (including Wilton Castle) and Dewsall—all within this hundred.

Goodrich Castle is now attached to a very inconsiderable estate, but it possesses much historic interest. The castle and manor passed from the Talbots on the death of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury in 1617 to Elizabeth Talbot, the coheir who had married Henry de Grey, Earl of Kent. The de Greys held it till the death of Henry Duke of Kent, in 1740; soon after which event it was sold to Thomas Griffin, Vice-Admiral of the White. From him it descended to his son George Griffin of Nanton; at the death of whose widow part of the property was bought by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, (the eminent author on *Ancient Arms and Armour*,) who died in 1848. His cousin Augustus W. H. Meyrick now enjoys it.

Whitchurch belonged for many generations to an old county family, the Gwillims; from whom a large share passed by an heiress to the late General Simcoe, whose representatives still hold it.

The Vaughans of Courtfield near Ross claim, apparently with justice, to be considered an ancient Herefordshire family. They were seated at Welsh Bicknor (the parish in which Courtfield is situated) in the 16th century, and have intermarried with the Lings, Beringtons, Mynors, Pyes, and Gwillims. It seems to have been from an heiress of the last named family that they derived the lordship of Bicknor about the year 1580.

The curious old manor-house of Treago has been in the possession of the Mynors family since the reign of Edward II., and the descent of the property was direct and regular until the death of Robert Mynors in 1765 without issue. The estates and repre-

sensation of the family then passed to the late Peter Rickards of Evancoyd, whose ancestor of the same name had married in the 17th century Theodosia heiress of Roger Boulcot of Hereford by Theodosia, daughter of Robert Mynors of Treago. Mr. Rickards assumed the name of Mynors in 1787, and his grandson is the present owner of Treago.

The Rev. Daniel Capper of Lyston, (formerly of Huntley Manor, Gloucestershire,) acquired his property in St. Weonard's, Orcop, and Llanwarne, by very recent purchase. The Llanwarne property, bought of Messrs. Edwards and Lingwood, probably formed part of the estates of Sir William Powell, whose present representative is not an owner in this parish. Lyston Court and the Northgate belonged to the Whittakers, who gained the former by a marriage with the coheir of Dr. Cam, who had married the only child of John James of Lyston. In 1652 the chief owners in Llanwarne were Sir W. Powell, James Scudamore, Esq. and the Hoskyns family.

The last of these is now represented by Chandos Wren Hoskyns of Harewood, an estate purchased by his ancestor Bennet Hoskyns of Morehampton in 1654 from the Browne family. It had previously formed part of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Robert and Hugh Thornhill, who probably sold it to the Brownes.

Pengethley, now an estate of moderate dimensions, belonged in the 17th century to the Powells, who owned a very large portion of this hundred. Sir Edward Powell, Bart., who died in 1653 without issue, bequeathed his Herefordshire property to his nephew William Hinson, who assumed the name of Powell in 1661 on being made a Baronet. His sole heiress married Sir John Williams of Eltham, Bart., and left two daughters, the younger of whom carried Pengethley to her husband Thomas Symonds of Sugwas, whose great-grandson, the Rev. Thos. Powell Symonds, is now of Pengethley.

Bryngwyn¹ was the seat of the Bodenhams (afterwards of

¹ There is extant a curious tract, entitled "A true Relation of a late Barbarous Assault committed upon Robert Pye, Esq. of Meene in Hereford, one of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c., who died thereof 30 Jan. 1680, by John Bodnam of Brunguin, Esq. a Notorious Papist."

Rotherwas) till the latter part of the 17th century. About seventy years ago it was purchased by James Phillipps, whose grandson sold it in 1865 to James Rankin of Liverpool.

The Mynde Park is the residence attached to an extensive estate, most of which belonged to the Pye family for several centuries, and passed from them by an heiress to Henry Gorges¹ of Eye. It was sold by his representatives about the year 1740 to Richard Symons citizen of London, whose daughter and eventual heiress married Richard Peers, also a citizen of London. He assumed the name of Symons, and was created a Baronet in 1774; but, dying without issue, was succeeded by his kinsman Thomas Raymond, who was grandson of Anne, youngest sister of the original purchaser. He also assumed the name of Symons on inheriting the Mynde in 1796, and the estate is now the property of his grandson.

Ingeston, the ancient seat of the Abrahalls, is now the property (I believe) of Lord Ashburton; Cradock, where a branch of the Scudamores long resided, has been recently purchased by a Staffordshire lawyer; Wilton Castle, Aconbury Priory, and Dewsall Court, with all which places the extinct Lords Chandos were connected, are now in the hands of the Governors of Guy's Hospital.

Greytree Hundred is situated in the south-eastern part of the county bordering upon Gloucestershire.

The manor of Ross belonged from ancient time to the See of Hereford; but, reverting to the Crown through an exchange, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Lyndley, *knt.* who sold it in 1602 to the Countess of Essex. On the death of Robert Earl of Essex without issue in 1646 it descended to his sisters, by one of whom it came to the Marquis of Hertford, and since then into the Thynne family. It was sold in 1815 by the Marquis of Bath to Kingsmill Evans, whose daughter married Sir Manley Power, *K.C.B.* and thus conveyed this property to

¹ I must correct an error with reference to this person's ancestor which is made at p. 138. He was a descendant of Sir *William* Gorges, and not of Sir *Ferdinando*, as there stated, nor was the latter ever the custodian of Mary Queen of Scots. The statements were made upon what seemed good authority, but have not borne examination.

her son Kingsmill Manley Power, as well as the Hill Court and other considerable estates derived through the marriage of Mr. Evans with the heiress of the Clarkes.

Rudhall was held by a family of that ilk until the death of William Rudhall in the year 1651. A co-heiress carried it to Herbert Westphaling, (son of the Bishop of Hereford,) with whose descendants it continued until the failure of the male line of that family. Thomas Brereton (only son of the Rev. Richard Brereton of Gloucestershire,) married in 1791 Mary Westphaling, the sole heiress, and took her name. She survived her husband, and the property at her death came into the hands of Lord Ashburton, who sold it to Mr. Thomas Hill. It has been advertised for sale in the last few weeks in consequence of Mr. Hill's death.

In the same parish (Weston) in which Rudhall is situated are the remains of Penyard Castle, enjoyed successively by the Talbots and the de Greys. At the death of the last Duke of Kent in 1740 it was sold, and is now the property of the Rev. Henry Usborne of Bitterne, Hants.

Walford, on the southern side of Ross, is chiefly owned by Mr. K. M. Power and Mr. John Stratford Collins. The ancestry of the latter gentleman is of respectable antiquity and position, and their interest in Walford was acquired in 1680 by the marriage of William Collins of Upton with the heiress of Robert Stratford of the former place. Bishopswood belongs to Mr. John Partridge, whose family, having been engaged with great success in the manufacture of iron, purchased considerable property on the river Wye at the close of the last century.

The manor of Linton was purchased in 1738 from the Duke of Kent by John Elton of Much Marcle, whose son sold it in 1792 to Thomas Herbert Westphaling. He devised it to his relative Rev. Edw. Colston Greville; from whose executors it was bought in 1831 by John Wright of Dunley Hall, Stourbridge, the present proprietor. Burton in the same parish was purchased, together with other property, by Alexander Lord Ashburton, from Mr. Joseph White, who had bought it of the Matthews family (afterwards of Belmont), its possessors since 1738.

Hope Mansel was restored to the Bishopric of Gloucester in 1668, when a new lease of it was granted to Mr. John Keyse,

from whose family it passed by will to the Holders of Ross, who sold it in 1805 to Mr. Thomas Nixon. Since that date it has changed hands several times, and is now held by Thomas Holt of Gloucester, Secretary to the Bishop, who is still the Lord of the Manor.

Marcle is an extensive parish, and formed part of the possessions of the Mortimers, Earls of March. From the last of them it passed to the Walwayns, who resided at Hellens, now the seat of Mr. Duffield Cook, who owns a portion of this property; but the chief proprietor in the parish is Mr. W. Money-Kyrle of Homme House, who traces his descent by a somewhat intricate route from Sir John Kyrle, Bart. lord of the manor at his death in 1680. Sir John's eldest daughter and coheir married Sir John Ernle, Knt. whose granddaughter married Francis Money of Wellingborough, and eventually, through failure of male heirs, the estates devolved upon the Moneys, who in consequence assumed the additional surname of Kyrle in 1809.

In Fownhope, Sollershope, and How Caple, Mrs. Catherine Holt, the lady of the manor, inherited considerable property from her mother Mrs. Stackhouse, who was the heiress of Edward Acton of Acton Scot, co. Salop, by Anne heiress of the Gregorys of Fownhope. Sir William Gregory, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1678, purchased the manor of Fownhope and other adjoining estates from the Duchess of Somerset, and How Caple from the ancient family of Capel, its owners for four centuries. They continued in his direct line until the death of W. C. Gregory in 1789, without male issue. A smaller estate in Fownhope is the property of Mr. Thomas Lechmere, the fifth in descent from Sandys Lechmere, (second son of Sir Nicholas Lechmere,) who purchased it from the Duchess of Somerset about 1670.

The manor of Brampton Abbot's passed in marriage with a coheir of the house of Rudhall to Sir Samuel Aubrey of Clehonger in this county. The lordship continued with the Aubreys for nearly 150 years, namely, till the death of Richard Aubrey, in 1803, when his sisters inherited. The property was soon after purchased by Lord Ashburton, who is the present owner.

Dormington and Woolhope form part of the extensive property of Lady Emily Foley, whose descent will be mentioned hereafter.

Dormington was acquired by the Foleys through two separate purchases; one portion having been bought by Paul Foley of the coheirs of Brydges about 1685; the other at the close of the last century from the Shepherds, who acquired their interest by a marriage with a coheir of Walwyn. Wessington in Woolhope belonged in the 17th century to the Gregorys, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Mildmay, whose widow now enjoys it.

The lord of the manor of Mordiford is Mr. Richard Hereford of Sufton Court, who represents the very ancient family of Hereford. But in this case, as in so many others in the county, the representation has been acquired through marriage, and has involved a change of name. Mr. Hereford is the son of Mr. James Caldecott, who assumed the former name on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, Sir James Hereford, Knt. who died without issue in 1786. James Caldecott was the son of John Caldecott of Holmer, who married Frances, eldest daughter of Roger Hereford of Sufton Court, a descendant of Sir Henry de Hereford, Knight of the Shire in 1352.

FAMILY OF GRAVENOUR OR GROSVENOR.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—The following genealogical fragment has occurred to me in preparing for publication (by the Surtees Society) selected portions from the Diary of the Rev. Abraham De la Pryme, F.R.S. a manuscript in the hands of F. W. Bagshawe, esq. of The Oaks, near Sheffield. It evidently relates to that branch of the Grosvenors styled of Sutton Coldfield and Holt House at p. 324 of your present volume, and of which a short pedigree is there given.

Of y^e Family of y^e Gravenours. (Page 562 of MS.)

Winifrede Gravenour was born y^e 29 of April, being Monday, betw: 7 & 8 of y^e Clock in y^e morning, 1605, in y^e 3^d year of King James.

Job Gravenour was born y^e 13 of June 1606, betw: 4 & 5 in y^e afternoon, in y^e 4 year of y^e sayd Reign. Mr Walter Gravenour of Hilton the elder, Mr Michael Pudsey being Godfathers, and M^{rs} Elionor Simons Godmother.

Gawen Gravenour was born y^e 8 day of July 1613, being Wednesday, a little after 8 a clock at night, in y^e 11 year of K. James y^e 1st his Godfathers were Mr Walter Gravenour of Bushbury, & Mr Rowland Fryth, & M^{rs} his Godmother.

Doncaster, 12th Dec. 1868.

CHARLES JACKSON.

FURTHER ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE
GROSVENOR PEDIGREE AT P. 322 OF THE PRESENT VOLUME.

The portion of the accompanying Pedigree previous to 1663 (in which year the last Heralds' Visitation of Staffordshire was made) is copied from authentic public documents, and the direct descent of this family is confirmed by the records of that time in the College of Arms. The remainder of the pedigree from the year 1663 has been compiled from materials accepted by the Heralds' College in proof of authenticity when it was registered there in 1867.

From this pedigree it will therefore appear that Burke's notice of this branch of the Grosvenors of Bellaport, near Drayton, was correct, though certainly (as was remarked at p. 323) he has not cited his authority, and I may further remark in reference to the Henry Grosvenor to whom allusion is made on the same page, that not only is he recorded of "the Hill," in the parish of High Offley, in the county of Stafford, in the Visitation of 1663, but he is clearly proved to be a distinct individual from the Henry Grosvenor of Bushbury, by the will, at Lichfield, of his father Randall Grosvenor of Bellaport, made in 1558, in which he is named, and, in conjunction with his brother Randall, appointed an executor. Both these Henries appear to have married wives whose Christian names were Alice; but Henry Grosvenor of "the Hill," High Offley, according to the record of his grandson Robert Grosvenor of Hungersheath, made at the Visitation in 1663, married Alice, daughter of Whitgreave, of Burton, instead of daughter of Sir William Greaves, of Burton, kt. named by Burke.

There appears no evidence to show that any of the brothers of Thomas Grosvenor of Bellaport and Henry Grosvenor of High Offley, viz., Geoffrey, Robert, and Randall, named in the will of their father, are now represented in posterity, though we find from the same source that Robert had a son Thomas living when their father Randall Grosvenor of Bellaport made his will in 1558. The very existence of these is only known by this testamentary document in the Bishop's court at Lichfield, as they do not appear nor their male representatives in any subsequent county visitation.

At p. 323 Stephen Grosvenor has been mentioned as the eldest son of his father Robert, whereas it will be seen that he was the second surviving son, the eldest being Thomas Grosvenor of Hungersheath,

whose descendants probably are the only male representatives of the Bellaport branch of Grosvenors, as Stephen's only son John, a celebrated surgeon of Oxford, left no children, and, though their half-brother William Grosvenor, of Drayton, had numerous issue, no individual of his name and family can now be traced in that locality. The other two brothers died in youth.

The circumstances under which the coat, *Azure, a garb or*, became the recognised arms of the Grosvenors of Hulme are well known, as the proceedings in the remarkable contest (temp. Richard II.) for the simple coat of arms, *Azure, a bend or*, which had been borne by both the families of Sir Richard le Scrope the plaintiff and Sir Robert le Grosvenor the defendant, have been preserved and published.¹ Upon the adverse decision Sir Robert le Grosvenor in 1390 assumed (instead of his former coat) one of the golden garbs of the Earls of Chester on a blue field, the consanguinity of his family to that house having become manifest during the proceedings in this celebrated suit, ever since which time these arms have continued to be borne by the family of Grosvenor.

The arms of the Grosvenors of Bellaport, the second line of descent of this house, have always been *Azure, a garb or*, with the minor difference due to their house, viz., a crescent, mullet, &c.; but at the last visitation of Staffordshire in 1663, for the first time, without any new grant or even a single word in reference to it on the page in which Robert Grosvenor's father William Grosvenor, and grandfather Henry Grosvenor son of Randall Grosvenor of Bellaport, are recorded, there is a pen and ink sketch, *Azure, a garb between three bezants with a canton or and a crescent for difference*.

And in the visitation of Salop in 1663, William Grosvenor of Muxton (who appears from investigation to have left no surviving issue), the only son of the said Robert Grosvenor's brother, is registered with arms also for the first time, outlined in ink, and without any remark, *Azure, a garb or between three bezants with a canton ermine*. These unnecessary interferences with the paternal coat to such an extent as to constitute therefrom two new ones do not seem to have been justified, even on the supposition that these families were at that time cadets of a second house; for no visitation of that period can shew any elder branch of the Drayton house, whilst on the other hand it is certain that the elder branch of the Grosvenors of Bellaport had become

¹ Edited by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1832: and a full translated abstract in the first volume of *The Herald and Genealogist*.

extinct before 1663, and that William Grosvenor of the Brand, the last of his branch, was buried at Norton in June 1641; but further, if it were possible to doubt that these alterations proceeded from error of oversight or carelessness on the part of the heralds or their assistants, the question is now for ever set at rest by the grant of confirmation which was made nearly seventy years before these alterations, viz. in the year 1597, by William Dethick, Garter King of Arms, to Richard Grosvenor of Eaton and the various branches of the whole family, securing the already recognised crest, A talbot statant or on a wreath of his colours, to the descendants of Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Hulme, in which it is stated, “y^t they shall or may lawfully use and beare y^e same Talbot wth y^{eir} due differences for ever.”

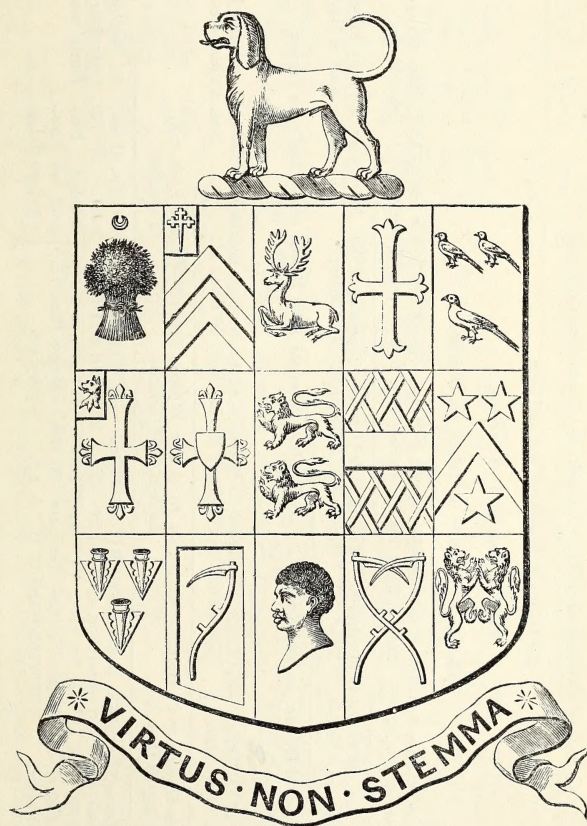
This confirmation for all time in the first instance refers to the family as “*bearing their ancient shield of arms*,” and it is evident that the words “*bear the same Talbot with their due differences for ever*” (I quote the words of the same document) can only be understood to apply to the ancient Grosvenor coat with the various marks of cadency appropriate to each individual house, as indicating, at a glance, their relative position as branches of the same common family; and from this clause it is quite clear that the crest cannot, in the absence of any new grant, be associated with another coat, differenced to such a degree as to place it beyond a mark of cadency, and in violation of the confirmation of 1597, which, from its very nature, is more binding, if possible, than an ordinary grant.

There is no evidence that this family recognised these new coats of arms, but that they continued to bear their simple coat subsequently to that visitation is shown in the seal of Robert Grosvenor of Hungersheath, grandson to the person of the same name and place, who at the last visitation had recorded his pedigree. The descendants of this house still repudiate the modern coat of arms on the ground that its adoption would lead to confusion, or at least convey a wrong impression, as to their closer connection with other families of the same name very remotely, if at all, of common origin, inasmuch as the bearing *Azure, a garb or between three bezants*, has been frequently blazoned in several visitations as borne by various Grosvenors whose early connection with the Grosvenors of Holme through Radulfus or Randle, the alleged fourth son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, is but obscurely made out in ancient documents, and was questioned in the year 1776, and it would appear still is, for their origin has recently been traced by registers, &c. to quite a different source to the one commonly accepted. (See pp. 482-3 of volume iv.)

This junior and only surviving branch of the Grosvenors of Bellaport objects to the use of the modern coat of arms as depicted in the Visitation of 1663, not only for the reasons given above, and from the fact that no new grant or written document exists relating to it, (a general search at the College of Arms having been made,) but also because all representation of Thomas Grosvenor of Drayton in Hales, co. Salop (the founder of this second house, who was the third son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Holme, Cheshire,) centres in themselves, and in consequence they continue to use the plain coat only, as formerly borne by the extinct elder branch of the Bellaport house, with the crest, a talbot statant or, on a wreath of his colours, which in this and the elder and ennobled line has never been differenced, whilst the families before referred to, who bore the coat augmented with bezants, had to their talbot the addition of a collar gules.

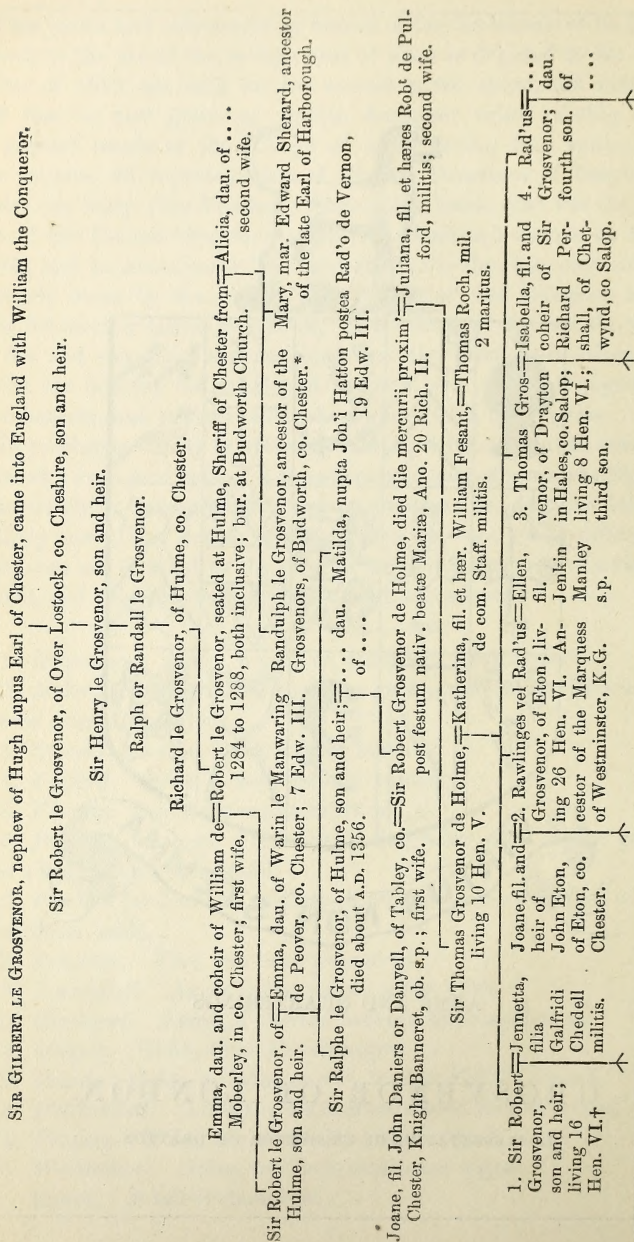
In conclusion it may be affirmed to be most inexpedient to abandon, without a very good reason, a time-honoured coat of arms, the right to bear which is acknowledged and unquestionable, for one hitherto entirely new to this branch of the Grosvenors—not a duly differenced coat—but one dictated by the error or possibly the caprice of a visiting herald, and palpably distinct from a mark of cadency.

-
1. *Grosvenor*. Azure, a garb or, a crescent for difference.
 2. *Moberley*. Argent, two chevrons gules, on a canton of the second a cross crosslet fitché or.
 3. *Downes*. Azure, a stag lodged argent.
 4. *Pulford*. Sable, a cross patonce argent.
 5. *Fesant*. Azure, three pheasants or.
 6. *Pershall*. Argent, a cross patée flory sable, on a canton gules a wolf's head erased of the field.
 7. *Pershall* (or *Peshall*) ancient. A cross patée flory charged with an inescoccheon sable.
 8. *Knighton*. Vert, two lions passant or.
 9. *Caverswell*. Azure fretty argent, a fess gules.
 10. *Chetwynd*. Azure, a chevron between three mullets or.
 11. *Malpas*. Gules, three pheons argent.
 12. *Praers*. Gules, a scythe argent, bordured of the second.
 13. *Blackenhall*. Argent, a blackamoor's head coupé proper.
 14. *Prayers*. Gules, two scythes in saltier argent.
 15. *Winstanton*. Gules, two lions combatant argent.
- CREST. A talbot statant or.



ARMS AND QUARTERINGS
OF
GROSVENOR OF LONDON,
REPRESENTATIVE OF GROSVENOR OF DRAYTON.

TABLE I.



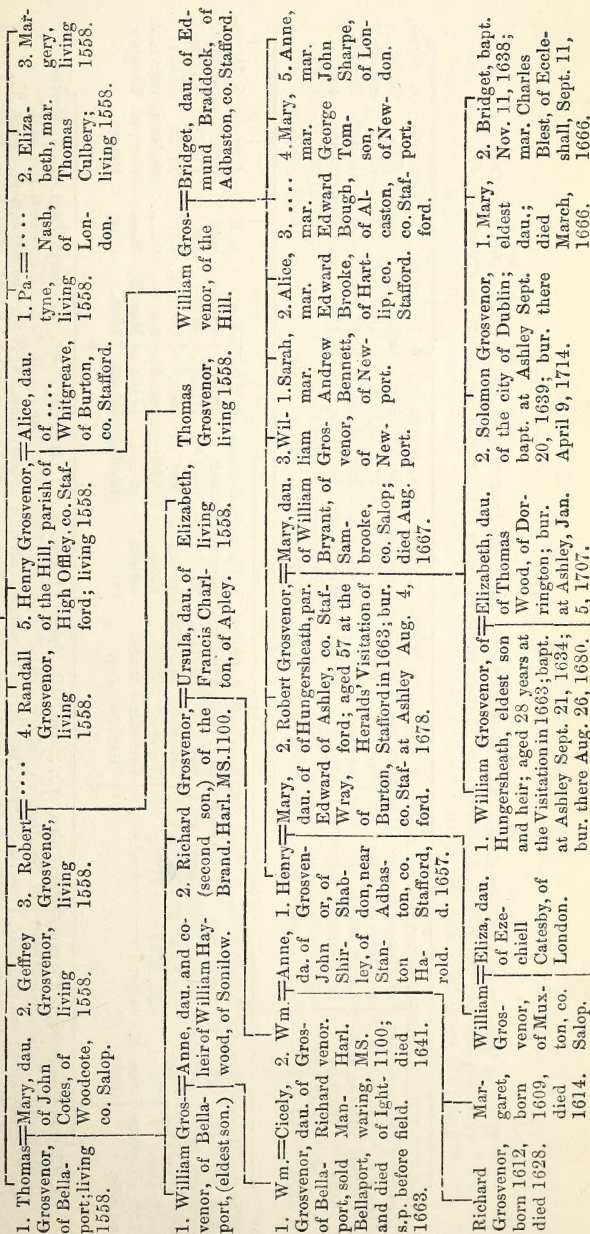
* Now extinct; the arms usually assigned to them are Azure, a bend or, being the ancient coat of Grosvenor of Holme, from which this family separated some generations before that bearing was challenged by Sir Richard Scrope. See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. ii. p. 116.

+ Died without male issue, leaving six daughters and coheirresses.

THOMAS GROSVENOR, of Drayton, co. Salop, (third son of Sir Isabella, dau. and coheir of Sir Richard Pershall, Thomas Grosvenor of Holme, and continuator of the second of Chetwynd, co. Salop. line of descent,) lived 8 Henry VI.

Randall Grosvenor, of Bellport, co. Salop.—Margaret, dau. of Randall Manwaring, of Caringham.

Randall Grosvenor, of Bellaport, 26 Hen. VII. — Anne, dau. of William Charlton, of Apley.



Elizabeth Grosvenor, died an infant.

TABLE III.

WILLIAM GROSVENOR, of Hungersheath, in the parish of Ashley, co. Stafford, = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Wood, of Dorset, eldest son and heir, bapt.* Sept. 21, 1634; aged 28 years at the Visitation of Stafford in 1663; bur.* Aug. 26, 1680.

1. Noah Grosvenor, eldest son, bapt.* Aug. 6, 1668; bur.* June 16, 1671.	Hannah, dau. of ... Stubbs, of Gousley Green, co. Cheshire; bur.* April 24, 1708.	2. Robert Grosvenor, of Hungersheath and Gravenhunger; bapt.* March 16, 1670; bur.* July 6, 1753; only surviving son and heir.	Mary Allen, of Mear, co. Stafford; m. at Newcas- tle-under- Lyme, Feb. 20, 1709.	1. Eliza- beth, bur.* July 17, 1662.	2. Mary, bpt.* Sept. 3, 1663; mar.... Timmis, and living in 1706.	3. Margaret, bapt.* June 22, 1665; bur.* June 14, 1717; unmar. in 1706.	4. Elizabeth, bapt.* June 6, 1667; bur.* Sept. 5, 1667.	5. Elizabeth, bapt.* Feb. 20, 1672; mar. Richard Cradock and living in 1706.	6. Sarah, living unmar. in 1681 and 1706.
1. Thomas Gros- venor, of Hun- gersheath, bpt.* May 10, 1700, bur.* Dec. 15, 1768; eldest son and heir.	Mary, da. of ... b. at Stoke-upon-Trent Nov. 4, 1783.	2. John Gros- venor, bapt.* May 31, 1705; bur.* March 24, 1713; second son.	3. Stephen Grosvenor, bapt.* March 8, 1707; third son.	4. Robert Gros- venor, bur.* March 30, 1714; fourth son.	1. Hannah, bapt.* May 25, 1697; mar.... Cart- wright.	2. Eliza- beth, bapt.* Nov. 4, 1702; m.... Blythe. 5th son.	3. Mary, bapt.* Feb. 18, 1714; m.... m. John mar.... Saer, of Betley.	4. Sarah, bapt.* Feb. 28, 1716; m. John mar.... Saer, of Betley.	5. Marga- ret, bapt.* March 21, 1718; m. John mar.... Saer, of Betley.
1. Clayton Grosvenor, of Clayton, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, co. Stafford; eldest son and heir; bur. at St. Peter's, Stoke, Dec. 3, 1799.	Sarah, dau. of ... Lea, of Soudley, co. Salop; m. at Shiffnal, June 25, 1770; died Dec. 1, 1804.	2. Robert Grosvenor, bapt.* April 16, 1753; died unmar. and bur. at Stoke Jan. 6, 1784.	1. Hannah, bapt. at Muccleston, in co. Salop, Aug. 14, 1748; died unmar. and bur. Nov. 7, 1783.	1. Hannah, bapt. at Muccleston, in co. Salop, Aug. 14, 1748; died unmar. and bur. Nov. 7, 1783.	1. Hannah, bapt. at Muccleston, in co. Salop, Aug. 14, 1748; died unmar. and bur. Nov. 7, 1783.	1. Hannah, bapt. at Muccleston, in co. Salop, Aug. 14, 1748; died unmar. and bur. Nov. 7, 1783.	1. Hannah, bapt. at Muccleston, in co. Salop, Aug. 14, 1748; died unmar. and bur. Nov. 7, 1783.	1. Hannah, bapt. at Muccleston, in co. Salop, Aug. 14, 1748; died unmar. and bur. Nov. 7, 1783.	1. Hannah, bapt. at Muccleston, in co. Salop, Aug. 14, 1748; died unmar. and bur. Nov. 7, 1783.

* At Ashley.

TABLE IV.

CLAYTON GROSVENOR, of Clayton, parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. — Sarah, dau. of Lea, of Soudley, co. Salop.

1. William Grosvenor, of Burslem, eldest son and heir; bapt. * Jan. 5, 1773; died June 1, 1804; bur. * June 3, 1804.	2. Thomas Grosvenor, dau. of Fox and his wife Elizabeth, of Penkhill; born Sept. 22, 1770; mar. † Nov. 8, 1795; died at Hanley, Jan. 27, 1838, and bur. at Stoke-upon-Trent.	3. Robert Grosvenor, bapt. * Aug. 5, 1781; died unmar. and bur. * July 5, 1801. living in 1804.	Anne, bapt. * July 28, 1775; died Aug. 14, 1778, and mar. there Francis Sheffield; Lea, of Soudley, 1832.	Margaret, born Aug. 17, 1777; bapt. * Aug. 14, 1778, and mar. there Francis Sheffield; Lea, of Soudley, 1832.	Mary, mar. before 1804 to George Lawson, of Sheffield; died June, 1832.
John Grosvenor, bapt. * May 22, 1801; bur. there June 1, 1801; only child.					
1. John Clayton Grosvenor, eldest son, born April 5, 1801, at Burslem; died Sept. 11, 1802, and buried at Burslem.	Sarah, youngest of the two daughters and coheir of John Boden, of Tunstall, co. Stafford; born there Aug. 19, 1804; mar. at Wolstanton Feb. 14, 1827; died June 17, 1845; bur. at Shelton, co. Stafford.	2. William Grosvenor, of Hanley, co. Stafford, only surviving son and heir; born at Burslem Aug. 8 and bapt. there Sept. 4, 1803; living in 1869.	Henry Bowyer, of Brailsford, co. Derby; born Nov. 18, 1807; mar. at Astbury, co. Chester, July 23, 1861; living 1869.	second dau. of	Sarah, only surviving daughter; born at † Feb. 22, 1799; died Sept. 15, 1813; bur. at *.
1. George Fox Grosvenor, of Notting Hill, M.D.; born at Hanley March 15, 1828; living 1869.	2. John Boden Grosvenor, of Tunstall, surgeon, born Nov. 28, 1829; died Nov. 2, 1859.	3. William Grosvenor, dau. and coheir of Daniel Wilson, of Glasgow, shaw, of Talk'oth' Hill, born April 22, 1833; living 1869.	4. Frederick Grosvenor, J. Donald, of Edinburgh, born Dec. 2, 1841; living 1869.	↑ 1869.	
5. Thomas Caddick Grosvenor, of Brompton, born Aug. 17, 1838; living 1869.	6. Alfred Octavius Grosvenor, M.D., of Pentonville, b. July 23, 1840; liv. 1869.	7. Clement Grosvenor, of Brompton, born Jan. 23, 1843; living 1869.	8. Charles Grosvenor, born March 8, 1845; died April 23, 1845.	1. Sarah Ann Alice, born Dec. 23, 1830; living 1869.	2. Selina Caddick, born Dec. 14, 1835; living 1869.
* At Stoke-upon-Trent. † At Burslem.					
3. Henrietta Louisa, born Sept. 9, 1841; died Oct. 3, 1841.					

ANCIENT HAMPSHIRE FAMILIES,

BY WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, ESQ.

IV.

BROC.

This name may be classed with those of many animals that have given names to families, as Wolf, Lyon, Bull. Fox, &c. Broc meaning in Anglo-Saxon a badger, and probably enters into such local names as Broxbourne, Brockley, Brockwell, Brocksden, &c.

But in Domesday Book the name occurs as a local name. In the Isle of Wight the King held "Broc." There was also the manor of Brok in Suffolk, which Edward the Confessor granted to the monks of Saint Edmund's *per cultellum* without any charter.¹ Godmannus de Brok occurs in that county temp. Stephen and Henry II., and his son Robert temp. Henry II. and Richard I.² The name is met with in France without the territorial prefix *de* at an early period. In the *Gallia Christiana* there is mentioned a charter of Walter Broc and his brothers Hugh and Roger temp. William I. to the Abbey of Vigor at Cerisy.³

But the family of which we are about to treat, which was very numerous and distinguished in the early Norman reigns, and is frequently met with in public records, doubtless took its name from the "Broc" in the Isle of Wight, as we find it flourishing in Hampshire and the adjoining counties of Sussex and Surrey at an early period.

Henry del Broc occurs in the Pipe Roll 1131 for Surrey; and Eustace del Broc for the same county and also for Northamptonshire. Dallington, in the latter county, says Mr. Baker (i. 129), was 1146, the fee of Robert de Freille (? Froille) whose daughter and heir he strongly conjectures married Eustace de Broc, whose daughter Eva conveyed Dallington by marriage to Walter de Chesney.

In 1138 Nigel de Broc and Radulfus de Broc are met with as

¹ Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 1.

² Davy's Suffolk Collections, Addit. MSS. British Museum.

³ 1067, Hugo Broc witnesses a charter; Pommeray, *Histoire de l'Abbaye de St. Owen*.

witnesses in a charter to the monks of Godstow, co. Oxon.¹ And Nigel de Broc occurs in the Pipe Roll for 1158.

In the *Liber Niger*, 1166, Roland (? Ralph) del Broc is stated to hold one knight's fee in Hants; and Ralph de Broc one in Shropshire of William FitzAlan; and in Sussex Robert del Broc held another of the Earl of Eu, whilst Ralph de Broc was tenant of the Earl of Arundel in West Sussex; and William Peverell held one knight's fee in Hants which belonged formerly to Rolandus de Broc.

The name does not occur in Domesday; but probably members of the family are mentioned there by their Christian names. The first name at the head of the pedigree is Ranulph de Broc, who is mentioned in the Scutage for Hants 1156. We are informed by the *Rotuli Chartarum*, 7 John, that Henry II. in a charter calls him his marshal and son of Oyn Porcell. At the same time the King gives by charter to one Radulphus Purcell his usher the ministry and land of Robert Burnell his uncle, in England and Normandy, of whomsoever held, as the said Robert Burnell enjoyed the same temp. Henry I. In this charter the King confirms to Ranulph de Broc the whole lands and office of his father, all the land of Guldeford which was his kinsman's, Reginald de Restings, and all the land which was Robert Testard's, also the marshalship of the King's house and court, and the whole land of Augemar as Wido his uncle gave and conceded it to him by concession of Nigel de Broc and his brethren, and other lands in Surrey; and in 1165 this same Ranulph de Broc held one knight's fee in Peperharrow of William de Windsor.²

The family of Purcell had considerable possessions in Shropshire at an early period, and are mentioned for several generations in Mr. Eyton's work (xi. 214). Oyn Purcell probably married an heiress of the name of Broc, which was taken by his son. At the close of the twelfth century the family of Broc not descended from Ranulph of whom we have been treating seems to have been numerous and wide-spread. We meet at this period with Reginald de Broc in Beds, Richard de Broc in Bucks, William de Broc in Kent, and Robert de Broc in Herts, and in Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 478, a Henry de Broc of

¹ *Archæological Journal*, xiii. 286.

² Eyton's *Shropshire*, i. 166.

Chesterton occurs who had issue Richard de Broc who had a son Robert de Broc who died s. p. 48 Henry III. and we learn from the *Rotuli Curie Regis* (1199-1200) that in Kent Alexander de Dovor makes a claim against Matilda widow of Elias de Broc,¹ that in Surrey Letitia widow of Robert de Broc was plaintiff in a suit, whilst the name of Adam de Broc is met with in Gloucestershire. Hervey Broc is mentioned as a Crusader 1191, and Peter Broc 1219.

Sir Ranulf de Broc the Marshal was Constable of the archiepiscopal Castle of Saltwood near Folkestone (whose picturesque ruins, still exhibiting on the towers of the gateway the arms of Archbishop Courtenay and the see of Canterbury, receive daily visitors from that fashionable watering-place during the season), and it was here, as history informs us, that the murderers of Archbishop Becket, Reginald FitzUrse, William Tracy, Hugh de Morville, and Richard Brito, arrived secretly three days after Christmas to arrange their plans before proceeding to Canterbury to execute them. Sir Ranulph, we are further told, was "a knight of a family who all hated the archbishop to the death, and who had himself boasted that he would not let him live to eat a single loaf of bread in England." Robert de Broc, a relation of Sir Ranulf's and vicar of Harrow, had treated Becket with great disrespect, and both were excommunicated by him, which was his last public act.

Sir Ranulph died about 1187, leaving daughters who subsequently became his coheirs, and a son Robert who succeeded him in the marshalship, and who, temp. Richard I. as "*Domini Regis Angliæ Marescallus*," gave to Roger Helias alias de Bentley his land in Nether Shugborough, co. Warwick.² Robert married twice, and had a son Laurence de Broc who, Mr. Eyton says (x. 220), died s. p. 1204, whilst in vol. i. p. 190, he omits both father and son in his pedigree, and makes the daughters and coheirs of Ranulph his sole issue. Lipscomb in his *History of Bucks* (i. 399), on the other hand, gives a line of descendants to

¹ In Great Mongham an estate was given to Christ church, Canterbury, by Henry de Stonlinch (? of Stonlinch co. Sussex), son of Elias de Broc, which before belonged to Alexander de Dovor (Hasted's *Kent*). In 1265 Elias de Broc and Agnes his wife occur in Kent, and in 1270 Laurence and Richard, sons of Adam de Broc.

² Shaw's *Staffordshire*, ii. 93.

Sir Laurence, but, as these descendants were not connected with Hampshire, we will not stop to investigate these discrepancies.

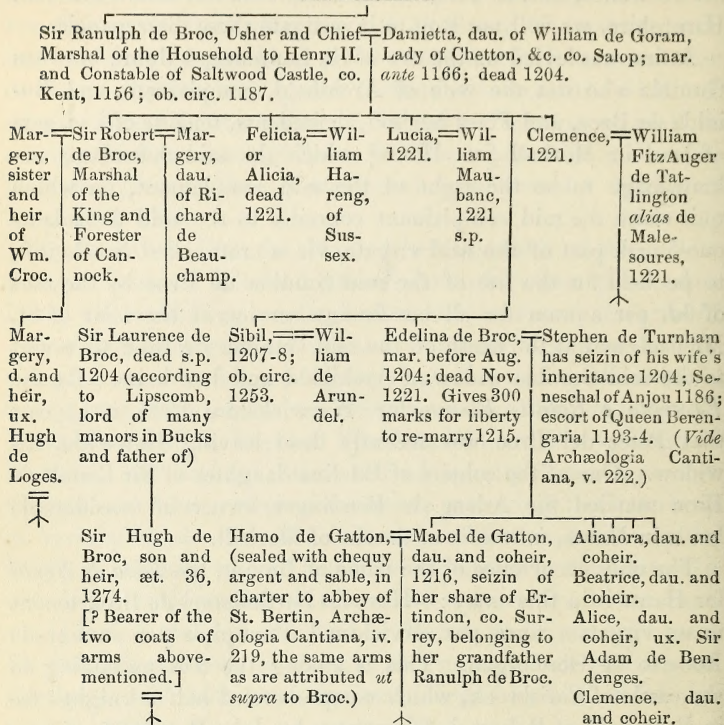
A fine was levied on the eve of St. Laurence, 4 John, between Gunilda who was the wife of Archibald, complainant, and Gunilda de Broc, and Peter her son, defendants, tenants of a virgate of land in Morhall [co. Hants] which the said defendants acknowledge to be the right of the said complainant, for which quit claim the said complainant concedes to the said defendants one-fourth part of the said virgate, viz. a croft called Northcroft, to be held for the life of the said Gunilda de Broc by the rent of 6*d.* per annum for all but foreign service, at the feast of St. Michael, and at the death of the said Gunilda de Broc to revert to the said Gunilda widow of Archibald and her heirs. By the *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium* for Warwickshire 1224, it appears that Peter del Broc was recently dead leaving Helewisha his widow. One of the coheirs of Edelina daughter of Sir Ranulf de Broc married Sir Adam de Bendinges, owner of considerable lands in Hants, *inter alia* of the fee of Morhall.

The only occurrence of the name of Broc in the *Testa de Nevill* for Hants is in this entry:—Hæredes Bartholomei de Brok tenent unam virgatam terræ per servicium 1 libræ pipis per annum de Roberto de Glamorgan. This is among the fees pertaining to the castle of Carisbrook, which comprehended half a knight's fee in Brok held of Robert de Glamorgan by John Passelewe.

The following tabular pedigree is taken from the sources before-mentioned in Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. A pedigree connecting all the branches of this knightly family is a great desideratum in genealogy.

ARMS.—Amongst the arms given in the Heraldic Dictionaries to the name of Broc are—*Argent, a badger passant sable: Gules, on a chief argent a lion passant of the first: Argent, three brocks proper;* and *Chequy argent and sable;* but as we are not informed by whom and when borne, no individual appropriation of them can be made. There are two coats, however, derived from seals that are of value as being authentic and fixed to times and persons. These are: 1. The seal engraved in *Halstead's Genealogies*, a hawk's lure on a bend with the legend *Sigill. Hugonis de Broc.* and 2. A shield quarterly, over all a bendlet, with the legend *S' Hugonis de Brok* 5 Edw. I. engraved in *Archæologia Cantiana* (iii. 143) apparently both belonging to the same person.

OYN PORCELLUS.



CROC.

Few of the families mentioned in Domesday Book can be traced beyond, and those few are generally of high descent and rank. We have however before us a name that, though it does not appear to have been borne in the early Norman reigns by persons of great baronial or knightly position, yet is mentioned in a work where we find but few who were not members of distinguished families, and which carries us back two generations earlier than the era of the Domesday survey. This authentic and invaluable aid to early genealogical researches is the *Collection des Cartulaires de France*, published some years since by the French Government in three quarto volumes, and edited by M. Guerard. In the pages of this work (iii. 424) there is met with a charter of Archambaud Vicecomes, which is witnessed by Franco

his brother and Gilbert fil. Erchenbaldi Vicecomitis, which latter was living before 1037. *Croc* and Erchenbald, brothers of Gilbert, are witnesses to a charter dated 1047 along with Emma mother of William FitzOsborn (a great tenant in chief in Domesday) and Richard de Bernai.

In the Domesday for Hants, *Croc venator* holds of the King in Andover hundred 2 hides in Todeorde. In Esseburne hundred the same *Croc* holds Estune as 6 hides and valued at 6*l*. And in Mansbridge hundred, Rainaldus, son of *Croc*, holds of the King one hide in Olvestune valued at 5 shillings. "*Croc venator*" also occurs in the Domesday for Wilts as tenant *in capite*.

Osmund, Ruald, Walter, and William *Croc* occur in the Pipe Roll for 1131; and Matthew and Walter in that for 1155-8. Walter *Croc* living 1131 married Margery, daughter and heiress of Richard Chesney, leaving Margery his daughter and heiress wife of Robert de Broc (*ut supra*).

The manor of Send in Surrey was held at the Domesday survey by Rainald—"son of Erchenbald," as appears by the *prefaced* list of tenants for the county, though not so described in the text. Erchenbald son of Rainald, probably his son, occurs in the Pipe Roll for Surrey 1131. Beatrix de Sende, apparently his descendant and a heiress, with Ruald de Calne her husband, towards the end of the twelfth century founded the priory of Newark in the parish of Sende. In 1131 Osmund *Croc* paid *xlvi s.* and *viii d.* to have again his land that was mortgaged to William de Calne. (Pipe Roll for Hants.)

The following notices of the family of *Croc* are met with in the *Testa de Nevill*:—

Philip *Croc* holds of John de Stuteville, and he of the King, half a knight's fee in Eston-*Croc* of the old feoffment "*de dono de Chet (sic), et idem de domino Rege in capite.*"

Philip *Croc* holds one-fourth part of a knight's fee in Tone-worth of the old feoffment, of Avicia de Columbers, and she of the King.

Elyas *Croc* holds Eston with its appurtenances as one knight's fee.

Elyas *Croc* holds one virgate of land in Andover by serjeanty.

Elyas *Croc* holds three knight's fees of the Abbot of Hyde.

The following are from the *Rotuli de Oblatis* :—

1200 (Wilts and Hants). Elyas Croc gives to the King 30 marks and one palfrey for an inquisition or judgment concerning one knight's fee in Eaton (? Eston), as to whether Mathew Croc his father who held that fee of the King *in capite* could alien it to his younger brother, uncle of Elias, in regard that it was a barony and *caput honoris*.

1207. Mathew de Columbers gives 200 marks to the King to have the daughter of Elias Croc for wife, with the office of forester on the death of Elyas.

3rd John, a fine was levied concerning lands in Eston in Hants, between Elias de Croc and Philip de Croc.

2nd John, Walter Croc released to the King and his heirs the moiety of the Barony which was his uncle Walter Britton's, by the name of *Servitium Medietatis Baronie*, to the end the King would be pleased to feff Richard Briewer thereof. (Madox's *Baronia Anglica*, p. 230.)

Other families seem to have had the same origin as this family of Croc. "Erchenbaldus" is mentioned in Devon and Cornwall as a Domesday tenant. Stephen son of Erchenbald occurs 1131 in the Pipe Roll for Devon. Erchenbald son of Stephen occurs as owner of several knight's fees in Devon and Cornwall 1166 (*Liber Niger Scaccarii*) ; he also occurs as Erchenbald Flandrensis, from whom the family of Fleming in Cornwall is descended. (Gilbert's *Cornwall*, i. 104.) This was doubtless the person who is met with as witness with the same description in the charter of John son of Gilbert [le Marshal]¹ along with Baldwin Flandrensis. The latter would seem to have been progenitor of the Earls of Wigtown, Waldeve son of Baldwin Flamensis occurring 1174. According to Burke's Peerage (ed. 1832, Appendix) the Barons Slane are derived from a son of Stephen son of Erchenbald of 1166.

The *lion's paw* in many coats of arms and crests was borne by several distinguished families of Flemish origin, and most probably of originally cognate origin with "Archambaud Vicecomes." Baldericus, a near relative of the Conqueror, had a son Fulke de Alneto (Daunay). This family bears a lion's paw in

¹ *Collect. Top. et Geneal.* vol. ii. p. 163.

its crest, and annulets in its arms. Richard son of Jocelin le Fleming held of Hugh son of Baldericus at the Domesday survey Cukenai and Andesley, co. Suffolk, from whom descended the Salvins and Selwyns: the latter, like the Dawnays, bore annulets in their arms, and two lion's paws for their crest. De Wortham, a branch of the Salvins, bore three lion's paws in their arms. The coat of Annesley consisted of two lion's paws crossed. Sir Michael le Fleming, living 1126, owned Furness, co. Lanc. The crest of Furneys contains a lion's paw. A coat of arms assigned to the name of Froyle of Froile, co. Hants, is *Sable, three lion's paws erased or*. The ancient Earls of Warren were lords paramount of Froille and of Newdigate, co. Surrey. The family of Newdigate of Newdigate bore three lion's paws in their arms.

No armorial seal of the English Crocs is known; but Robert Croc of Scotland, circa 1200, sealed with the *armes parlantes of three crooks*. (Laing's Catalogue of Scottish Seals, No. 221.)

The following brief pedigree makes no attempt to connect the scattered members of the family; but is confined to the early and proved part, with the addition of some members of the family of Fleming, to show at a glance the probability of their connection:

BARONS SLANE.

From Burke's Peerage.

Archenbald, a nobleman of Flanders, came over with the Conqueror and acquired lands in Devon and Cornwall.

Archenbald, of Flanders, his grandson, attended Henry II. to Ireland and acquired *int. al.* the land of Slane on the Boyne.

Stephen, his son, accompanied King John into Ireland and died temp. Hen. III. in the expedition to Gascony.

Baldwyn le Fleming, 1243, went to Scotland.

Richard le Fleming,
BARON SLANE.



Archambaud, Vicecomes.

Franco, witness to his brother's charter.

Gilbert, fil. Erchenb Vicecomitis, witness to his father's charter; living *ante* 1037.

Croc, witness to a charter; died 1047.

Erchenbald, witness to a charter; died 1047.

Stephen, son of Erchenbald, Devon, 1131.

Rainald, son of Croc, 1087, Hants.

Rainald, son of Erchenbald, 1087, Surrey.

Erchenbald, son of Stephen, seven knight's fees in Devon and Cornwall 1166. ? Erchenbald Flandrensis, who had one knight's fee in Devon 1166.

Erchenbald, son of Rainald, 1131, Surrey.

A quo ? Fleming of Cornwall.

THE BATTLE OF BAUGÉ, GEORGE BUCHANAN'S HISTORY, AND HIS FAMILY.

The elaborate and able article on this subject, by Mr. F. M. Nichols (in pp. 340–351), has suggested to me the following remarks. My excuse for offering which is, that I happened to originate some time since in the pages of *Notes and Queries* (Third Series, x. p. 32) a discussion on the question, Which of the Scottish leaders slew the Duke of Clarence? which does not yet seem to have been quite clearly ascertained, though the pretensions of one or two of the claimants for the distinction were, I think, found rather doubtful; of which more hereafter. Certainly, as Mr. F. M. Nichols remarks, George Buchanan's account of the death of Clarence may be called a "Curiosity of Literature." In fact it may take rank as a "romance," in common with many of the episodes introduced by that great scholar into his history.

The names of the nobles slain or captured on the English side are very interesting. Especially so is the name of Umfreville. Sir Gilbert de Umfreville, lord of Kyme, and (by English courtesy) Earl of Angus, was the last male in the direct line of his ancient race, which had held Redesdale and other broad lands in Northumberland "per Regalem potestatem," since the days of their kinsman the Conqueror.¹ According to Mr. Sidney Gibson, in *Northumbrian Castles, &c.* First Series (p. 56), and authorities cited, his father, Gilbert de Umfreville, who was summoned to Parliament (25th Edw. III.) as "Earl of Angus," died in 1381, and was the last *Baron* of Redesdale. The son, who fell at Baugé, married Margaret, sister of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, by which marriage, strangely enough, the castle and barony of Prudhoe and manor of Ovingham on the Tyne descended to the Percies. From this it may be inferred that Sir Gilbert died without issue, and that his widow managed to acquire his estates for her kindred to the prejudice of any collaterals of his own name. But it is

¹ From Riddell's *Peerage Law* (Vol. II. p. 1050, Note) it appears that they acquired the Earldom of Angus by the marriage, in 1243, of their head, Sir Gilbert Umfraville, to Matilda, its widowed heiress. They were forfeited by Bruce for adherence to England in the Wars of the Succession. Yet Ingelram de Umfraville was heavily fined by Edward I. in 1305 for being a Scotsman, and siding with Wallace. He was allowed ten years to pay his fine—five years' rent of his estates. (Hailes's *Annals*.) Was this the Ingelram de Umfraville who, nine years later, rode at the side of Edward II. at Bannockburn? Perhaps his fine was remitted on his becoming an Englishman?

remarkable that this family, which, for 300 years after the Conquest, held high rank among both English and Scottish nobles, seems to have been singularly unprolific in minor branches.¹

Among the prisoners at Baugé the names of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, his brothers Edmund and Thomas, and their near relative John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, form an interesting group, suggesting many recollections. They at once recall the Wars of the Roses, in which, on many a disastrous field, the illegitimate scions of "the aspiring blood of Lancaster" repaid by their devotion to the lawful head of their house the lofty honours which he had conferred on them.

The close connection, by blood and affinity, between the houses of Beaufort and Holland was a remarkable one. "John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon," himself the grandson of John of Gaunt, through his daughter Eleanor, wife of John Holland the first Duke of Exeter, and thus at once the nephew of Henry IV. and John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, was also the cousin of Margaret Holland, Countess of Somerset, daughter of Sir Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and mother of John, Edward, and Thomas Beaufort, captured at Baugé.

Margaret Holland, widow of John de Beaufort, first Earl of Somerset, espoused as her second husband Thomas Duke of Clarence, slain at Baugé, who must, I think, have been considerably her junior. This connection must also have taxed the dispensing power of the Pope pretty severely, as her second husband was the nephew, by the half-blood, of her first. Her recumbent effigy, between those of her two husbands, may be seen on a splendid altar-tomb, occupying the principal position in St. Michael's (commonly called the *Warriors'*) Chapel on the south side of the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, where probably the remains of all three repose. The female figure, the head-dress of which is most elaborate and beautiful, is in fine preservation; the faces

¹ A "William de Umfraville" however fought in the Scottish army at Halidon Hill in 1333. (Hailes's *Annals*.) And in a note to Wilson's *Memorials of Edinburgh* (II. p. 93), it is stated that the Umfraville's castle of Harbottle passed by marriage to the Talbois family; and that Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Sir Thomas Umfraville, Knight, of Harbottle, is mentioned by Wood as married about 1430 to Sir John Constable of Halsham, ancestor of the Viscounts Dunbar. What authority Wood gives is not stated. Harbottle castle was certainly at one time the property of the main line of Umfraville, but by the beginning of the sixteenth century had passed into the possession of the Lords Dacre. It was there that Margaret Tudor, widow of James IV. gave birth to her daughter, by Angus, Lady Margaret Douglas. The title of Viscount Dunbar was not created till 1620.

[Wood's authority is the Geneal. Collections of D. J. Burton; but he adds a "[qu.]" to the marriage in question. Peerage of Scotland, 1813, i. 456.]

of the husbands seem to me to have suffered some dilapidation, and to have been restored. The figure of Clarence bears a coronet.

The "Duchess of Clarence," and also the Duke of Exeter, Thomas de Beaufort, youngest brother of her first husband, are both expressly named by M. Michel (in the passage from *Les Ecossais*, referred to by Mr. F. M. Nichols), as applying for the exchange of "the Count of Angoulême, a prisoner in England, against Thomas de Beaufort, son of the Duchess, made captive at Baugé by the Constable of Scotland (Sir John Stuart of Darnley), which request was refused," for reasons not given.

Perhaps I may be allowed in conclusion a few remarks on what I think must generally be regarded as the mythical family tradition, introduced into his History by George Buchanan, on the authority of an equally mythical monkish chronicle, that his collateral ancestor, the "eques Levinianus," was the slayer of Clarence. Whoever the knight who performed this feat may have been, whether Swinton or Carmichael, it seems to me tolerably certain that he was *not* Sir Alexander Buchanan. In the first place the statement that *he* was the person occurs nowhere but in George Buchanan's *History of Scotland*, and in a careless passage of Hume of Godscroft's *History of the Houses of Douglas and Angus* (evidently copied from Buchanan), where Hume calls him "Maclellan." I venture to doubt the existence of the "Book of Pluscardine." It is not referred to in any of the works upon the Records of Scottish Religious Houses. Even if it had existed, it would no doubt have been, like all those which have come down to our time, a transcript of grants by benefactors to the society, and of deeds affecting its property, the sole value of which consists in the names of *persons* and *places* which occur in them, and not in any attempt at writing *History*, by their compilers.¹

As for Buchanan of Auchmar's "History" of his Clan, from which

¹ Since this was in type, I observe that a correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, T. G. S. (Fourth Ser. ii. 499) mentions there is a notice of the Monastery of Pluscardine in Archbishop Spottiswoode's *Account of the Religious Houses in Scotland*, where it is said—"It is commonly reported that the famous Book of Pluscardine, seen and perused by George Buchanan, was penned here. But there are some who, with greater probability, take it only to have been a copy of Fordon belonging to the monastery." If the latter *very probable* alternative be adopted, then we have got pretty near the truth. It is well known that Buchanan altered the narratives of Hector Boethius and other much more reliable chroniclers, to suit his own purposes. The Book of Pluscardine was pressed into the service also, and made to stand sponsor for the Knight of Lennox.

the Buchanan Pedigree in Burke's *Landed Gentry* is stated to be "*exclusively*" compiled, its earlier portion is very incorrect. This gentleman, who wrote so recently as the beginning of last century, when credulity was a distinguishing feature of such performances, commences it with a certain "Buey Anselan (or Absalon)," son of an Irish King, who about 1016 obtained, besides a grant of lands from Malcolm II., the more remarkable concession of the following coat of arms:—"In a field or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules, holding in his dexter paw a crooked sword proper; which continued to be the bearing of the family till the Battle of Beaugé, anno 1421;" thus anticipating the assumption of armorial bearings by the Scottish kings themselves by about two centuries! A list of very early "Lairds" of Buchanan follows, the *first* Laird however being probably the one who is called the *tenth* in the pedigree, viz. Maurice, who about the middle of the 14th century obtained from Earl Donald of the Lennox a grant of the lands of Buquhanane, from which his descendants took their surname. (*Cart. de Levenax*, p. 57.)

The supposed hero of Baugé is thus noticed in this pedigree:—

Sir Alexander, who slew the Duke of Clarence, brother of King Henry V. at the battle of Beaugé, in 1421, in return for which heroic action he received from the dauphin of France an augmentation to his armorial bearing, viz. a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered; and for crest, a hand coupée, holding a duke's coronet, within two laurel branches. He afterwards fell at the battle of Verneuil, anno 1424, unmarried.

It is very unlikely that the Dauphin of France did anything of the kind, which would indeed have been an invasion of the armorial rights of a friendly power—Scotland—the double tressure, as is well known, being a very important part of the Scottish royal arms. The story has been doubtless invented long subsequent to the date of Baugé, to account for the assumption—another proof that legends never lose in repetition—for George Buchanan says nothing of this armorial grant or augmentation.

But as a writer (J. R. C. *Notes and Queries*, Third Series, x. p. 499) justly remarks, "the claim is founded on vague family tradition." With the exception of the celebrated George, none of the Buchanan family, though an old and respectable one, ever made any figure in history. That it even existed is chiefly known from the records of Dumbartonshire, and the above quoted pedigree. It would be extremely desirable if some friend of the family would refer to an authentic early instance of a seal exhibiting the tressure and ducal crest won at Baugé, as used by a *Buchanan*. No such example appears in Laing's *Catalogue of Scottish Seals*. I am not aware if the arms stand

in Sir David Lyndsay's *Register*, the oldest in Scotland, dating from 1542, yet long after Baugé, or in the later records of the Lyon Office. Even if they did, it is obvious that this fact would not prove the alleged grant by the Dauphin. It would however be really interesting to know *how* they came to bear the lion rampant and double tressure.

The pedigree next informs us that Sir Alexander's brother, who carried on the family, and who is styled the thirteenth (in reality the fourth) laird,

Sir Walter, married Isabel daughter of Murdoch Stuart, Duke of Albany and Governor of Scotland, by whom (with a daughter married to Gray of Foulis, ancestor of Lord Gray) he had three sons :—

I. Patrick, his successor.

II. Maurice, treasurer to Lady Margaret, daughter of James I. and Dauphiness of France, with whom he left Scotland.

III. Thomas, ancestor of the Buchanans of Carbeth.

This statement, that "Sir Walter" married a daughter of Murdoch Duke of Albany, (which I observe is quoted in a note to Mr. Nichols's article,) is perfectly unfounded. Duke Murdoch had no daughters, and after his tragical execution in 1425 his *sole surviving* child was his son James, who left no legitimate issue, or they would have succeeded to the honours of the ancient Earldom of Lennox. Failing them, the children of Duke Murdoch's daughters would have been entitled to the earldom, a claim which it is needless to add was never made by the Buchanans, notwithstanding the long controversy that ensued on the death of the Duke's widow, Duchess Isabella, Countess of Lennox, between the representatives of her sister, the lady of Rusky, for its honours.¹ This contest, as is known, resulted in the victory of the Stuarts of Darnley, an illustrious but unlucky race.

These extracts from the Pedigree may serve to show how little credence is to be placed in the statements of Buchanan of Auchmar, the *sole* authority, except the non-existent Pluscardine Book (*i.e.* George Buchanan's *History*), for the exploit of his clansman at Baugé.

Those who may take the trouble of examining for themselves will find grounds for amusement in some of the statements of the family historian and his successors, its continuators. The Buchanan shield and its quarterings, with its four crests and five mottoes, cannot fail

¹ In the *Black Book of Taymouth* a similar claim is put forward in the Breadalbane Pedigree. "Duncan in Aa," Knight of Lochow, the first Campbell of Glenurchay, is there said to have married "Margaret Stewart, dochter to Duke Murdoch, on whom he begatt twa sonnes, Archbald and Colene Campbells." This daughter, if she existed, cannot have been lawful, or her sons would have been in the entail of the Earldom of Lennox, a claim never put forward by any of the Campbells.

to attract attention. With regard to one of these mottoes, "Clarior hinc honos," the remark may be made, that it seems to be a play upon the word "Clare-Inch," the name of an island in Loch Lomond, formerly part of the Buchanan possessions, said to have been given to the chief by one of the ancient Earls of Lennox, and from which the clan is reputed to have taken its slughorn or war-cry.

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

Having shown the foregoing to our former correspondent, we have received from him the following remarks :—

I have read the article of ANGLO-SCOTUS with interest. I have not the knowledge nor the materials to enable me to form an adequate judgment upon the question which he raises, as to the *bona fides* of George Buchanan's citation of the "Pluscardine Book." I confess that, apprehending a certain reserve with respect to the name of *Alexander Macalselanus eques Levinianus*, the suspicion did cross my mind that there might be some mystification as to the authority cited, of which I could find no mention in any work to which I had access. The question thus raised is one of considerable literary and historical interest.

If Buchanan's *Liber Pluscartensis* should prove to be mythical, what does ANGLO-SCOTUS say to Buchanan's story of the coronet of Clarence (*cujus memini*), sold by Sir Alexander Macauslan to Sir John Stuart of Darnley for 1,000 angels, and by him pawned to Robert Huston for 5,000? (as quoted in p. 349 *ante*.) If the whole narrative is imaginary, it is certainly a singular example of a circumstantial fiction. Perhaps the most probable conjecture is that these incidents at least were derived from family tradition.

With regard to the antiquity of the Buchanan arms, and of the crest of the armed hand and ducal cap, which are evidently allusive to the tradition above mentioned, I hope that some of your correspondents who are learned in Scottish heraldry will answer ANGLO-SCOTUS's query. The motto which usually accompanies this crest, *Clarior hinc honos*, appears to me to bear a double allusion to the family war cry "Clare Inch," and to the name of Clarence, whose spoils are thus commemorated. The arms of Buchanan are themselves remarkable, and court inquiry. Setting aside the tressure, the origin of which is attributed to the honours of Baugé, the black lion rampant upon the gold field is a significant coat, both from its simplicity and from the fact

that it is not to be traced, as the arms of most of the minor noblesse of Scotland, to the influence of feudal or family connection. The antiquity of the arms is rendered probable by the fact that the Buchanans were unquestionably a knightly family in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Buchanan of Auchmar states that the lion of Buchanan anciently carried a sword, but this looks rather like a modern fancy. According to Nisbet, the old blazon of Buchanan of that ilk was, Or, a lion salient sable, degutted of the first, within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered of the second. The more received coat with the above mentioned crest, and with falcons for supporters, is also given by him from the *New Register*.¹

Before concluding, I will add a word respecting Buchanan of Auchmar's history, which appears to me to be treated too disdainfully by ANGLO-SCOTUS. That he was credulous of old traditions respecting his family is manifest enough from his undoubting narrative of the early Irish history of the race; and that he was ignorant at what period coat armour was first assumed is clear from his deriving the lion of Buchanan from a grant of King Malcolm II. in the eleventh century. But this credulity and this ignorance were shared by the best historians and antiquaries of his day, and when he comes to historical times, Auchmar evidently appreciates the importance of fortifying his narrative by reference to records. The earliest records to which he distinctly refers in proof of his pedigree are certain charters of mortification preserved in the Cartulary of Paisley, in which Anselan *seneschallus* of the earl of Lenox is said to be named, I presume as witness. The same Anselan, and his two sons Gilbert and Methlen, are stated to be described as "clients" or vassals of the earl in a charter of Malcolm Earl of Lenox of the lands of Luss; and to another charter of his feudal superior, "Absolon of Buchanan" is said to be a witness. The same Anselan is stated to have obtained from Earl Malcolm a grant of the island of Clareinch in Lochlomond, dated in 1225, to which Dougal, Gilchrist, and Ancelyn, the earl's brethren, were witnesses. The correctness of some of these references can now be tested by the printed Cartulary of Paisley. The grant of Clareinch would seem to have been among the Buchanan muniments belonging to the Duke of Montrose. He then cites a charter of confirmation of Clareinch and some other lands of Buchanan granted in favour of Gilbert of Buchanan by King Alexander II. in the 17th year of his reign, 1231. This he cites from "Buchanan's old evidences,"

¹ Nisbet's Heraldry, 290.

which probably remain, if still preserved, in the Duke of Montrose's muniment room. He also states that the same Gilbert was witness to a charter granted by Malcolm Earl of Lenox in 1274, preserved in the "Chartulary of Dumbartonshire." If these references are genuine, the authentic history of the family is carried back a century earlier than the time of Maurice of Buchanan, whom ANGLO-SCOTUS recognises as the *first* laird, but who appears to have been already known by the name of Buchquhanane before the charter of Donald Earl of Lenox granting (or confirming) to him the lands of Buchquhanane, to which ANGLO-SCOTUS alludes.¹ The same Maurice is said by Auchmar to appear in another charter as Maurice *Macausland* dominus de Buchanan. The rank which the family then possessed is shown by their matrimonial connections. This Maurice appears upon good evidence to have married the daughter of Sir John de Menteth, granddaughter of Walter le Steward Earl of Menteth, and second cousin of King Robert II.² It was probably on account of this alliance, which does not appear to have been known by Auchmar, that Walter Buchanan, the son of Maurice, is styled in a charter of that King, cited by Auchmar, the King's cousin. The same laird is named in a charter of Robert III. printed in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, as Walter de Buchanan, knight.³

This Sir Walter was the grandfather of Sir Alexander Buchanan, the hero of Baugé, and of Sir Walter Buchanan, who is stated to have made a second royal alliance, by marrying Isabel, daughter of Murdac Duke of Albany, by his wife Isabel, eldest daughter and heir of Duncan Earl of Lenox.

With respect to the latter Sir Walter Buchanan's alleged marriage, the same obvious difficulty occurred to me on first perusing the pedigree, which is mentioned by ANGLO-SCOTUS, namely, that if the succeeding lairds of Buchanan were, as is represented, the issue of this marriage, they would have been, upon the extinction of the legitimate male issue of Murdac Duke of Albany, the nearest heirs, or among the nearest heirs, to the Earldom of Lenox, to which it does not appear that the Buchanans ever made claim.

This earldom stood limited by a charter, dated 8th Nov. 3 Rob. III. 1392, to Duncan Earl of Lenox and his heirs male, with remainder to Murdac and Isabella and the survivor of them, *et heredibus inter ipsos*

¹ Origines Paroch. Scotiæ, 32.

² See Douglas, Peerage of Scotland, article Menteth, and evidences there cited.

³ Registrum Magni Sigilli, p. 212.

procreandis, with remainder to the heirs of Duncan.¹ If the attainder of Murdac involved what our lawyers call the corruption of his blood, the children of his daughter would be unable to claim any estate or honours as his heirs; but whether according to Scottish law this would let in the ultimate remainder to the heirs of Duncan, as though the line of Murdac and Isabella were actually extinct, I am unable to say. The claimants of the earldom at a later date were the issue of the sisters of Isabella Duchess of Albany, namely, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Stuart of Darnley, and Margaret, married to Robert Men-teth of Rusky.

It is observable that Auchmar very honestly states his principal authority for the marriage of Sir Walter Buchanan to be the "Genealogical Tree of the Family;" but he cites in confirmation a charter of Isabel Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lenox, dated in 1443, the witnesses to which were "Andrew and Murdoch, the Duchess's nephews, and Walter laird of Buchanan, her son-in-law, knight, with divers others."² The persons here named as nephews (*nepotes*) were probably Andrew and Murdac, the grandsons of the duchess, being illegitimate sons of her son James. The former was afterwards Chancellor of Scotland and had the earldom of Lenox for his life,³ 1471. Murdac de Albania was also witness to a charter by the duchess of Albany in 1451 to the Dominicans of Glasgow.

Among the issue of the marriage of Sir Walter Buchanan with Isabel of Albany, Auchmar, still following, no doubt, the family tree, mentions Maurice Buchanan, Treasurer to the Lady Margaret, daughter of James I. and Dauphiness of France, who went to that kingdom with her. The description of this personage is confirmed by Fordun, or rather by Bower, his continuator, who mentions *Mauritius de Buchananæ, clericus, Thesaurarius Delphinisæ*, among the attendants of the dauphiness in 1436.⁴ And it is remarkable that a French document in which this ecclesiastic is mentioned appears to confirm in an indirect way the asserted alliance of his family. In October 1427, Sir John Stuart of Darnley, the Constable of the Scottish army in France, was sent by Charles VII. to Scotland to negotiate the marriage of the Dauphin with the Princess Margaret; and among the sums ex-

¹ Registrum Magni Sigilli.

² This charter is stated to have been in the possession of Buchanan of Drumakill, whose muniments appear from the author's preface to have been submitted to his perusal.

³ Registrum Magni Sigilli, l. vij. No. 193.

⁴ Fordun, lib. xvi. c. 12.

pended on the occasion by the French Court appear the following items: "To Sir John Stuart, Constable of the Scots, to aid him make his voyage to Scotland 500*l.*; to Master Morice Boconon, kinsman of the said Constable, 40*l.*"¹ It would appear from this entry that the Buchanans were in some way closely connected with the Stuarts of Darnley. This may have been through the alliance of both families with that of Lennox: it may have been by some earlier marriage. In any case, however, it is difficult to believe that the Dauphiness's treasurer is correctly placed in the pedigree. The grandson of the Duchess of Albany, and great-nephew of Sir John Stuart of Darnley, would surely be too young to have been in an office of trust in 1436, and in the pay of France in 1427. It seems more probable that *Mauritius de Buchanane* was a brother of Sir Walter; or, if a son, a son by a previous marriage. It must be admitted that it is difficult to reconcile the descent of the subsequent lairds of Buchanan from Isabel of Albany with the entire absence of all claim upon the earldom of Lenox by the family of Buchanan. It can scarcely be supposed that the attainder of Murdac would have put them so completely out of the field, when their assumed ancestor, Isabella Duchess of Albany, continued in the enjoyment of the earldom during her life. It appears most probable that the representatives of the family of Buchanan at the time when the earldom was in dispute were descended from another marriage.

The remarks I have made, which are necessarily very imperfect, being founded upon memoranda collected when I had access to books from which I am shut out at present, may serve to show that Auchmar's history of his family, though it is no more to be taken upon trust than any other history ever written, is not to be rejected without examination as characteristically fabulous. The family of Buchanan is not only an ancient and respectable one, as *Anglo-Scotus* observes, but appears to have allied itself during the period when it was most flourishing, from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, with the most illustrious in Scotland; and I am inclined to think that the particulars stated by Auchmar will generally be found to be based upon an honest though not always critical use of evidence which he collected with no little labour and research.

F. M. NICHOLS.

¹ *Mémoires pour l'histoire de Bretagne*, t. 2, col. 1205, cited by Michel, *Ecossais en France*, vol. i. p. 156; where it stands printed "a maistre Morice de Botonon parent dudit connestable, 40*l.*" The *c* and *t* in ancient writings are frequently indistinguishable.

REJOINDER BY ANGLO-SCOTUS

TO SIR JAMES STUART MENTETH'S ARTICLE ON THE STUART-MENTETH
PEDIGREE.

Having perused the Baronet's very interesting though somewhat discursive paper, I am perfectly ready at once to agree that, in the main, he has proved his case, and to admit that, regarding his pedigree *from his own point of view*, he naturally felt nettled at my criticisms. But I beg permission to state the circumstances under which *my article* was written, and thus enable the reader to judge whether the imputations of "ignorance" and "presumption" are fairly applicable.

In his *Reply to the Partition of the Lennox* (Edin. 1835), pp. 75-6, the late Mr. Riddell, one of the most cautious and accurate of men in stating *facts* in his own peculiar walk, deliberately accused Robert Menteith, the ex-pastor of Duddingston, (who had fled to France in 1633 to avoid capital punishment for adultery,) of inventing the territorial designation of "Salmonet," when he presented himself to Cardinal Richelieu, and afterwards, by the interest of his patrons (de Retz and others), of obtaining a "bore brief," "abounding in error and misrepresentation," planting himself and his brother Patrick in the house of Menteith, utterly without warrant.¹ Put in the mildest form, Mr. Riddell considered Menteith, his father Alexander the "merchant burgess," and his brother, *genealogical impostors*. These statements, never *publicly* contradicted in any printed book, have been reiterated in such works as Mr. Seton's *Scottish Heraldry*, published in 1863, and Mr. Hill Burton's *Scot Abroad*, published in 1864.

Seeing this concurrence of authorities, and further that in the printed pedigree "Alexander Menteith, Esq. of Salmonet" (otherwise merchant burgess of Edinburgh²), and his immediate ancestors,

¹ It is, as Sir James observes, a "minor blunder," but I shall take leave to correct his implication that *de Retz*, not Richelieu, was Salmonet's first patron. When the pastor eluded the hands of justice in 1633, de Retz (then named de Gondi) was but a youth of twenty, and, however agreeable as a brother debauché (Mr. Riddell says truly that Menteith bore some resemblance to de Retz), was in no position to advance him, while Richelieu was at the head of affairs then, and till his death in 1642. I shall leave Sir James in possession of his belief that his relative has been hardly dealt with. Opinions may differ on that point, quite apart from "polemical bitterness." It may be questioned whether the life of an adulterer, a renegade, and pervert could afford much in the way of good example to outweigh these damning facts.

² Alexander was evidently a considerable merchant, for, even taking his "inventory with debts" at pounds Scots, the currency of that day, which Sir James knows is

Andrew and Robert, were the *sole links* connecting Sir James's line of Menteiths with the baronial house of Kerse, the public (myself included) were perfectly warranted in esteeming the lineage a "doubtful" one, and my criticisms were quite justifiable.

Sir James completely forgets that, although he, so long ago as 1838 (evidently in consequence of the strong adverse opinion formed by Mr. Riddell to the truth of the "Salmonet" pedigree), entered into correspondence with that gentleman, which resulted in corroborating the disputed bore-briefs, yet *these letters remained in his own private repositories*—were thus perfectly inaccessible to the public—and so far as *they* were concerned, might be held—to use a legal phrase—*pro non scriptis*! "Omniscience," indeed, could only have guided one to the knowledge of these new facts, and Sir James himself must permit me to say that he has himself alone to blame for the present discussion. He must be aware of a dictum often used by his late learned friend, viz. that a pedigree without proper proofs, or reference to the quarter where such may be found, is valueless; and, in the full consciousness that the "Salmonet" lineage was questioned (indeed denied) by Mr. Riddell, in one of his well-known controversial books, Sir James was bound to have inserted in the Baronetage a brief notice of the change in his views, more especially as he *now* says that the latter portion of it was compiled from documentary evidence by the last-named gentleman. The *briefest* of notes that Mr. Riddell gave the lineage his *imprimatur* would have satisfied every one.

As for the claim to the MALE REPRESENTATION OF THE HOUSE OF STUART. Whatever Mr. Riddell latterly said regarding the Carribber representation of the Menteiths of Kerse, he can have given no countenance to any such pretension as that they were also "heirs male of the Stuarts." He formed a pretty strong opinion on this subject at an early period of his professional career, and maintained it till the close of his life. If Sir James will turn to page 156 of a work with which he is evidently acquainted, as he quotes from it—the *Comments on Keir*—he will I think find some such expressions as these, viz. "that any one who claims the Male Stuart Representation must legally trace his descent from Sir John Stuart of Bonkill," and that "no one has yet done so." This was written in 1860, and no mention of or allusion

one-twelfth of the sum he names, (58,937*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*) the effects would almost reach 6,000*l.* sterling. The charge of "maliciously trumping up" the story that he was only a fisherman, may quite as well be made against Mr. Riddell, who did his best to perpetuate it, as any one else.

to Menteith occurs in it, nor could it, for the Menteiths of Kerse were in no way connected with Bonkill except as a junior branch of the main Stewart line, *long* before it became *Royal*. Mr. Riddell evidently thought the Earls of Galloway, who descend from Sir William Stuart of Jedworth, and bear the Bonkill bend *engrailed*, were likely claimants for the honour. For these reasons I venture still to "deny the chiefship or representation of the Stuarts to the Closeburn family."

Sir James charges me with misapprehending the grounds on which he makes it. Not so; for assuming, as I was entitled to do when I wrote, that Salmonet was an impostor in the character of a cadet of the Menteiths of Kerse, whom I knew perfectly well to be paternally Stewarts, there was no other possible ground for the claim except through the scion of Dalguise, which was none whatever. Nor is my "ignorance" so deep, as not to be aware that the Stewart fesse with the label of three teeth, as shown on the effigy of Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, at Inchmahome, was afterwards changed by his descendants into a bend dexter. How Sir James can possibly imagine that he has set me right on this point is a mystery. I distinctly mentioned the fact near the close of my article, and instanced the seal of Menteith of West Carse in 1496 as an example. What is more, the Baronet misunderstands the import of my expression "younger branch." From the context this could not possibly be understood otherwise than as applying to a "younger branch [of the Stuarts]," and not to the younger branches of *any* family who might be selected by Sir James to suit his argument. His selection besides is a bad one. If he has read the *Comments on Keir*, he knows, or ought to know, that the chief or bend *sable* belongs to, and has never been changed by, the Cadder *Stirlings*, while the bend *azure* or *vert* is the bearing of the Keir family, and that these families are not related by male connection, but total strangers in blood.

Therefore it is a novelty that the tinctures of the Stewart *cheque* (not that of the *bend*) were varied by a younger branch, even admitting that Nisbet said so, which may be a mistake on Sir James's part, as he has made several in quoting my article.¹ But, granting that it is so, the instance is unique, as, with the exception of Menteith, all the younger branches of the Stewarts have retained the original colours of the fesse *chequé*, viz. *argent* and *azure*, adding some mark, a bend, a *bordure*, and so forth, to indicate their juniority.

¹ I have not the work beside me, but I took an accurate sketch of the above seal of William Menteith. The *chequé* seems to me to be *argent* and *azure* (not *sable*).

I shall not discuss the retours, which do not *now* affect the matter, Sir James having established his vital position, but can assure him that I am able to distinguish between general and special services, and likewise between the *dominium directum* and the *dominium utile*.

As for the *suppressio veri* with which Sir James charges me in keeping back the Burrowine retours to serve my own purpose, I beg to assure him such is not the fact. I found no retours in the index where the name of "Menteth" occurred in conjunction with lands named "Burrowine" *during the seventeenth century*, and did not look further, as, in the *then* state of matters, they could have proved nothing in favour of the disputed link of Salmonet. I admit, however, that I ought to have restricted my statement *to that century*, and to that extent plead guilty to the charge of error. Nor shall I go into the *Lymphad* question, of which, now that the Salmonets are shown to be *bonâ fide* Menteiths, it is not needful to treat. The expression "invention" was of course only applicable to its "assumption" by the supposed impostors, as Sir James will readily admit.

I think, all things considered, he has no cause to regret that the *bonâ fide* evidence in support of the weak links in his Pedigree, hitherto confined entirely to his own repositories, has been brought to daylight in these pages, and will in future form a complete answer to all cavils against the *Salmonet* ancestry. The central figure of that family circle, the "Sieur de Montet," "the ex-parson of Duddingston," &c., has been the *bête noir* to all his relations. But for his appearance in it I should never have ventured to lay a finger on the tree. Were it expedient to do so, I could convince Sir James, by production of an authority which I am sure he would respect, that the supposed fiction of Salmonet attached the worst character to the Closeburn Pedigree, and this so recently as the last six months, placing its authenticity, *at the above date*, in the opinion of the gentleman referred to, on a par with that of "Stuart of Allanton," so memorably demolished in the *Saltfoot Controversy*, and several others in the Baronetage, unnecessary to particularize at present. I have thus been far from singular in the opinion to which I ventured to give expression in the offending article, but hope I have condoned any apparent discourtesy, certainly never intended. I frankly apologise to the honorable Baronet, and trust he will withdraw any imputations under which I am supposed in his mind to labour.

1st December 1868.

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

ANI BORO.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,

A review of the *History of Clerkenwell*, by the late William J. Pinks, which appeared in *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 433, contains an engraving and an interesting description of the "faire marble tombe" of Sir William Weston, Lord Prior of the Knights Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem at the period of the suppression by Henry VIII. of that Order in England.

Differing on an important particular from the writer of that article, I wish, ere I offer my reasons for doing so, to be permitted to repeat for such of your readers as may fail to remember the details given by him, that the monument in question, which stood in the chancel of the church at St. James at Clerkenwell previous to its restoration at the close of the last century, was remarkable both for its design and execution. The achievement of the Lord Prior was carved in the centre of the marble canopy which formed part of it; the arms (which as the Reviewer remarks are not correctly rendered in the engraving), being, quarterly, 1 and 4, Ermine, on a chief azure five bezants, for *Weston*; 2 and 3, Argent,¹ three camels sable, for *Camell*; in chief, in token of his office, Gules, a cross argent, "the silver cross on the bloody field" of the Order of St. John. This shield was surmounted by a singular cap or helmet, above which was the crest of a Saracen's head, full-faced, wreathed, and surrounded by a mantling, whilst the scroll below the shield bore the motto ANY BORO.²

With reference to the long-vexed question regarding the signification of this extraordinary motto the Reviewer states as follows:

The motto of the Lord Priors of Saint John, SANE BARO, seems to have been corrupted in this instance to ANY BORO. The Lord Prior of Saint John's took precedence as the Premier Baron of England, and this motto appears intended to assert that privilege.

¹ Not Or, as stated by the reviewer. The arms of Sir William Weston as above given may be found in MS. I. 2, fol. 12, Heralds' College. The father of Sir William was Edmond Weston of Boston, co. Lincoln, temp. Henry VII., who married Catharine, daughter and heir of John Camell of Shapwick, co. Dorset, by his wife Joan, sister and heir of John de Plessey of Hedley. The elder brother of Sir William was Sir Richard Weston of Sutton Place, near Guildford, co. Surrey.

² Altered to SANE BARO in the engraving by J. and H. Storer, in Cromwell's *History of Clerkenwell*.

And again in the note :—

The motto is printed ANI BORO for Sir Richard Weston in *Excerpta Historica*, p. 331. (To Sir Richard it did not really belong, as it was the official motto of the Lords of St. John.) It would seem to have been often misunderstood or regarded as unintelligible.

The first author who propounded this solution of the difficulty appears to have been Cromwell, who in his *History of Clerkenwell* (8vo. London, 1828, pp. 189 to 191), while recording the contest of opinion betwixt antiquaries who would fain have solved the meaning of this dark saying, and after devoting some space and much ingenuity to the task, cuts the gordian knot by concluding that the sculptor was alone to blame, inasmuch as that, in lieu of SANE BARO, "Truly a Baron," or "A Baron indeed," he ignorantly and carelessly substituted hard words without meaning, as he chiselled ANI BORO.

Wallen, in his *History of the Round Church at Little Maplestead*, 8vo. 1836, guardedly endorses Cromwell's opinion; but in his *History of Clerkenwell*, p. 212, Mr. Pinks, discarding all doubt, writes in 1860 as follows :

There is still preserved a very curious illuminated drawing upon vellum of the House of Lords in the reign of Henry VIII., in which the prior of St. John of Jerusalem is represented seated at the head or right hand of the temporal barons. SANE BARO, "Truly a Baron," or "A Baron indeed," was the proud motto borne by the Lord Priors of St. John; but, pompous as it certainly was, it accorded with the high dignity which they enjoyed.

It is foreign to our subject to consider whether or not SANE BARO was the official motto of the Lord Priors of St. John at Clerkenwell, or to enter into the question whether it did not belong to a prior of the order who preceded Sir William Weston. I desire only to state my conviction that ANI BORO has no connection with it whatever; that it has a signification of its own, and that it was borne by Sir William Weston and his ancestors as the motto, or rather as one of the mottoes, of their house.

Before adducing tangible evidence, let me fall back upon tradition for the origin of the adoption of the words in question.

In the old church of Weston-under-Lyzard in Staffordshire still exist the mutilated effigies of two Crusaders, representing Sir Hamo de Weston, Lord of Weston and Blymenhull, in the reign of the second Henry, and of his descendant Sir Hugh de Weston, who married one of the ladies of the family of Audithley (or Audley) of Newport, co. Salop, and who was Lord of Weston in the time of Edward I.

This Sir Hugh in battle with the infidel captured one of the sacred

standards of "the Faithful," decapitating in single combat the Paynim who bore it. The slaying of these children of perdition being considered in those days profitable unto salvation, and the pleasurable duty of the pious Christian as well as the gallant soldier, was naturally, as the old Chroniclers tell us, a genial excitement of frequent occurrence, and it is evident therefore that the Mahomedan standard captured by the knight was more than usually holy, and the chief who bore it more than commonly distinguished, for we find that Sir Hugh de Weston discarded his ancient family cognizance of the black eagle in favour of the dismal similitude of the head of the deceased Emir, and that he adopted moreover as an addition to this unpleasant device, the last wild cry of agony of the dying Moslem, ANI BORO.

Thus runs the legend; and the dull prose of the 19th century bears strong circumstantial evidence in favour of its truthfulness. ANY BORO, or as it occurs more frequently ANI BORO, is but the occidental version of the Syriac *Ani buroh*, "I go," the idiomatic equivalent also for "I am spent," "I'm a gone 'coon," "I am done for."

I do not offer this statement without the support of sufficient authority, and I have pleasure in recording my sense of obligation to the undermentioned distinguished orientalists whom from time to time I have personally consulted on the subject, viz. Doctor Antonio Ceriani, one of the curators of the Ambrosian Library at Milan; Padre Bollig, the Professor of Arabic, Syriac and Sanscrit at the Collegio Romano, and amanuensis of the Library of the Vatican; the learned Maronite, Matteo Sciahuan, Professor of Arabic and Syriac at the College of the Propaganda; and the Abbot Ambrosio, Principal of the College of the Maronites at Rome. To this list I wish to add the name of the Bali Borgia, the venerable chief of the modern representatives in Italy of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; a courteous gentleman learned in the history of the past, to whom I also feel much indebted.¹

¹ Dr. W. Wright, to whom, amongst other works, we are indebted for important contributions from the Syriac to the Apocryphal History of the New Testament, has very recently written to me as follows:—

"British Museum, 23 Jan. 1869.

"DEAR SIR,—I have read your letter and the opinions of my friend the Abbé Ceriani and of Professor Sciahuan, &c. therein contained, regarding the Weston motto ANI BORO. Without venturing to affirm the absolute correctness of their explanation, I can myself offer nothing better, and I think you may rest contented therewith. A similar exclamation was uttered by the Caliph Ali when cut down by an assassin at Al Kûfah on the 15th Ramadham, A.H. 40 = 19th January, A.D. 661. '*Fuztu wallâhi*,' 'I am sped by God.'

"As for vulgarisms, the hordes who fought against the Crusaders would speak any-

The key to the mystery, so long hidden from the light of day, is thus proved to owe its origin to the East; and I am curious to learn if a parallel instance exists of an oriental motto, deriving its source from the Crusades, being borne by any other family in the united kingdom.

Many Visitations and other authentic documents now preserved in the libraries of the Heralds' College and of the British Museum bear record that the Saracen's head as well as the more ancient crest of the eagle was borne by the Westons of Weston under Lyzard and their descendants from an early period, and it is in the College of Arms in a manuscript entitled "A Description of the Standards borne in the Field by Peers and Knights in the reign of Henry VIII.," which was compiled between A.D. 1510—1525, that we find, in addition to the banner of Sir William Weston, the standard of his elder brother Sir Richard Weston, who was the representative of that branch of the Westons of Staffordshire. Sir Richard did not belong to the order of Knights Hospitallers, and the motto on his standard as recorded in the archives of the heralds by the officials of the period must undoubtedly have been hereditary in his house. That motto, twice embroidered diagonally on his standard, was ANI BORO.

At the Heralds' College also, in the Book of Pedigrees *Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 124, is the blazon of Mr. John Webbe-Weston, which affords the most modern authoritative example of the motto with which I am acquainted. Mr. John Webbe, in accordance with the royal sign manual, dated 22nd June 1782, assumed the name and arms of Weston pursuant to the will of Melior Mary Weston, spinster, deceased, only daughter and heir of John Weston of Sutton Place, and the last of her race in direct descent from Sir Richard Weston, temp. Henry VIII. above mentioned. With the arms, Ermine, on a chief azure five bezants, and the crest a Saracen's head proper, filleted argent and azure, the bow over the left temple, for Weston, the heralds gave also the motto which had been borne by Melior Mary's ancestors, ANI BORO.

I doubt not that many other instances could be readily adduced, but I consider that I have brought forward sufficient for my purpose.

I cannot however dismiss the subject without one word in favour of

thing but correct Arabic. The great mass of them, like Saladin himself, were foreigners. You must make allowances besides for the difficulty Sir Hugh de Weston may have felt in catching and writing down the strange sounds.

"What a mess travellers make in our own day of such simple things as '*Lá iláh illa' iláh*,' and '*El-hamdu li' iláh*,' and the like.—Yours sincerely, WM. WRIGHT."

the sculptor maligned by Cromwell. That any artist engaged upon so elaborate and beautiful a work as the remarkable monument to the last Lord Prior of Clerkenwell undoubtedly was, should have been guilty of so grave a mistake as to substitute ANY BORO for SANE BARO is in itself under any circumstances most improbable; but it would have been well nigh impossible for him to have done so under the direct supervision of Sir William Weston himself. But that the Lord Prior superintended the preparation of his tomb and caused its erection in his own conventual church of St. John is a very credible supposition; for which I am indebted to the Reviewer, from whose opinion regarding ANI BORO I regret to have been compelled to differ.

W.

NOTE. While it must be admitted that our Correspondent has shown good proof that this singular motto has long been regarded as appurtenant to the family of Weston, we cannot agree with him that it is foreign to the subject to consider whether it was the official motto of the Lord Prior of St. John, in times anterior to the period when that dignity was occupied by a Weston.

On one side of the Priory Gate at Clerkenwell it occurred with the name of Thomas Docwra the Lord Prior in 1504, but under the form SANS RORO—not so much unlike *Sane Baro*.

At Temple Balsall. "On the great beam over the old kitchen chimney is cut in wood *a chevron engrailed between three fermaux, in chief a Jerusalem cross*, with this motto: *Sane Baro*." (Dugdale's Warwickshire, edit. Thomas, 1730, p. 969.) This passage is one of Dr. Thomas's additions. The arms were evidently those of Docwra, whose plates charged with pallets are mistaken for fermaux.

The parliament roll of 6 Hen. VIII. 1515, published by T. Willement in 1829, also gives the arms of "The lord off saint John's, lord Thomas Docwra." In the accompanying letterpress the editor gives his motto as *Sant boro*, but without stating his authority.

At the Preceptory at Dymore, co. Hereford, it appeared as *Sancte boro* (Gentleman's Magazine, 1755.)

Whatever other instances may occur to the readers of these pages, we shall feel obliged by the communication of them. [EDIT. H. & G.]

The following remarks of Anstis occur in Fiddes's Life of Wolsey, Appendix of "Collections," p. 114: "We find the Prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, who was no part of the Clergy, sitting at the head of the Temporal Barons, and thence he was stiled *Primus Baro Angliæ*. Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. 2, m. 13. Pat. 10 Edw. IV. p. 1, m. 13. Camden, Brit. p. 123."

DOUBTFUL PEDIGREES.

On again glancing at the *Landed Gentry* (1848 Edition,) I find myself, to use the expression of Sir Dugald Dalgetty, obliged to "pretermit," for the present, notice of several highly-embellished Pedigrees, the means of satisfactorily analysing which are not at hand, and therefore, passing on, beg to call attention to the following, on which I have for some time had an eye. It is that of a family which is, beyond doubt, sprung from a stock of small landowners of no particular antiquity, and has of late years acquired considerable wealth in mercantile pursuits, but which, not satisfied with distinction in such walks alone, would fain palm off on the uninformed a tree finding its root in no less a stock than the ducal line of Montrose.

GRAHAM OF TAMRAWER.

In 1848 its head is thus described:

William Graham, Esq. of Burntshiels, co. Renfrew, present representative of the family of Tamrawer, married first Catherine, daughter of John Swanston, esq.¹ by whom he has five sons and two daughters.

This gentleman being dead, it is presumed that the "representative" now must be his son of the same Christian name, who is the rather "advanced" liberal M.P. for Glasgow, and distinguished himself in the defunct Parliament by a remarkable oration in behalf of Mr. Gladstone's abortive Reform Bill. * The lineage commences thus :

The lands of Tamrawer, with several other farms forming the estate of Tamrawer, in Kilsyth parish, and county of Stirling, belonged, in the year 1427, to Robert Graham, designed of Tamrawer, who was descended from Graham of Dundaff (of whom the Montrose family), which barony is adjacent. Robert died in the year 1469, and was succeeded by his son,

(2) WILLIAM GRAHAM, of Tamrawer, who died in 1512, and was succeeded by his son,

(3) JAMES GRAHAM, of Tamrawer, who died in 1543, and was succeeded by his son,

(4) WILLIAM GRAHAM, of Tamrawer, who died in 1561. William was succeeded by his son,

(5) ROBERT GRAHAM, of Tamrawer, who in the year 1585 built a large castellated house upon his lands. This house was a great many years afterwards burnt to the

¹ This worthy person was a grocer in the Trongate of Glasgow, though his descendants have omitted to commemorate the fact.

ground, and a small portion of the remaining walls, of great thickness, now forms part of a farm steading. A large stone, which had been placed over the main entrance of the building, having the date of it, viz. 1585, and the armorial bearings of the family, also the initials R. G. carved upon it, is still in perfect preservation.¹ Robert died in 1623, and was succeeded by his son,

(6) JAMES GRAHAM, of Tamrawer, who died a few years after his father. He was succeeded by his son,

(7) JOHN GRAHAM, of Tamrawer. He was accidentally killed on Tamrawer Hill, when making preparations to join the first Marquess of Montrose, with his tenantry, a few days previous to the battle of Kilsyth, in 1645; and a cairn of stones was erected on the spot, which still remains.

The person who drew up the above list, which is run off so glibly from father to son, is invited to produce a reference to any *authentic record* (other than a family MS.) in which *one* of these seven Grahams "of Tamrawer" can be found, or, in fact, their asserted successors for a century afterwards! Vain indeed will such an attempt prove, for the Special Retours of the county of Stirling inform us that from the year 1631, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, the "Lands of *Tamrawer*, Tamfin, Auchincloich (Easter and Wester), and the Miln of Auchincloich in the Barony of West Kers and paroch of Monyabroch" [Kilsyth] belonged, with many other lands, both in property and superiority, to the Livingstones, Viscounts Kilsyth. This family, moreover, acquired them by purchase directly from their ancient proprietors, the Menteiths of Kerse, who can be indubitably proved to have held them for several centuries before.

It is scarcely necessary to notice the erection of the "large castellated house," except to remark, by way of enlivening the subject, that it surely must be a *chateau d'Espagne*; for where would the canny Scot be found in that day, any more than in this, to build on another man's land? One must view with equal incredulity the startling assertion that a "douce" Presbyterian in the western shires could be guilty of any such treason as to contemplate joining the "Great Marquis." The army of Montrose was, almost to a man, composed of Irish and Highlanders, between whom and the Lowland Scotch the most deadly enmity existed, not by any means extinct in our own day. His decisive victory at Kilsyth was marked by the slaughter of 6000 Covenanters in the battle and pursuit, for which a bloody retribution was exacted a few weeks later by David Lesly, when the tide turned at Philiphaugh. (Hume.) The soi-disant *laird*, more likely *tenant*, of

¹ This armorial stone would be valuable and interesting evidence of the pedigree, and one would be glad to learn *where* it is accessible to inspection?

Tamrawer, if an entity, was, I have no doubt, looking on with the other rustics of Kilsyth, hoping to see the Covenant triumphant, when he met his death in the general rout.

Whether the following notices relate to any of the previous individuals is perhaps not easy to say, as neither the Christian names nor dates precisely coincide; but I find (Special Retours, Stirling) that on the 16th June, 1599, a *Robert Grahame* is served heir of *William Grahame* "of Panhoillis" his father [who was alive, as appears from a justiciary record, in January 1592], in a small property named Myddle Ballindoran, and another (very trifling, "the third part of a seventh part of the lands of Gloret") in the neighbouring parish of Campsie; and on 13th November, 1628, the same *Robert Grahame*, now styled "of Panhoillis," is served "heir of *John Grahame* of Ballindorran, his grandfather," in a yearly payment of £20 [Scots] from lands in Kilsyth [not Tamrawer].

The lineage proceeds to specify a son and grandson of Montrose's adherent, but in the person of his great-grandson "ROBERT GRAHAM of Tamrawer" we discover "an eminent agriculturist and the first person who introduced the culture of potatoes in the open fields of Scotland to any extent;" and, what is more, *probably* the first, certainly among the very first, of the race entitled to call himself "of Tamrawer," in the sense of owner of that small lairdship. The acquisition by these Grahams of the property in all likelihood took place on the forfeiture in 1715 of the last Viscount Kilsyth, who was "out" in that year, and whose confiscated estates were doubtless, like those of other noblemen, sold, or parcelled out among more loyal subjects. In a curious book entitled "Narratives of the Extraordinary Works of the Spirit of God at Cambuslang, Kilsyth, &c. begun 1742, written by Mr. James Robe [Minister of Kilsyth], and others," (Glasgow, 1790) on p. 110, an "Attestation by Heritors, Elders, and the Bailie of Kilsyth" appears, dated 5th September, 1742, subscribed by "Robert Graham of *Thomrawer*, John Graham of *Auchincloich* (parts of the old Kilsyth estates), Alexander Marshall of Ruchill, William Patrick of Oldhall," and other obscure though doubtless respectable persons, testifying to the truth of the religious revival in their parish. And on p. 277 of same work, another "Attestation" to the effects of the same is signed on 24 March, 1751, by the Elders and Kirk-session, among whom appears the name of "Robert Graham."

The remaining members of the "lineage" are, it is probable, correct enough,—respectable middle-class people, whose marriages and

other family events are interesting to themselves and their connections, but scarcely worth expanding into a "lineage."

The arms, "Or, on a chief sable three escallops or," seem to be those of the chief of the Grahams, and seeing the dubiety that hangs over the descent, surely ought to receive some mark of difference; which is urged on the consideration of the present representative.

GUTHRIE OF HAUKERTON

comes next under review, the representative of which in 1848 was

Anastasia-Jessye Guthrie, of Haukerton, co. Fife, married in 1807, Thomson Grahame-Bonar, esq., of Camden, co. Kent, and has issue; (*see* BONAR of Camden).

Unlucky reference! On turning to it, it is found to be an offshoot of the inflated and ridiculous Bonar of Bonare Pedigree, so completely annihilated in *Popular Genealogists*. Otherwise, the "Haukerton lineage" might have passed muster, being unpretending in its brevity; but on examination its badness will be found in inverse ratio to that quality.

The family, as will be seen, style themselves "Barons of Haukerton," a dignity which most people think has been for generations the property of the noble family of Kintore, who derive it from a long line of ancestors, the first of whom in the twelfth century was one of two brothers *Falconer* or *de Halkerton*, who were among the five knights of Walter Fitz-Alan the High Steward. However, here is the lineage:

This is a branch of the ancient baronial family of Guthrie of that ilk; *see* vol. ii. p. 516.

Sir James Guthrie, younger brother of Sir David Guthrie of Guthrie, armour-bearer to James III. King of Scotland, was Baron of Haukerton, and was invested with the honorable office of Royal Falconer in Fife, whence arose the name of the barony, and the falcons assumed as crest and supporters by his line.

On turning to the Pedigree of Guthrie of that ilk, the sole foundation for this seems to be that Sir David of that ilk is said to have had two younger brothers, but whether they were founders of junior branches is left in oblivion. One of these has evidently been appropriated for use in the present lineage.¹

His office of "Royal Falconer in Fife" is as mythical as his barony, as there are no lands called *Haukerton* in *Fifeshire*, though, as will

¹ Yet this "Dominus David de Guthre de Eodem" appears as a witness in a charter of 8th February 1473 (Reg. Glasg. p. 421), along with "Jacobus Ledale de *Halkerstoune*, Miles," shewing that there was a contemporary "Baron of Haukerton" besides the younger brother of the house of Guthrie.

presently appear, there are some of that name of small value in *Forfarshire*.

(2) Patrick Guthrie of Haukerton, styled son of James in an Act of 1473, resigned his fief into the king's hands in 1493.

(3) Alexander Guthrie of Haukerton, styled son of Patrick in the charter of Novodamus in 1493, was father of

(4) Harrye Guthrie of Haukerton, who married Mary, daughter of Ogilvy of Newton, and was succeeded by his son,

(5) Gideon Guthrie of Haukerton, who married Agnes, daughter of Balbinnie of that ilk, and left a son,

(6) Harrye Guthrie, of Hawkerton, who married Margaret, daughter of Sibbald of Kayne, and was father of—

But before coming to the son, I would notice that by a service (Inq. Spec. Forfar) it appears that on 8th November, 1606, a "*Henry Guthrie of Halkertoun*" was served "heir of *Alexander Guthrie of Halkerton*," his *proavus* or (great-grandfather,) "in the shadow half of three-fourth parts of the lands of Hiltoun of Guthrie,—in the *thirtieth* part at [or towards] the shadow of the sunny half of the same lands of Hiltoun of Guthrie, *in the barony of Guthrie*." ¹

The ancestor and the heir here correspond to No. 3 and No. 6 of the foregoing lineage. But the lands, as any tyro may see, are very trifling in extent, and the owners evidently mere "portioners" (*i.e.* petty owners) holding *parts* of the Barony of Guthrie then belonging to the Guthries of that ilk. They *may* possibly have been cadets of that family, but unless otherwise proved this cannot be assumed as a *fact*.

The son of "Harrye" was, according to the lineage,

(7) David Guthrie of Haukerton, whose wife was Margaret, daughter of Arbuthnot of Pitcairly; by her he had a son,

(8) Alexander Guthrie of Haukerton, who married Anne, daughter of Melville of Glenbervye, and was succeeded by his son,

(9) Harrye Guthrie, 9th baron of Haukerton, who, on the *abolition of the feudal system* [*sic*] in Scotland in 1746, relinquished that title. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Tytler of Woodhously (agnate of Seton of Seton), and had issue, &c.

But if the records speak the truth, which there is no reason to doubt, these three personages have been considerably transmogrified before appearing in public. On 8th August 1654 a "*John Guthrie of Halkertoun*" is served "heir of *Harie Guthrie of Halcartoun* his father in

¹ As the description of the lands is curious, it is given in the original Latin: "In umbrali dimidietate trium quartarum partium terrarum de Hiltoun de Guthrie—*trigesimá* parte ad umbram solaris dimidietatis earundem terrarum de Hiltoun de Guthrie, in baronia de Guthrie. (A.E. 26s. 8d. N.E. 5l. 6s. 8d.)"

the teynd sheaves and personag teynds of the lands of Halcartoun and miln lands thereof within the parochin of Forfar-Restennet (New Extent 10s. 8d.), the lands of the west or shaddow halfe of Milntoun of Connan, with halfe of the mylne and mylne lands and the teynd sheaves within the regalitie of Abirbrothock," [and other lands of trifling extent] all in *Forfarshire*. Counting the proper number of generations down from the first "Baron," this *John* must be the same as *David* the seventh "Baron," the alleged husband of an *Arbuthnot of Pitcairly*, but whose marriages it will be seen are to different persons.

John had been four months before this, viz. on 5th April 1654, served "heir maill and of provisioun of Harie Guthrie, *fier* of Halkertoun his *sonne*, in the landis of Halkertoun with the milne, *within* the Barony of Essie. Extent 13s. 4d." This shows they were of very small value. The barony of Essie is in *Forfarshire*, and is the property of Lord Wharnccliffe.

John and his elder son Harie being gathered to their ancestors, *David*, the second son, appears as follows: On 13th December 1670 "David Guthrie, son of John Guthrie *portioner* of Mylnetoun of Connan [the same as John of Halkertoun] begotten between him and Philp," is served "heir male of *Henry* Guthrie, *fier* of Halkertoun, son of the said *John* Guthrie, begotten between him and Elizabeth Lindsay his *first* spouse, his [*i. e.* David's] *brother*, in the lands of Halkertoun with the mill *in* the barony of Essie." (Sp. Ret. Forfar.)

I have not traced the family into the eighteenth century, or the connection (if any) between "Harrye" the ninth "Baron" and these *honest*, but clearly not *baronial*, ancestors. The transaction by which this last "relinquished" a title which he never had, "on the abolition of the feudal system in Scotland in 1746," is unintelligible, in fact sheer nonsense. The compiler of the lineage evidently had some faint glimmerings in his mind of the Act 20 Geo. II. cap. 43, for the *abolition of heritable jurisdictions*, by which, soon after the Rebellion of 1745, *hereditary sheriffships*, *regalities*, and many of the powers and privileges of Barons, such as "pit and gallows" (the power of capital punishment of their vassals), were abolished. The *feudal system*, as regards titles to land, exists to this day in Scotland with slight modifications, and any owner of a barony may call himself a Baron if he so pleases.

The son of the "dis-baroned" Harrye, Matthew Guthrie, is said to have married the "daughter of a nobleman of Burgundy," in which

alliance it is to be hoped he was consoled for the loss (?) of his paternal honours. With the remark that the family "*seat*—Haukerton, co. Fife," will certainly not be found in that county, unless in the shape of some place which has received a *new* name, we shall conclude with a few words on the illustrious house with which the heiress of the "Barons of Haukerton" intermarried, viz.:—

"BONAR OF CAMDEN, CO. KENT,"

said to be "a branch of Bonar of Kilgraston, derived from Andrew Bonar, third son of John Bonar, seventh of Kilgraston, Master of Kilgraston and titular Master of Keltie" [in sober *fact*, however, the Reverend John Bonar, the worthy parish minister of Torphichen].

Passing over several intermediate generations we find the eldest son of the alliance between "Camden" and "Haukerton" is, (or was)—

Ernest-Augustus Bonar, esq. of Camden and Elmstead, born in 1808, chief of the second branch of the Bonars, twentieth in descent from William, first founder of the family in Scotland, and heir-of-line and representative of Guthrie of Haukerton, heritable Falconer to the Crown in Fife. He was several years an officer in the service of the Emperor of Austria, and received the cross of the Sovereign Hospitalier Order, as Chevalier de Justice of the Britanno-Bavarian Langue, upon the verification of his proofs of knightly extraction and gentle blood on either side, showing the filiation and alliances of this paternal line of BONAR, up to James 1st of Trevor, and his wife Eupheme, daughter of Kilgraston, and the filiation and alliances of his maternal line of Guthrie, up to Harrye 1st of Hawkerton, and his wife Marye, daughter of Ogilvye of Newton. He married 11th January, 1834, Rosalia-Juliana-Henrietta de Wullerstorf-Urbair, daughter of Charles Leopold de Wullerstorf-et-Urbair, a nobleman of Moravia, and of the Holy Roman Empire.

It is to be hoped that the "Nobleman of Moravia and the Holy Roman Empire" can substantiate his blue blood and quarterings by some better evidence than the above rhapsody. The falsity of the Bonar claims to any higher extraction than from a race of small Perthshire "portioners" of very moderate antiquity has been most fully demonstrated by an able pen. In the present analysis I have attempted, and possibly not without success, to show that if the asserted representatives of the Guthries, soidisant "Barons of Hawkerton, co. Fife," have any claim at all to represent this family, which, so far as any evidence appears *ex-facie* of the lineage, is mere assertion, they are only descended from a similar petty lineage in Forfarshire.

The armorial shield of this distinguished race is as complicated and absurd as that of the main stem of Bonar (for which the *Heraldic Illustrations* must be consulted). It sports one addition, however, viz. Guthrie of Hawkerton, quartering [on what possible pretext is inconceivable] Cumyn of Altyre !

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

THE FOUNDER OF THE TRENCH FAMILY IN IRELAND.

THE Reverend James Trench was the first of his family who came to Ireland. He is described in a grant of denization to himself and some others, "all of Scotch birth or blood," as "James Trinch, preacher of the word of God." By this denization grant the recipients were "released from the yoke of servitude of the Scotch, Irish, or any other nation or blood, and entitled to enjoy all the rights of Englishmen."¹ Mr. Trench, according to the pedigree in the Ulster office, was the second son of Frederick de la Tranche or Trench, "a Protestant who passed into England in consequence of civil wars in France upon the subject of religion, and established himself in Northumberland in 1574-5," and married, in 1576, Margaret Sutton, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. James Trench probably came to Ireland along with Montgomery, afterwards created Viscount Montgomery of Ards, to whose daughter Margaret he was married. He obtained some church preferment from George Montgomery Bishop of Meath, the Viscount's brother, and resided upon his rectory of Clongell or Clongill in the county and diocese of Meath. To the rectory of Clongell he was admitted on the 25th of November 1616, by the bishop, Montgomery.² Clongell, or "Cluain-a-ghaill, the pasturage of the foreigner," as John O'Donovan interpreted the name, was returned in 1622 by Usher as worth 24^{li} ster., and as having "a castle and manse house and other houses of office well repayred, a garden, two backsides, and 12 acres of land." Trench was then resident at Clongell, but the church and chancel were "ruyned."

Trench had two other livings along with Clongill, namely, Drakestown and Liscartan. Drakestown was returned as worth 24^{li} ster. and as distant about a mile from Clongill. The church and chancel were "somewhat ruynous," and there was "a manse house, a small backside, and 3 acres of land." Liscartan was

¹ Pat. Rot. 16 James I. Sexta Pars, Dorso xxxvi. 24; Feb. 12th.

² First Fruit Returns.

worth 10^{li} ster. and was described as “Presentative—Mr. Willm. Talbot, Esq. and Mr. Edmond Misset of the same, gent. Patrons, alternis vicibus.” Trench is here called “a M^r. of Artes, and a preacher of good life and conversacion,” who “resydeth at Clongell, another rectory of his about 3 myles off. The church and chauncell are reasonably repaired. A manse house and other houses of office all decayed. Two messuages, an orchard and backsides, and two acres of land.”

It is noteworthy that Liscartan church and the site of the old manse house are now in lay hands, the owner at present being the brother of his eminence Cardinal Cullen. The “castle” at Clongell is also in lay hands. Indeed, many of the church lands and glebes in Meath, which appear to have been in ecclesiastical hands in 1622, the date of Usher’s Visitation return, were subsequently alienated, with connivance, in some instances, of the bishops.

In the old churchyard of Clongell the tombstone of the Rev. James Trench is yet to be seen. In 1865 this churchyard was badly fenced and trespassed upon by cattle, but since that time has been inclosed at the cost of the ratepayers under the Poor Law Act. The Trench tombstone is flat, bearing the following inscription:—

Hic jacet JOCOBUS TRYNCHE, clericus, rector quondam hujus ecclesiæ de Clongell, ex illustri et invicto Scotino gente natus, cum sex liberis, qui hanc vitam peregit decimo tertio die Mensis Martii Anno Domini 1631. Margreta Montgomeri uxor defuncti et mater predictorum sex liberorum hoc fecit condere [*sic*].

In the centre of the tombstone is a shield, the upper part showing a rude representation of the arms of Trench, which are Arg. a lion passant gu. between three fleurs-de-lis az. The fleurs-de-lis appear, however, to have been either omitted or defaced. The lower part of the shield is divided per pale—the dexter side bearing five roses with three leaves attached to each, and the sinister filled with angular tracery of doubtful design, possibly representing the implements of our Lord’s passion. At the lower end of the tombstone is another shield, the tracery on which is quite illegible, and a death’s head with crossed bones.

The living of Clongill was returned as vacant on the 5th of May 1631, by the First Fruit Returns.

The will of the Rev. James Trench, who seems to have been the founder of the Trench family in Ireland, is preserved in Her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland. The original was transcribed by me by the kind permission of Richard Smith, Esq. Keeper of Records, and carefully compared with the office copy. It is as follows:—

In dei nomine. Amen.

The testament and latter will of me, James Trenshe, parsone of Clongell, in the countie of Meath, being seik in bodie and perfect in memorie this twentie-seaventh daie of Januarie, 1630.

Impr. I bequeath my soulle to God Almightye and my bodie to the ground, and to be buried in the chauncell of Clongell.

Item I leave to my onelie dowghter, Anna Trenshe, all the rights, tyttle, and enterest w^{ch} I the said James hath unto y^e poilles after specified, vizt. the poill of Tomnyduff als Tomnydow, the poill of Kilnecrew als Kilnecreve, the poill of Glastroman als Glasdroman, y^e poill of Leglan als Lecklan, and the poill of Swran, lying and being within the barronie of Clanchie and countie of Cavan, which lands were purchased by me from Johne Hamiltone of Correnerie, in the countie of Cavan, esquire, and are redeamable by the said Johne Hamiltone, his heres or assignes, upon payment of thrie hundreth poundes ster. currant money of and in England att or upon any of the tearmes of the first day of May or the first day of November w^{ch} shalbe before the fourth daye of May in y^e yeare of God 1634. And also the poill of Towregie and the half poill of Urghur, w^{ch} landes was purchased by me from William Bailie¹ of Bailyborrow, in the countie of Cavan, esq. and redeemable by the said William his heires and assignes upon the paym^t of one hundreth poundes ster. currant money of and in England at or upon any of the tearmes of the first day of May or the first day of November w^{ch} shalbe before the fourth daye of May in y^e yeare of God 1634, and that the rentes and profitees of the said landes shalbe taken up and put to y^e use and behooffe of the said Anna Trenshe; and, if the said landes or any of them be redeymed at the tymes (*sic*)

¹ It appears from the "Book of Distribution" that "Dr. Wm. Bayly, Prot." was in possession in 1654 of the lands of "Urcher, 1 pole, 120a. profitable, and 220a. unprofitable," and of the lands of "Towreege, 1 pole 120a. profitable and 130a. unprofitable," all in Killan parish and Clanchy barony. Bayly accordingly redeemed these lands from Trench's representatives.

or tymes aforesaid, that then y^e said moneyes together with the profitees thereof shalbe put to the best use and proffeit that may be done untill y^e said Anna Trenshe be maryed and provyded to a husband, with the advyse of my wyffe, Margrat Trenshe, and the said William Bailie, together wth any other the said Margrat thinkes fitt.

Item, if it shall please God to call the said Anna out of this mortall lyffe before shee be maryed, that then two hundreth poundes ster. lyke money as aforesaid thereof shalbe given to my brother Mr Thomas Trensh, Master of Artes, his two dowghteres, to be devyded eaquallie betwixt them.

Item to Adam Trenshe, my brother, fortie poundes ster. lyke money as above wryttin.

Item to Magdalenie Trenshe threttie poundes ster. lyke money.

Item to be devyded eaqually amongst the rest of my bretherenes' children in Scotland threttie poundes ster. lyke money as above wryttin.

Item to Margrat Trenshe al's Montgomerie, my lawfull wyffe, one hundreth poundes ster. lyke monye together with all the profitees w^{ch} shall aryse of the former moneyes untill such tyme as it be delyvered.

Item I doe appoint the said Margratt Trenshe al's Montgomerie my full and onelie executrix to all the debtes whatsoever owen unto me great and small, whereof for the most parte there is specialties to be showen, to hir owen use, and to dispoise of at hir please^r.

Item I bequeath unto hir the said Margratt all the goodes, chattelles, and moveables whatsoever, and shee is to keep and mantayne the said Anna Trenshe untill shee be maryed to a husband, if it please God to continue hir till that tyme; and, if these debtes, goodes, and chattelles be not able to mantayne hir and y^e said Anna, that then they shall take for there further mantynance out of the rentes of the said landes or profitees of the said moneyes soe much as may competentlie supplie there wants if need bee: as for debtes I am oweing none but love. Witnes my hande and seale the day and yeare first above wryttin.

JAMES TRENCH. (Seal.)

In presence of

WILLIAM LAILY.¹

JO. STEUNSON.

And I doe likewise appointe and ordeyne that, yf it shall please

¹ Query Baily. The word "Laily" is very indistinct in the original will, and is wholly omitted in the office copy which was made about the same time as the original. Perhaps it should be read "Baily."

God to call the said Margratt my wyffe out of this mortall lyffe before that the said Ann: Trensh be maryed or become to the yeares of perfectione, that then the right honor^{ll} Nicholas Lord Barron of Houth and the right honor^{ll} Mr Hugh Montgomerie, eldest sone to the right honor^{ll} the Lord Viscount of Ardes, and such otheres as my saide wyffe shall appointe by hir last will and testament to be guardianes and tooteres to the saide Ann: Trenshe.

JAMES TRENCH.

Probatū et approbatū in co'i juris forma, actisq' Cur' regie P'rogativæ pro causis ecclie, &c. et insinuatū fuit hu'modi testamentū ac oīms executoīs ejusdem et ad^{to} bonor' et d'ci def^{ti} haben', &c. Comissa fuer^t p' rev^m in xp'o p'rem ac d'm d'm Jacobū, &c. Armachen', &c. Archiepū, &c. necnon judic', &c. Margarete Trench al's Mountgomery, rel' d'ci def^{ti} et executric' in d'co test'o d'ci def^{ti} noīat' in p'sona sua propria jurat', salvo, &c. quarto Maii anno d'ni 1631.

N.B. This abstract of the Probate Certificate is copied from the office copy of the will as being fuller than what is written on the original.

Anna, the sole surviving child of the Rev. James Trench and Margaret Montgomery, was born in 1613, and became the wife of her cousin Frederick, the son of Thomas Trench, a Master of Arts in 1599, and Catherine Brooke. Anna Trench died in 1664, and was buried at Ballinasloe. She left issue, *inter alia*, Frederick Trench, ancestor of the Earls of Clancarty, and John Trench, Dean of Raphoe, from whom the Barons Ashtown are descended. The present Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Richard Chenevix Trench, belongs to the Ashtown branch.

W. MAZIERE BRADY.

R E V I E W.

THE HANDBOOK OF HERALDRY; with Instructions for tracing Pedigrees and deciphering Ancient MSS.: also, Rules for the Appointment of Liveries, etc. etc. Illustrated with three hundred and fifty Plates and Woodcuts. By JOHN E. CUSSANS, Author of the Grammar of Heraldry, etc. London: John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly. 1869. Post 8vo. pp. xi. 348.

What is Heraldry? and is it an Art or a Science? These questions seem to us to require some fresh consideration and discussion, when we read so frequently of "the science of Heraldry," in a sense we think somewhat misapplied.

Heraldry in its proper and more comprehensive scope is an ancient system, once closely interwoven with the laws and institutions of social government, and which still partially subsists wherever the privileges of birth or rank are acknowledged. Feudalism may be nearly extinct, and Chivalry survive only in sentiment, or in honorary orders of knighthood; but something of Heraldry even now pervades the whole community, and claims a share in the regard of every noble and gentle family. Precedence is a main part of Heraldry, and Precedence will never be extinct until all envy and all pride is banished from the human heart.

Heraldry therefore must exist in some form, even in Republican communities. In our own mixed constitution it still controls and regulates the chief ceremonies of the nation and the court; it has its college of officials, of which the Earl Marshal is still the head; it has its laws and usages, which are still efficiently administered and recognised by general consent, and practically by our courts of judicature, although the Earl Marshal's court no longer maintains its sittings. In the same way then as "the science of the Law" is spoken of, it may be allowable to speak also of "the science of Heraldry."

But this large and dignified sense is not that in which many modern writers continually use the term Heraldry, and the phrase "the science of Heraldry." When they talk of Heraldry they mean merely the composition of armorial distinctions,—of those devices which appear upon shields, with their attendant crests, supporters, and badges. This may more properly be termed an Art than a Science. It is regulated by strict laws, it is true, and described in technical terms; but in like manner all arts, whether of design or mechanism, are amenable to certain laws, which it is necessary for their professors to understand and to obey. The term Science is generally applied to the study of

the laws of nature, or of morality and religion ; and that of Art to the inventions of man's device. We conclude therefore that the French are more correct when they designate this department of Heraldry as the *Art de Blason*, and that we in England should term it the Art of Armory, or of Armorial Heraldry.

It is true that the term "Science" was also applied by the French to a knowledge of this art, as le Marechal de Bassompierre has "*la Science du Blason*" in his title-page of 1638; and Marc Vulson de la Colombière more poetically adopted *La Science Héroïque* for the title of his folio (1644) treating on Noblesse and the Origin of Arms.

"*The Science of Heraldry*" was the title of the great Scottish work of Sir George Mackenzie, published at Edinburgh in 1680 ; and the valuable work of Dallaway (4to. 1793) appeared as "*Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of the Science of Heraldry in England, with explanatory Observations on Armorial Ensigns*,"—the latter, it will be observed, being only a part of the larger subject comprehended in his view.

After all, it is the term Heraldry itself which has been greatly misapplied in modern times when confined to the subject of armorial devices. Our oldest English writers were more exact : Gerard Leigh composed his *Accidence of Armory*, 1562; Bossewell his *Armorie of Honor*, 1572; Wyrley *The true Use of Armorie*, 1592; Bolton his *Elements of Armories*, 1610. Randle Holme produced his *Academy of Armory* at Chester so late as 1688; and, in Scotland, Alexander Nisbet his *Essay on the ancient and modern Use of Armories* in 1718. But it would seem as if the popular work of John Gwillim which appeared as *The Display of Heraldry* in 1611, and of which there were repeated editions for more than a century after, gradually established the restricted meaning of the word Heraldry as applied to that which was more properly called the Art of Blazon or Armory.

The title of the work before us, *The Handbook of Heraldry*, will consequently not be misunderstood. It is for the most part a manual of the art of Armory ; though there are chapters upon some other subjects, as the degrees of the Nobility and Gentry; Orders of Knighthood, Collars, &c.; Seals and Monuments; Flags; Genealogies, &c.; and Liveries.

We have already had several occasions to remark upon the appearance, in quick succession, of sundry elementary books upon this Art ; responding, as it might be thought, to its popularity, but as yet, it must be added, but imperfectly fulfilling their proposed design.

It is quite within our own recollection when the only manuals upon Heraldry which were in general use were the *Introduction* of Hugh Clark (first published in 1775) and one of the ninepenny *Catechisms* of Pinnock, besides a few pages in the pocket-Peerages. It is now just forty-one years ago since Mrs. Dallaway (the wife of the Secretary to the Earl Marshal, and author of the *Heraldic Inquiries* before named,) published in 1838 a *Manual of Heraldry for Amateurs*, a very pretty and withal a very sensible little book.¹ In 1840 Mr. J. A. Montagu produced his brief *Guide to the Study of Heraldry*. In 1845 Mr. M. A. Lower his *Curiosities of Heraldry*. In 1846 Mr. William Newton his *Display of Heraldry*. In 1847 was completed *A Grammar of British Heraldry* by the Rev. W. Sloane-Evans, of Exeter. In the same year appeared the *Glossary of Heraldry*, which goes under the name of its publisher Mr. Parker of Oxford, and was intended to correspond with his very successful *Glossary of Architecture*; it was the work,—a very creditable one to a young man,—of Mr. Henry Gough, now a barrister of the Middle Temple, and better known by his model Index to the works of the Parker Society. In 1848 Mr. Frederick Glasspool produced an *Introduction to Heraldry*, under the fictitious name of Archibald Barrington, LL.D. In 1852 Mr. Planché published his *Pursuivant of Arms, or Heraldry founded upon Facts*. In 1858 Miss Millington produced a pretty book entitled *Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance*. In 1863 Mr. Seton his *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*.² In the same year the Rev. Charles Boutell his *Manual of Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, of which the second edition (omitting the words “Manual of” in the title) appeared soon after, and a third in 1864.³ In 1864 was produced *A Practical*

¹ Mr. Cussans has given, at the end of his book before us, a “List of the principal English and Foreign Text-Books on Heraldry:” but it is imperfect and inaccurate in several particulars. It does not mention the work of Mrs. Dallaway, nor that of Messrs. Baigent and Russell: it gives 1827 instead of 1847 as the date of Parker’s *Glossary*, and 1854 to the work of Mr. Sloane-Evans, which was merely reproduced with a fresh title in that year, having really appeared (in parts) seven or eight years before; moreover, the Rev. Charles Boutell is twice designated as the Rev. C. H. Boutell. It is not less censurable that the largest work that has yet appeared in this country on the antiquities and history of heraldry, that of Dallaway, (usually known as his *Heraldic Inquiries*, 1793, 4to.) is merely mentioned by the words “Science of Heraldry,” taken from the centre of its title-page—by which name no one would recognise it.

² Reviewed in our vol. ii. p. 439.

³ Reviewed, the first edition in our vol. i. p. 365, the second edition in vol. ii. p. 31, the third in vol. iii. p. 187.

Manual of Heraldry, by Francis Joseph Baigent and Charles James Russell.⁴ The year 1866 witnessed more such books coming thick and three-fold—in *A Synopsis of Heraldry*, by C. N. Elvin; *The Grammar of Heraldry*, by John E. Cussans, the writer now before us; and an eighteenth edition of the *Introduction to Heraldry*, by Hugh Clark, revised and much improved by J. R. Planché, then Rouge-Croix Pursuivant of Arms;⁵ besides the *Elements of Heraldry*, by W. H. Whitmore,⁶ sent us across the Atlantic from Massachusetts. Lastly, the Rev. Charles Boutell presented us in 1867 with a fresh compilation entitled *English Heraldry*⁷—of the same elementary character as his former work.

Now, to speak candidly, there is still among this long succession of books no satisfactory historical treatise on the origin and progress of Armory. Mr. Planché could build such a work, or at least could sketch its plan, and set up its main timbers. It was he who in his *Pursuivant of Arms*, written nearly thirty years ago, first began to treat armory, as a branch of our antiquities, in a true historical spirit; and it cannot be denied that his example has more or less influenced his successors, even the worst of them. In like manner credit must be assigned to the great improvement introduced by Montagu and Parker in their engraved examples of armorial art, still more amply displayed in the productions of Boutell.

Mr. Seton's work is altogether excellent, and to a considerable extent it relates to English Heraldry, though mainly to that of Scotland. Upon most of the later books we have before bestowed our detailed criticism, to which we have already referred by the notes at the foot of the page. The present work of Mr. Cussans does not differ greatly from them. We wish that it differed more,—that is to say, that it advanced our knowledge further. We cannot, however, report that such is the case. On the contrary, it is in many places not up to the mark in matters that have been long well known and understood.

We have the satisfaction to find (p. 21) that the era of the adoption of our present system of Armory is no longer disputed: but the fine word "science" is applied even to those early days. "Let us come (writes Mr. Cussans,) at once to the period from which it can legiti-

⁴ Reviewed in vol. ii. p. 469.

⁵ All these three were reviewed together in our vol. iv. p. 152.

⁶ Reviewed in vol. iv. p. 92.

⁷ Reviewed in our vol. v. p. 69.

mately date as a science. This is probably not earlier than the twelfth century ;” and he goes on to assert that

The earliest well-authenticated example of an heraldic charge, properly so called, adopted by an individual, is found on a seal of Philip Count of Flanders, bearing date 1164, which device is a lion rampant.

Here we find the influence of Planché, from whose work (p. 9) this statement is derived. But what Planché says is, not that this is the earliest known example of any heraldic charge, but that it is the earliest example to be found in the collection of Vredius of a lion as an heraldic bearing. Planché adds that, whilst the rampant lion is placed on the shield of the count, a demi-lion rampant appears also on his cylindrical helmet, and that an earlier seal of the same personage used in 1157 is without any device, as if to mark this first appearance of the lion more strikingly. On this important point Mr. Cussans should have repeated Planché’s statement more fully and more precisely, and not have used the ambiguous expression of “a seal bearing date 1164,” which might be seriously misunderstood as if the seal, like a medal, bore a date on its surface.

The next passage we shall quote is not of such trustworthy origin, but is derived from one of those older theorists whose notion it was to make the Crusades the great source of armory.

The soldier, of whatever rank, who, fighting under the Banner of the Cross, slew an infidel, was declared Noble, and, as such, was permitted to assume whatever device his fancy might dictate as a memento of the gallant exploit. Hence arose a multitude of charges hitherto unknown in Armory; such as *Palmer’s staves*; *Escallops*—the badge of the pilgrims to the shrine of St. Peter at Rome; *Bezants*—gold coins of Byzantium; *Water-bougets*,—leathern vessels for containing water; *Passion-nails*; *Crescents*; *Saracens’ heads*; *Paschal lambs*; *Scimitars*, &c. but, the Cross being the object of the greatest veneration, it is natural to suppose that it was more in favour as a device than any other,—and numberless modifications of its form were devised for this purpose, as will be seen hereafter. To the Crusaders, too, are we probably indebted for the introduction of such grotesque figures as the *Wyvern*, *Dragon*, *Harpy*, &c. and similar monstrosities, which clearly indicate an Eastern origin.

Of all this string of theoretical assertions scarcely one item can be established. The Saracen’s heads, it may be thought, must have come from the Saracens; and so perhaps the scymitars, if they occurred in old armory,—but where do they? The Saracen’s heads, if Saracen’s heads they are, and not merely those of “sauvage men,” appear not before the fourteenth century, and then as crests, not as charges. To imagine that *crescents* or *escallops* or *bezants* have any relation to the Crusades is perfectly unsupported by proof; the *cross*, notwithstanding its endless variety of forms, is in its origin an ordinary as simple as the

fess or bend, and of no sacred or historical import; and as for the other objects mentioned they are of rare occurrence, and not very primitive as heraldic charges. Mr. Cussans admits this circumstance when he speaks of them as “a multitude of charges hitherto unknown in Armory;” but, using that expression, he must have forgotten that the Crusades were going on during an early stage of the period he had already admitted for the very origin of Armory. It has evidently been from some writer who put no such limits to its antiquity that the whole passage has been handed down.

Some few coats may possibly have originated from the Crusades: and it would be a very interesting matter to collect them, where they can be ascertained and authenticated. But the old theory which Mr. Cussans has revived in the above passage should be regarded as wholly exploded. The shields erected in the *Salles des Croisades* at Versailles support no such notions.

From these visionary speculations on the origin of certain armorial devices Mr. Cussans proceeds immediately to another important passage in the history of armory, but which he treats with similar incapacity. Indeed his misconceptions are in this case less pardonable, as they arise from the misapprehension of fact instead of theory, and from neglecting to acquire that accurate information which can alone entitle a man to undertake to instruct others. After remarking that at the time when Arms might be assumed at pleasure it sometimes happened that two persons hit upon the same composition, and that occasional disputes as to ownership consequently arose, he adds that

If arbitration failed to induce either claimant to resign Arms which both had adopted, the dispute was settled by single combat, in which strength was deemed innocence, and weakness guilt. One of the most remarkable instances in which recourse was had to arms to settle a difficulty of this kind was in the year 1389, when no less than three families, Scrope, Carnignow, and Grosvenor, bore similar arms,—*Azure; a bend or*. The contest between Scrope and Carnignow was not conclusive, and ultimately both families were permitted to bear the same Arms, as they do at the present day. In the trial which ensued between Lord Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor, the latter was forbidden to carry such Arms unless he surmounted them with a silver Bordure as a dimidiation. This he refused to do; and assumed in its stead, *Azure; a Garb* (wheatsheaf) *or*, part of the arms of the Earldom of Chester, to which he was entitled by descent from Randolf de Meschines.

Here in less than a dozen lines we have almost as many misstatements. The only merit that can be accorded to Mr. Cussans for his account of the Grosvenor controversy is its perverse originality. Nobody ever heard before of any “single combat” in the matter. Nor of any “contest” between Scrope and Carminow—whom Mr. Cussans calls Carnignow. It will be remembered that the proceedings in the

court of chivalry—of which a complete abstract was given in our first volume, p. 386—lasted from 1385 to 1391. In 1389 the Constable pronounced the arms, *Azure, a bend or*, to belong to Sir Richard le Scrope, allowing them also to Sir Robert Grosvenor differenced with a plain bordure argent; but what knowledge of heraldic phraseology does Mr. Cussans display when he talks of *surmounting* with a silver bordure as a *dimidiation*! A year after the first decision, on an appeal to the King, the Constable's sentence was annulled, and it was declared that such bordure was not sufficient difference between two strangers in blood in the same kingdom. So it was not Grosvenor who "refused" the bordure, but the arms were altogether refused to him. He then adopted the garb; but in asserting that he was "entitled by descent" to it Mr. Cussans again speaks beyond his book. As for Carminow, he was "permitted to bear the same arms" as Scrope, not by any decision or authority, but simply because the two never came into collision. Carminow, in the distant county of Cornwall, was out of Scrope's way, and Scrope was unlikely to see, or even to hear of him. And where is there a Carminow "at the present day" that "bears the same arms"? Lysons tells us^s that the last heir male of that ancient family died in the year 1646.

It would be endless, and answer no useful purpose, to go through the pages of Mr. Cussans, in order to point out his frequent errors of the like complexion to the preceding,—many of which are indeed so glaring as to be obvious to readers completely innocent of heraldry; as when he speaks (p. 75) of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, as still existing, apparently supposing it to be part of the abbey church.

When, in his sixteenth chapter, entitled "Degrees of the Nobility and Gentry," he embarks upon the difficult subject of the remainders to dignities of the Peerage, we cannot be surprised that he falls into considerable confusion; but still it is astonishing to find him asserting, first, that the Earldom of Oxford was "conferred" by Richard II., and afterwards that it is still existing. Most people know that the Earldom of Oxford was a dignity which subsisted longer than any other of the same character ever did in this country: but that, after being enjoyed by twenty members of the house of Vere, it has now been extinct for more than a century and a half. King Richard II. merely *restored* it to Aubrey de Vere, the heir male, upon the death of his nephew Robert the late Earl, who, as the royal favourite, had been created Duke of Ireland, but afterwards driven into banishment and attainted. And so, as to the Earldom of Devon, "granted by Queen

^s *Magna Britannia, Cornwall*, p. cxxv.

Mary," that also was not a creation, but a restoration, of a dignity which had been in the family of Courtenay for more than two centuries. Hence no doubt it happened, in both these cases, that the remainder was to the heirs male of the grantee, and not to the heirs male of his body only, which latter practice has usually attended the creation of English peerages for some centuries past.

In p. 192 Mr. Cussans repeats an old misstatement, that from 1572, when the Duke of Norfolk was attainted and executed, there was no Duke in England until the creation of the Duke of Buckingham in 1623. But the King's younger son (afterwards King Charles I.) had been created Duke of York in 1604; and the Duke of Lennox—who was created an English Duke as Duke of Richmond with the Duke of Buckingham (and with precedence before him)—had resided at the English court from the accession of King James.

In p. 197 occurs this strange assertion,—“Amongst the *Gentry*, Baronets take the highest place;” which is followed by one still stranger, that “economy was a distinguishing characteristic of James the First.”

In p. 222 it is said that “the title of Duke of Saxony” was “*conferred*” on the present Prince of Wales in 1841,—the author not having learned the difference between a mere “title” of peerage and that continental usage by which all the sons of continental princes, whether elder or younger, have rank and title by right of birth.

But we have no more room to spare for the further exhibition of errors, which are generally too palpable to need detection. We will only add a brief review of the last chapter of Mr. Cussans's volume—that on LIVERIES, for which he takes credit as a novelty. So far as the historical collections he has made on the subject extend they are curious and interesting.

Stowe gives an account of the Earl of Oxford riding into the City to his house close by London Stone, preceded by eighty gentlemen attired in his livery of Reading Tawny, with chains of gold around their necks, and followed by 100 tall yeomen in the same livery, but without chains, and all having his cognisance of the Blue Boar embroidered on their left shoulders.

Mr. Cussans should not have omitted to tell us to which of the twenty Earls of Oxford this anecdote belongs: and how nearly the Earl in question was related to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, whom he relates in the opposite page to have been fined 15,000 marks by King Henry VII. because of too extensive a display of liveries in honour of a royal visit paid to him at Castle Hedingham.

When Mr. Cussans proceeds to discuss the modern usage of Liveries we do not find him particularly clear, or able to lay down any very definite regulations. He first says that "the too general custom is to rely on the taste of the tailor:" but then proceeds to urge that by the laws of Heraldry "the colours depend entirely on the tinctures upon the escutcheon."

In both the dominant colour should be the same. The subsidiary colour of the livery (or, as a tailor would call it, the trimmings—that is, the collar, cuffs, lining, and buttons,) should be of the colour of the principal charge. For example, a gentleman bears *Azure, a fess or*: in this case, the coat of the servant should be blue, faced with yellow. But, supposing the tinctures were reversed, and that the field were *or* and the fess *azure*, how then?—would the coat be yellow, and the facings blue? No; custom has decided that we must not dress our servants in golden coats. Instead of yellow, we should employ drab; a lighter tint of the same colour doing duty for *argent*, when necessary. In the case of dress liveries, which are only worn on special occasions, coats should be of their proper colours—that is, yellow or white, as the case may be.

This does not appear very decisive. It would seem that state-liveries were to be Heraldic, and ordinary liveries Quakerish. Still, at the risk of being "almost absurd," and "entirely frittering away all dignity," after the fashion of M. de Saint-Epain, in his work recently published in Paris, entitled *L'Art de Composer des Livrées au Milieu de XIX^{me} Siècle*, Mr. Cussans proceeds to give a few examples in illustration of this "proper method of composing Liveries." But, after all, he admits that such rules are of no antiquity.

The colours adopted by the different royal families of England sufficiently prove this; for we find the Plantagenets wearing White and Red; the Lancastrians, White and Blue; the Yorkists, Murrey and Blue; the Tudors, White and Green; and the Stuarts, White. So, too, many of our oldest families use their hereditary liveries, which bear no relation whatever to the tinctures of their arms.

He is more positive as to buttons. "Buttons should always be of the dominant metal in the arms." Moreover, they should be "charged with the master's Badge, not his Crest." Crests, it is urged, belong exclusively to the bearers of Arms: and "servants have no right whatever to them," not even upon the buttons of their master's livery coats. Mr. Cussans proceeds to say, that "if a gentleman have not an hereditary Badge,"—which we imagine not one gentleman in a hundred has, "he is at perfect liberty to devise one for himself, without any fear of incurring the censure of the magnates of St. Benet's Hill."

So, at the close of his book, after professing so much orthodoxy and obedience to arbitrary laws in the minutest matters, Mr. Cussans ventures at last to preach sheer rebellion!

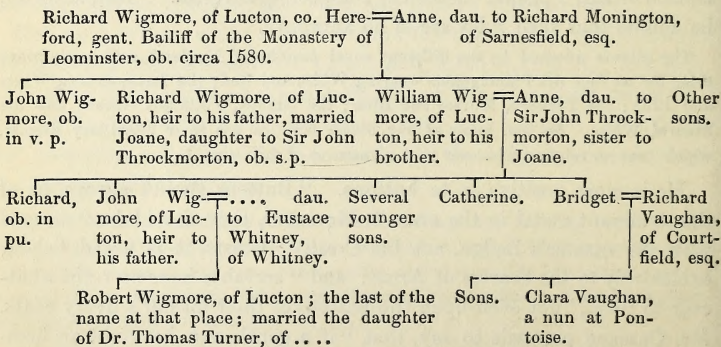
He will not however allow the same liberty to the ladies. Ladies, he says, have no business to give their servants buttons "charged with a Crest, or with a shield of Arms : " and he stigmatizes with indignation the "flagrant" conduct of a maiden lady, who recently obstinately continued to use buttons struck from her late father's die, on which the arms of her parents were impaled.

The motto which Mr. Cussans has prefixed to his Introduction he should have reserved for his triumphant *finale* :—

Il n'y a peut-être pas de science en apparence plus frivole, et sur laquelle on ait tant et si gravement écrit, que celle du Blazon.—*Chevalier de Courcelles.*

WIGMORE OF LUCTON, CO. HEREFORD.

In the *Herald*, vol. iii. p. 411, in an account of the English Benedictine nuns at Pontoise, the following occurs :—"Clara Vaughan, daughter of Richard Vaughan of Courtfield, in Monmouthshire, and Bridget, daughter of John Wigmore, esq. of Luchton, died 1687, aged 59." Here is an error, as I think; the above Bridget was the daughter of William Wigmore of Lucton (the same place), and his wife Anne Throckmorton. I set out so much of the Wigmore pedigree as may serve to explain this.



My authority for the above comes from the late Mr. Walwyn of Longworth, also from Mr. Biddulph Phillippis of that place.

Ballyvody, Middleton, Ireland.

THOMAS WIGMORE.

HERALDIC CHRONICLE FOR 1867.

(Continued from vol. iv. p. 568.)

[The plan upon which this Chronicle is compiled is set forth in our Vol. II. p. 363. It does not undertake to record merely personal honours; but is confined to the Creations, Revivals, and Extinctions of Hereditary Dignities; the Extinctions of Ancient Families; Changes of Surname and Arms; the deaths or promotions of Heralds, with brief biographical notices of them and of other eminent Genealogists.]

Sept. 26. Francis Barker *Hodgkinson*, esq. (Captain 4th Hussars) to take the name of MONTAGUE instead of Hodgkinson.

Oct. 7. The peerage conferred on the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton-Leigh, Q.C. in 1858 by the title of Baron KINGSDOWN, of Kingsdown, co. Kent, became ~~Extinct~~ by his death, unmarried. He was the elder son of Robert Pemberton, esq. barrister-at-law, by Margaret, eldest dau. and coheir of Edward Leigh, esq. of Bispham hall, co. Lanc.; and cousin to Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart., on succeeding to whose estates in 1843 he took the additional name and arms of Leigh. The same have been assumed by his younger brother Edward Leigh Pemberton, esq. who has a numerous family.

Oct. 9. William Powell *Richards*, of Laleston house, co. Glamorgan, esq. (Major in the army and Capt. h.p. R.Art., Knt. 5th class Legion of Honour of France,) only son of Edward Windsor Richards, late of St. Andrew's, co. Glam., clerk, by Caroline Susan, third dau. of John Bennet, late of Laleston-house, in compliance with the will of his grandfather the said J. B. to take the name of BENNET only, and bear the arms of Bennet.

Nov. 8. Sir Thomas George *Hesketh*, of Rufford-hall, co. Lanc. Bart. and the Lady Anna Maria Arabella his wife (formerly Fermor), and Thomas George Hesketh their second son, an infant of the age of eighteen years and upwards, to take the surname of FERMOR before HESKETH; Sir Thomas and his said son to bear the arms of Fermor quarterly with Hesketh.

Dec. 24. William Thomas Henry *Strange*, of the Three Mills Distillery, Westham, Essex, malt distiller, to take the name of MURE after Strange, and bear the arms of Mure.

Dec. 27. William Davenport-*Bromley*, of Baginton-hall, co. Warw. and Wootton-hall, co. Staff. esq. (M.P. for N. Warwickshire, Lieut.-Col. Staff. Yeomanry Cav.,) in compliance with the will of his cousin Arthur Henry Davenport, of Copethorne hall, co. Chester, esq., to discontinue the name of Davenport before Bromley, and use the name of DAVENPORT after Bromley: and bear the arms of Davenport in the first quarter.

HERALDIC CHRONICLE FOR 1868.

1868, *Jan. 2.* Walter Charles Edward *Owen*. M.A., Incumb. of St. John's, Huddersfield, in compliance with the will of Amy Sutton, late of Hardwick hall, in the parish of Ellesmere, co. Salop, and of Risby, co. Suff., widow of

Evelyn Levett Sutton, M.A., Rector of High Halden, and Vicar of St. Peter's Thanet, sister and eventually sole heir of Sir John Roger Kynaston, late of Hardwick hall, Bart., to take the name of KYNASTON alone, in lieu of Owen, and bear the arms of Kynaston alone, as used by the late Sir J. R. Kynaston at the time of his decease.¹

Jan. 7. Richard *Edwards*, of Moreton, co. Lanc., Vicar of Mytton, W.R. York, and Betty his wife, fourth but eldest surv. child and coheir of John Pilling, of Baxenden, gent. and Jennet his wife, sister of James Taylor, of Whalley, esq. all deceased, in compliance with the will of her said maternal uncle, to take the name of TAYLOR after Edwards.

Feb. 5. Sir Lionel Eldred *Smith*, of Florida manor, co. Down, Bart., in compliance with the will of his cousin James Crawford Gordon, late of Florida manor, clerk, to take the name of GORDON after Smith, and bear the arms of Gordon quartered with Smith.

Feb. 20. William Jones *Armstrong*, of Killylea-house, co. Armagh, esq., J.P. and D.L., and Frances Elizabeth his wife, only dau. of Christopher Wilson, Captain in the army, and widow of Colonel Sir Michael M'Creagh, C.B., K.C.H., K.T.S., in compliance with the will of Lady Frances Elizabeth Wright-Wilson, late of Chelsea park, co. Middx., and Drayton lodge, co. Southampton, widow of Sir Henry Wright-Wilson, late of Chelsea park, and of Crofton hall, co. York, knt., to take the name of WRIGHT before ARMSTRONG, and bear the arms of Wright in the second quarter with those of Armstrong; and she to bear the arms of Wright in the second quarter with those of Wilson.

Feb. 22. Created a BARONET: William *Jenner*, of Harley-street, M.D., one of H. M. Physicians in Ordinary.

Feb. 24. Richard Coupland *Bergne*, of Skellingthorpe, co. Linc., gent., eldest son of Samuel Brodribb Bergne, of Streatham, co. Surrey, clerk, by Mary his wife, only child and heir of Michael Danby, of Normanby, co. Linc., gent., by Mary his wife, eldest sister of Richard Coupland, late of Skellingthorpe, all deceased, in compliance with the will of the said R. C., to take the name of COUPLAND after Bergne, and bear the arms of Coupland, in the first quarter, with those of Bergne.

Feb. 25. By the death of James Parke, LORD WENSLEYDALE, two Baronies of the United Kingdom become ~~Extinct~~; the one by which he was created a Peer for the term of his natural life on the 16th Jan. 1856, but by which he was not admitted to sit in Parliament, (a scheme for Life Peerages which was then proposed being defeated after a memorable struggle in the House of Lords,) and the other, conferred on the 23rd July in the same year, with the ordinary remainder to heirs male of his body. The dignity had been conferred on Mr. Baron Parke in order to reinforce the strength of the judicial functions of the House of Lords; and the question

¹ A notice of Sir John Roger Kynaston, who died March 7, 1866, will be found in our *Heraldic Chronicle* for that year, in vol. iv. p. 185.

of Life Peerages, attempted in the first patent, was put forward entirely as a matter of precedent in such cases, for Lord Wensleydale happened to have no surviving sons.

March 13. John Arthur Henry *Moore*, Major in the army, eldest son and heir of John Arthur Moore, Lieut. R.N. deceased, who was second son of John Moore, of New Lodge, co. Hertford, esq., by Barbara, only surv. dau. of the Hon. William Brabazon, younger son of Edward Earl of Meath, and brother to Anthony Earl of Meath, all deceased, in compliance with a certain deed of settlement, to take the name of BRABAZON after Moore, and bear the arms of Brabazon.

March 17. Edward *Robson*, late of Kingston, Richibrieto, New Brunswick, and now of Darlington, co. Durham, gent., in compliance with the will of Elizabeth Bell of Darlington, to take the surname of BELL only.

March 27. By the death of the gallant (James-Thomas 7th) Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., the EARLDOM OF CARDIGAN (created 1661) has become MERGED in the title of Marquess of Ailesbury, together with the older dignities of Baron Brudenell (1628) and of a Baronet (of the first year, 1611). The Marquess of Ailesbury is descended from the Hon. Thomas Brudenell, a younger son of the third Earl of Cardigan, who was adopted by his maternal uncle Charles Bruce, 4th Earl of Elgin and 3rd Earl of Ailesbury, and upon that nobleman's death in 1747 succeeded to the Barony of Bruce of Tottenham, co. Wilts. which had been conferred (on his uncle) with special remainder to him in the preceding year. He was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Ailesbury in 1776, and his son to that of Marquess in 1821.

April 3. Robert Gordon *Calthrop*, of Irton, in Whitehaven, co. Cumberland, clerk, and Arabella his wife, eldest dau. of Edward Collingwood the elder (formerly Edward Spencer Stanhope¹), of Dissington-hall, co. Northumberland, esq., and sister and coheir of Edw. Collingwood the younger, of the same place, and of Canada in N. America, (only son of the said E. C. the elder,) both deceased, to take the name and arms of COLLINGWOOD only.

April 8. Charles *Wolley*, of Edge hall, in Malpas, co. Chester, clerk, M.A., one of the Assistant Masters of Eton College, and Frances Lucy his wife, only surv. child and heir of Pelly Parker, late of Hawton, co. Notts., clerk, and Frances Rosamond his wife, third but now eldest surv. dau. and coheir of Thomas Crew Dod, late of Edge hall, deceased, to take the name of DOD after Wolley, and bear the arms of Dod in the first quarter with those of Wolley.

April 11. Created BARONS of the United Kingdom: the Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, Bart., by the title of Baron KESTEVEN, of Casewick, co.

¹ He was the second surviving son of Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq. of Cannon hall and Horseforth, co. York, by Mary Winifred, only surviving child of Thomas Babington Pulteney, esq. and Winifred, sister to Edward Collingwood of Dissington, esq.; and he took the name of Collingwood after the death of his maternal grandmother in 1816.

Linc.; Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart., by the title of Baron ORMATHWAITE, of Ormathwaite, co. Cumberland¹; Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart., by the title of Baron FITZWALTER, of Woodham Walter, co. Essex²; and William O'Neill, clerk, by the title of Baron O'NEILL,³ of Shanes castle, co. Antrim.

¹ The father of Lord Ormathwaite, John Benn, esq. of Ormathwaite, took the additional name of Walsh in 1794 in compliance with the will of John Walsh, esq. of Warfield, co. Berks., and was created a Baronet in 1804.

² This is the revival of a very ancient title, originating with Robert FitzWalter, one of the most distinguished of the twenty-five Barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta, and who in the previous struggle with King John had won the designation of Marshal of the Army of God and Holy Church. His descendants for many generations retained the surname of FitzWalter, but he was the first who had it, being son of Walter (designated fitz-Robert) the son and heir of Robert fifth son of Richard fitz-Gilbert, ancestor of the Earls of Clare and Pembroke. At the end of the fifteenth century Elizabeth daughter and sole heir of the last Baron FitzWalter was married to Sir John Ratcliffe, K.G., who was in her right summoned to parliament as Lord FitzWalter, until attainted in 1495. His son was created Viscount FitzWalter in 1525 and Earl of Sussex in 1529; and those dignities existed until the death of their sixth possessor in 1641. The Barony (which had been restored) was then claimed by the family of Mildmay, descended from the marriage of Sir Thomas Mildmay and Lady Frances, daughter of the second Earl; and, after a delay of more than twenty years, it was in 1669 allowed to Benjamin Mildmay her great-grandson. His grandson, another Benjamin, was created Earl FitzWalter in 1730; but on his death that dignity became extinct, and the Barony fell into abeyance between the representatives of five sisters, the daughters of his aunt Mary, the wife of her cousin Henry Mildmay, esq. of Graces, co. Essex. Of these sisters, Frances, the fourth, married Christopher Fowler, esq., whose son Edward Fowler became seated at Graces, and left issue Fanny, married in 1765 to Sir Brook Bridges, the second Baronet of Goodneston in Kent; in favour of whose grandson this ancient Barony is now revived. It is now nearly thirty years since Sir Brook first claimed the Ancient Barony by petition presented to the Crown in 1841; and on the 18th July 1844 a Committee for Privileges resolved, "That the Barony is now in abeyance between the Petitioner Sir Brook William Bridges, as grandson and heir of Dame Fanny Bridges, and the descendants (*if any*) of Jemima Duke." Jemima Duke was a grand-daughter of the second of the five sisters and coheirs before mentioned; she was the wife of Robert Duke, woollendrapier of Colchester, who it is asserted settled in America, and the extinction of her posterity—the only remaining bar to the Baronet's chain, could not be ascertained.

³ The new Lord O'Neill is descended from Henry the eldest but "disinherited" son of John O'Neill, of Shane's castle, who died in 1739. The second son (and successor) Charles was the father of John created in 1793 Baron O'Neill of Shane's castle, in the peerage of Ireland, and a Viscount in 1795. His elder son (the second baron) was created Earl O'Neill also, and died s. p. 1841. A younger brother was the third and last Viscount O'Neill, and died unmarried in 1855; when the estates devolved on the heir-general, the Rev. William Chichester, who thereupon took the name of O'Neill, and is now created a Peer of the united kingdom. Henry O'Neill, said to have been "disinherited" in Burke's Peerage, but who is also stated to have

May 5. John Carmichael *M'Ostrich*, of Cork, merchant, to take the name of CARMICHAEL only, in lieu of M'Ostrich, and to bear the arms of Carmichael and M'Ostrich quarterly. (Registered in the office of Ulster King of Arms.)

May 6. Robert Thomas Lowndes *Norton*, of Brightwell park, co. Oxf. esq. (formerly Lieut. and Captain Gren. Guards,) and Catherine Charlotte his wife, elder of the two daus. and coheirs of William Charles Lowndes, and grand-dau. and eldest coheir of William Francis Lowndes Stone, both late of Brightwell park, esquires, deceased, to take the names of LOWNDES-STONE before NORTON, and bear the arms of Lowndes and Stone quarterly with those of Norton.

May 20. George Robert *Gilling*, of Fitzhead, co. Som. clerk, in compliance with the will of George Lax, late of Wells, gentleman, to take the name of LAX after Gilling.

May 26. Lewis Pugh *Evans*, of Abermaide in Llanychaiarn, co. Cardigan, esq. and of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, M.A. Oxford, J.P., second son of John Evans of Lovesgrove, in Llanbadarnfawr, co. Cardigan, esq. J.P., by Eliza, dau. of Lewis Pugh of Aberystwith, and sister and heir of Lewis Pugh late of Aberystwith, esq. J.P. and D.L., in compliance with the will of his said maternal uncle, to take the name of PUGH instead of Evans, and bear the arms of Pugh.

June 1. The Hon. Walter Cecil *Talbot* (second son of the Earl of Shrewsbury), in compliance with the will of Sarah Countess of Tyrconnel,¹ widow of John Delaval Carpenter, Earl of Tyrconnel, to take the name and arms of CARPENTER in lieu of Talbot.

John Temple *West*, of Berwick lodge, Ryde, I. W., esq. (sometime Lieut.-Colonel Gren. Guards,) to take the surname of TEMPLE before WEST.

June 13. Frederick William *Hitchin*, of Hawley-square, Margate, gent. eldest son of Wm. Hitchin of Deptford, gent. by Charlotte dau. of George Brookes of St. Martin's in the Fields, and only sister of George Brookes-Kemp (formerly George Brookes) of Hendon, gent. both deceased, in compliance with the will of his said maternal uncle, to take the name of KEMP after Hitchin, and bear the arms of Kemp.

June 29. Thomas Jodrell *Phillips*, of Yeardsley, co. Chester, esq. son of Shakespear Phillips, late of Manchester, by Harriet dau. of John Jodrell (formerly Bower) of Henbury, co. Chester, and sister to Francis Jodrell of Henbury and Yeardsley, esquires, all deceased, in compliance with the will of his cousin John William Jodrell (eldest son of the said Francis J.) late of Yeardsley, esq. to take the name of JODRELL after Phillips, and bear the arms of Jodrell quarterly with those of Phillips.

died (1721) in his father's lifetime, had an only child and heiress, Mary, who was married to the Rev. Arthur Chichester, of a younger branch of the Marquess of Donegall's family. The new peer is descended from that marriage in the third generation.

Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Robert Crowe, esq. of Kiplin, co. York, married 1853, a widow 1857, died Jan. 23, 1868.

July 2. Created a **VISCOUNT** of the United Kingdom, Alexander-Nelson Baron Bridport in the kingdom of Ireland, Major-General in the army, by the title of Viscount *Bridport* of Cricket Saint Thomas, co Somerset, and of Bronté in the kingdom of Italy.

July 6. John Blackwell *Dawson*, of Tregroes, co. Glamorgan, J.P., eldest son and heir of Robert Kearsley Dawson, late of Lee-grove, Blackheath, esq. C.B., Colonel R. Eng., by Frances Jane dau. of John Blackwell of Bristol, gent. and Frances sister of William Thomas of Tregroes and of Little Bromley, co. Essex, to take the name of **THOMAS** after Dawson, and bear the arms of Thomas quarterly with those of Dawson.

July 12. The **BARONY OF DUNFERMLINE**, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, became **Extinct** on the death of Ralph the second Lord, and K.C.B., who was the only son and successor of the Rt. Hon. James Abercromby, upon whom the dignity was conferred in 1839 in acknowledgement of his services as Speaker of the House of Commons, and who was a younger son of the first Baroness Abercromby, widow of the gallant hero of Aboukir.

July 17. Created a **BARON**: Lieut.-General Sir Robert Cornelis Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., (Commander-in-Chief of the army of Bombay,) by the title of Baron **NAPIER OF MAGDALA** in Abyssinia and of Caryngton, co. Chester;¹ accompanied with an annuity of 2,000*l.* for the lives of himself and his next successor, granted by Act of Parliament 31 and 32 Vict. cap. 91, for his successful conduct of the expedition in 1867 to Abyssinia.

July 20. Joseph *Wakefield*, of Shipton-court, in the parish of Shipton Wychwood, co. Oxf. gent. in compliance with the will of Sir John Chandos Reade of Shipton court, Bart. to take the name of **READE** only instead of Wakefield, and bear the arms of Reade.

July 23. Created a Viscount and **EARL** of the United Kingdom, William Ernest Baron Feversham, by the titles of Viscount *Helmsley* of Helmsley, N. R. co. York, and Earl of *Feversham*, of Ryedale, N. R. co. York.

July 26. An English Peerage became **Extinct** by the death of Robert Monsey Rolfe, **BARON CRANWORTH**, who was raised to that dignity on the 20th Dec. 1850, when constituted Lord High Chancellor of England. Cranworth in Norfolk was place of his birth, in 1790, as it was the residence of his father the Rev. Edmund Rolfe. Lord Cranworth married in 1845; but his wife, who died less than six months before him, had no children.

Aug. 3. A **BARONETCY OF IRELAND** became **Extinct** by the death of Sir Hugh Paliser *Paliser* of Castletown house, co. Wexford. He was the third that had enjoyed the dignity, which was conferred in 1773 on Sir Hugh Paliser Paliser, Admiral of the White (and sometime First Lord of the

¹ Carrington was the name of Lord Napier's mother; he was born in Ceylon Dec. 6, 1810, the son of the late Major Charles Fred. Napier, R. Art. and Catharine his wife, daughter of Codrington Carrington, esq. of The Chapel and Carrington, Barbadoes.

Admiralty and Governor of Greenwich Hospital,) with remainder to his nephew George Robinson Walters, Capt. R.N. (son of his sister Rebecca), and the heirs male of his body. On Sir Hugh's death in 1796 the title descended to his grand-nephew Hugh, son of the said Captain Walters. He assumed the name and arms of Paliser only in 1798, and was succeeded in 1813 by his only son the late Baronet, who was unmarried. An illegitimate son of the first Baronet, Mr. George Thomas, also assumed the name of Palliser, and succeeded by his father's will to the estate of The Vache in Buckinghamshire, but sold it in 1825 (four years before his death). The Irish estates have now come to the only sister of the late Baronet, wife of Capt. the Hon. John Keane, second son of the late Lord Keane.

Aug. 3. James Swainson *Cowper*, sometime of Sandside near Ulverston, and now of Yew Field, Hawkeshead, co. Lanc. in compliance with the will of John Hezekiah Essex, formerly of Acton, co. Middx. but late of Berners-street, esq. to take the name of *Essex* after *Cowper*.

Aug. 8. Created a **BARONET**: George Etienne *Cartier*, of Montreal, esq. Minister of Militia in the Privy Council of the dominion of Canada.

Aug. 10. James Hamilton, Marquess of Abercorn,¹ K.G., late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and already a Peer of that kingdom by the titles of Viscount Strabane, &c., advanced to the dignities of **DUKE OF ABERCORN** and Marquess of Hamilton of Strabane, co. Tyrone, in the peerage of Ireland.

Aug. 20. A dreadful accident on the North-western railway at Abergele suddenly removed from this world Henry Maxwell, 7th Lord **FARNHAM**, K.P., and his lady, Anna Frances Esther, youngest daughter of Thomas Lord le Despencer. Lord Farnham was a devoted and laborious genealogist; and, as a description of his works would occupy too much room in this place, we defer it to our next Volume.

Aug. 25. John Bullen *Symes*, Cornet 16th Lancers, in compliance with the will of his maternal great-uncle John Bullen, late of New Inn, in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, co. Middlesex, but afterwards of Charmouth co. Dorset, esq. to take the name of **BULLEN** after *Symes*, and bear the arms of Bullen.

Sept. 7. Mary *Stapleton*, of Rainhill and of Ditton, co. Lanc., and of Lackham, co. Wilts, widow of Gilbert Stapleton of Richmond, co. York,

¹ The title of Abercorn first originated in 1603, when James Hamilton was created Baron of Abercorn in the peerage of Scotland; he was promoted to be Earl of Abercorn in 1606. The dignity of Marquess of Abercorn (in the peerage of Great Britain) was conferred in 1790. Lord John Hamilton, younger son of the second Earl of Arran and Duke of Chatelherault, and uncle of the first Earl of Abercorn, was the first Marquess of Hamilton, created in Scotland 1599.

There are now three members of the House of Peers who enjoy distinct peerages in the three kingdoms,—the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and the Earl of Verulam. Another was the late Marquess of Hastings, the dispersion of whose titles is noticed in the next page.

and of Ditton, and formerly wife of William Gerard of New Hall, co. Lanc. esq. only child and heir of Bartholomew Bretherton of Rainhill, esq. deceased, to take the name of BRETHERTON after Stapleton.

Oct. 10. Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet Muir Rawdon-Hastings, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, died without issue, invested with a great variety of titular dignities, the more important of which became ~~Extinct~~ by his decease. By male descent the head of the family of Rawdon was a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland, and by a succession of marriages to heiresses and consequent creations, he had acquired peerages of all the three kingdoms, forming a very extraordinary series of titles. (1) The BARONETCY was conferred in 1665. (2) Sir John Rawdon the fourth Baronet attained the rank of a Peer of Ireland as BARON RAWDON of Moira in 1750, and was advanced to the dignity of EARL OF MOIRA in 1762. His third wife, the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, whom he married in 1752, was the mother of a numerous family. Francis, the eldest son, became the most distinguished of his race. Before he was thirty, and whilst his father was still living, he was created (3) a Peer of the United Kingdom, in 1783, by the title of BARON RAWDON, of Rawdon co. York. In 1808 (having become Earl of Moira in succession to his father in 1793) he succeeded, on his mother's death, to (4) the BARONY OF HASTINGS, which originated in 1461 with the famous lord chamberlain of King Edward IV., and grandfather of the first Earl of Huntingdon—Earl Moira's mother having previously inherited the same on the death of her brother Francis tenth Earl of Huntingdon, in 1790. And the Barony of Hastings came attended with the more ancient titles of (5) BARON BOTREAUX, by writ 1368; (6) Baron HUNGERFORD, by writ 1428; and (7) Baron MOLINES, by writ 1445; besides a moiety of (8) the Barony of MOELS (generally added to the titles of the Hastings family), by writ 1299, all of which were derived from the marriage of Edward (afterwards second Lord) Hastings with the heiress of Hungerford, in virtue of which he was summoned to parliament in his father's lifetime, as Lord Hungerford, in 1482. The Earl of Moira married in 1804 Flora Muir Campbell, in her own right Countess of Loudoun in the peerage of Scotland; and in 1816 he was further advanced to (9) the dignities of MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, Earl Rawdon, and Viscount Loudoun. Having left an historic name impressed upon India as Governor-General, the first Marquess of Hastings died a Knight of the Garter in 1836. His son and heir George Augustus Francis succeeded to the Scottish titles of (10) EARL OF LOUDOUN, Baron Farrinyean and Mauchline, on the death of his mother in 1840; and in 1831 married Barbara Yelverton, in her own right Baroness Grey de Ruthyn; so that in three successive generations this family acquired fresh peerages by marriage; for in 1858 the last Marquess of Hastings succeeded his mother as (11) BARON GREY DE RUTHYN (originating by writ 1324). He was the fourth Marquess in succession, for his predecessor was an elder brother who died in 1851. All the peerages conferred with remainder to the male line of Rawdon, whether in Ireland

or Great Britain, have now become ~~Extinct~~, together with the old Baronetcy. The Scottish Earldom of Loudoun is immediately inherited by the eldest sister of the deceased, Lady Edith Maud, married in 1853 to Charles Frederick Clifton, esq., of Willesley, co. Leic. (third son of Thomas Clifton, esq. of Lytham, co. Lanc.) who took the names of ABNEY-HASTINGS by Act of Parliament in 1859, in compliance with the will of his kinsman Sir Charles Abney Hastings of Willesley, Bart. All the Baronies by Writ fall for the present into ABEYANCE between the Countess and three younger sisters. (A biographical notice of the late Marquess, who unhappily consummated the ruin of himself and the house of Rawdon by unparalleled gambling on the Turf, will be found in *The Register and Magazine of Biography*, vol. i. p. 44.)

Nov. 9. Created BARONETS: Charles *Mills*, of Hillingdon court, and Camelford-house, Park-lane, both co. Middlesex (late a member of the Council of India); Robert Bateson *Harvey*, of Langley park, co. Buckingham, esq.

Nov. 21. John William *Cleland*, Capt. Madras Staff Corps, second son of William Cleland late of Perth banker, by Mary sister to Thomas Wingate Henderson of Cavendish-square, co. Middx. and Roke manor, near Romsey, co. Southampton, esq. in compliance with the will of his said maternal uncle, to take the name of HENDERSON after Cleland, and bear the arms of Henderson.

Nov. 23. Ralph Bagnall *Kirkby*, of the Inner Temple, student at-law, B.A. Camb., in compliance with the will of Samuel Bagnall Wild, of Costock, co. Notts. deceased, to take the surnames of BAGNALL WILD in lieu of Kirkby, and bear the arms of Wild and Bagnall quarterly.

— Benjamin Tillstone *Rogers*, of Moulsecombe place, in Patcham, co. Sussex, esq. eldest son and heir of John Jeffries Rogers, late of Worthing, gent. and Jane, one of the daughters of John Monkhouse of New Shoreham, by Jane, eldest sister of Benj. Tillstone of Moulsecombe place, all deceased, in compliance with the will of his maternal great-uncle the said B. T., to take the surname of TILLSTONE after Rogers, and bear the arms of Tillstone quarterly, in the first quarter, with his own arms.

Nov. 27. Created BARONETS: Francis Arthur *Knox-Gore*, of Belleek manor, co. Mayo, esq., Her Majesty's Lieutenant of co. Sligo; Smith *Child* of Newfield and of Stallington, co. Stafford, and of Dunlossett, Islay, co. Argyll, esq.; Robert John Harvey *Harvey*, of Crown Point, in the parish of Trowse, co. Norfolk, esq.; and James *Walker*, of Sand Hutton, co. York, and Beachampton, co. Buckingham, esq.

Nov. 28. Created a VISCOUNTESS of the United Kingdom, Mary Anne, wife of the Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, of Hughenden manor, co. Buckingham, by the title of Viscountess *Beaconsfield* of Beaconsfield, co. Buckingham; and at her death the dignity of a Viscount to the heirs male of her body.

Dec. 1. Created a **BARON** of the United Kingdom, Edward Anthony John, Viscount Gormanston in Ireland, by the title of Baron *Gormanston*, of Whitewood, co. Meath.

Created **BARONETS**: William Henry *Humphery*, of Penton-lodge, co. Southampton, esq.; Edmund *Buckley*, of Mawddwy, co. Merioneth, and of Grotton hall, Saddleworth, co. York, esq.; and Thomas *Edwards-Moss*, of Roby hall, in the parish of Huyton cum Roby, co. Lanc.

Dec. 3. William *Brown*, of Horton place, in Epsom, co. Surrey, esq. and Mary Elizabeth his wife, only dau. of George Welbank, of St. James's-place, Westminster, by Ann eldest dau. of James Trotter, esq. of Horton place, and sister of John Trotter, esq. (sometime M.P. West Surrey), all deceased, in compliance with a certain indenture dated 26th April 1851, to take the name of **TROTTER** instead of Brown, and bear the arms of Trotter quarterly with his own.

Dec. 7. Created a **BARONET**: the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Aiskew *Larcom*, K.C.B., late a Major-General in the army, and late Under Secretary for Ireland.

Dec. 10. Created a **BARON**, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Page Wood, knt., Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by the title of Baron **HATHERLEY**, of Down Hatherley, co. Glouc.

Dec. 11. Vere *Benett*, of Pyt-house, co. Wilts, esq., and Ellen his wife, only child and heir of William Stanford, of Preston place, co. Sussex, esq., in compliance with the last will of the said W. S., to take the name of **STANFORD** after *Benett*, and bear the arms of Stanford quarterly with those of Fane and Benett.

Dec. 12. Jacob Youde William *Hinde*, of Clochfaen, in the parish of Llangwrig, co. Montg. esq., eldest son and heir of Jacob Wm. Hinde, sometime of Langhall hall, Essex, esq., J. P. and D. L. co. Middx., and Harriet his wife, daughter of Thomas Youde, of Ruthin, clerk, B.C.L., by Sarah his wife (formerly wife of John Edwards, of Glynn, co. Denbigh, esq.) dau. and sole heir of Jenkin Lloyd, of Clochfaen, all deceased, to take the name of **LLOYD** in lieu of Hinde, and bear the arms of Lloyd.

Dec. 19. William *Bradshaw*, of the Lower Lee, in the township of Over Wyersdale, co. Lanc., gent., only son and heir of Thomas Bradshaw, of Lancaster, gent., who was second son of Robert Bradshaw, of Lancaster, gent., by Mary Ann his wife, in compliance with the will of Richard Hathornthwaite of the Lower Lee, gent., deceased, to take the name of **HATHORNTHWAITE** instead of Bradshaw, and bear the arms of Hathornthwaite.

Dec. 21. Created a **BARON OF IRELAND**: the Right Hon. John McClintock (Lord Lieutenant of co. Louth), by the title of Baron **RATHDONNELL**, of Rathdonnell, co. Donegal, with remainder, failing the heirs male of his body, to those of his late brother Capt. William Bunbury McClintock-Bunbury, R.N.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

I should feel much obliged for some particulars of the family of DRENNAN. The following jottings may be of assistance. The name is spelt Drennan, Drinnan, Drinan, Drynan, Draighnen, Droighnen—these last two forms being the *correct* ones. After the prefixes *Dun* and *Drum*, the following forms are also found: Dranen, Dranan, Drainan, Draynon, Draina, and Dran. The earliest mention to be found of the family, is in “The Tribes of Hy-Maine,” where the first of the name may be traced back to *O’Maine Mor*. The family apparently crossed over to Scotland, settling in Galloway and Ayrshire. The name is not uncommonly to be met with at the present time in the neighbourhood of the “Water of Ayr.” Did anyone of the name ever bear arms?

ARTHUR FRENCH.

ARMORIAL KEY (see before p. 384).—Another beautifully chased Armorial Key is engraved in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for November 1788. It bore the arms of Lord Stawel, a cross lozengy, with human-faced or man-tigers for supporters, a baron’s coronet, and a crest above, viz., on a helmet and chapeau an eagle, wings erect. Motto, *EN PIROLE IE SVIS*. (Elsewhere given *En parole je vis*.) The field of the shield was either perforated, or if not the arms were repeated so as to appear on either side, for one of the supporters looked to one side of the key, and the other to the other side. The Barony of Stawel was created in 1683, and existed until 1820. This Key, in 1788, was in the possession of Richard Gough, esq., Director S.A.

HATCHMENTS AND ARMS REMAINING IN THE OLD CHURCH AT CHELSEA.

Any remarks that may shed a light upon these mementos of mortality having been solicited by Mr. WALTER RYE, I venture to send the following, preserving the order in which the Hatchments are numbered at pp. 260, *et seq.* of the last volume of *The Herald and Genealogist*:

1. George Earl Cadogan, who died 1864.
2. Duffield impaling Langton?
3. Barnard or Bernard impaling Bullock. The crest of Barnard is usually a demi-bear muzzled as in the arms.
4. Hatchett quartering Eskinton of London, granted in 1688, as borne by Charles Hatchett, esq. F.R.S. He was formerly an eminent coachmaker in Long Acre.
5. The lady of the last-mentioned gentleman, who died (before her husband) in August 1837. Her family name, in elucidation of the coat borne on an escutcheon of pretence, I have not been able to ascertain.
- 6 and 9 are those of Lord and Lady Cremorne.
7. Ord of Northumberland with King? on an escutcheon of pretence.
8. Edwards impaling Layard.
10. Hurd or Hoord impaling?

11. For the Hon. and Rev. William Cadogan, vicar, who died 1797. He is stated to have married in 1782 the widow of a Mr. Bradshaw. It appears from the impaled arms that her maiden name was Graham; her coat being that of Graham of Gartmore, N.B. quartering Stewart.

12. Is the arms of Browne of Kent, impaling Winter.

Among the additions by your correspondent at p. 192 of the present volume of *The Herald and Genealogist* I recognize in the hatchment No. 2 the quarterly coat of Elers of Chelsea and Charon of France, whose descent may be seen in the *Landed Gentry*; and in that of No. 3 the coat of Sandford impaling Wakefield of Yorkshire.

P. 262, vol. iv. In the impalement of Lewer the three cocks may possibly be three cockatrices.

The quarterings of the family of Gorges at page 263 of the same volume would be more completely given as, 1 Gorges; 2 Gorges (ancient); 3 Russell of Dirham; 4 Budockshed impaling Clinton.

13, *Great Pulteney St.*

HENRY GWYN, Arms Painter.

PAGANEL OF DUDLEY.—Since my paper on the Barony of Dudley was printed I have received a very full and complete pedigree of the Paganels compiled and verified at the British Museum several years since by the gentleman who was kind enough to forward it for my inspection.

From it it appears that Fulke Paganel of Dudley was the nephew and not the son of Ralph, his father being William Paganel,¹ Lord of Moutiers Hubert in Normandy, who died at the same time as the Conqueror. This Fulke had issue Ralph and William, who married the heiress of Bampton in Devonshire. Ralph the elder son married a daughter of the Earl Ferrars (probably Robert son of the founder of Tutbury. Rot. Norm. i. 79, &c.) and had issue an only son Gervase; all the others mentioned were sons of the Yorkshire Ralph.

H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.

¹ His name is misprinted *Hugh* in Bohn's edition of *Ordericus Vitalis*.

HUBERT OF LE MANOIR AND HUBERT HUSEE.—In the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 479, is a query whether these two persons are identical, and asking for particulars of the flight of William Duke of Normandy from Valoignes to Falaise about 1047.

W. M. H. C. will find a minute account of the Duke's adventure in *Wace's Chronicle* (ed. Taylor), by which he will see that the Hubert who saved the future Conqueror's life was Hubert de Rie or Rye, the lord of a little village called Rie, which is still existent and lies between Valoignes and Falaise. W. de Jumieges and M. de Bras, Walsingham, and others, all give the same account, which is recognised in Roscoe's *Life of William the Conqueror*, and the Memoir of him in the Harleian Miscellany. For the after-lives of Hubert de Rye and his four sons W. M. H. C. can consult Dugdale, Banks, or almost any extinct peerage. Hubert was employed as ambassador between William and the Confessor, and after the Conquest his sons held three of the largest castles in England, viz. Colchester, Norwich, and Nottingham, while one was High Steward of Normandy and another a compiler of Domesday Book.

They certainly were in no way connected with the Husees.

Chelsea.

WALTER RYE.

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ERRATA.

Page 6, in the arms of Barrow, *for or read* argent.

Page 8, Gainsborough's portrait of Lord Hood at Ironmongers' Hall is not a whole-length, but three-quarters. Wood's copy at Greenwich Hospital, a very inferior performance, has feet added.

Page 24, line 7 from foot, *for Vans read* Vaus.

Page 58, lines 2 and 5, *for Ketton read* Ketlyston.

Errors in the article on the Heraldic Ceiling of Aberdeen Cathedral have been pointed out in pp. 96, 192.

Page 89, line 21, *for Baron read* Baronet.

Page 132, *for* Judithe *read* Edith.

Page 138. See note ² corrected in p. 495.

P. 172, line 3 from foot, *for* N. L. Galfridus *read* Galfridus.

Page 176, line 15, *for* predicted *read* predicated.

Page 235, line 3 of note, *after* voluerit *insert* ipsum mittere.

Page 536, last line, *for* soi-disant *read* so-called.

Page 537, line 27, *for* Works *read* Work.

Errata in Volume IV.

Page 474, line 6, *for* Robert James Thornton *read* Major Robert Innes Thornton.

P. 523, line 7, *for* the 24th Oct. *read* the 24th Nov. 1633.

P. 524, line 3, *for* 20 Ja. 1638, *read* 29 Jan. 1638.

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